

Canada Lumberman

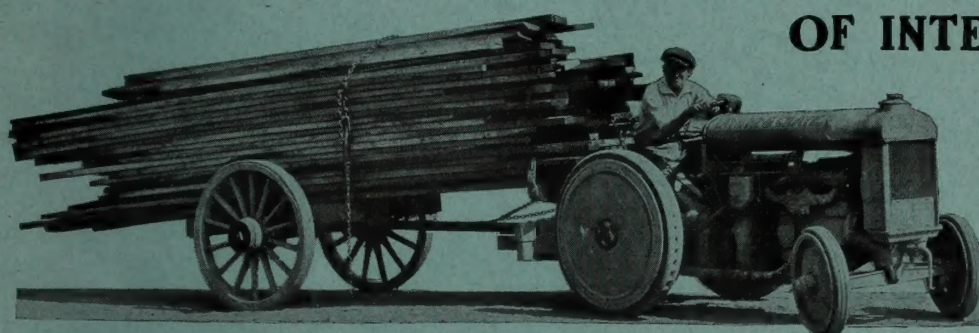
founded 1880

**NEW AND USED
MACHINERY
H.W. PETRIE, LTD.
TORONTO**

FIRE INSURANCE

Unequalled Facilities
Protection + Service + Saving
TO
Lumbermen

E. D. HARDY & CO.
BOOTH BLDG: OTTAWA, ONT.



In addition to the Meldrum Lumber Hauling Attachment, we are distributors of two and four wheeled trailers—for the Fordson—equipped with lumber unloading device.

OF INTEREST TO LUMBER DEALERS

Because it fills a *real* need

MELDRUM
LUMBER HAULING ATTACHMENT
(Patent Applied for)

PRICE \$125.00 f.o.b. Toronto

Canadian Distributors

W. C. Warburton & Co. Limited
670 Bloor St. W. Toronto, Ont.

When in the market for quotations
on Tents, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags,
Grey Blankets, Straw Ticks, Canoes,
Paddles, Oars—ask for prices from

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

Manufacturers

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Headquarters for special light weight rubber coats

New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore Limited

58 Front St. West, Toronto

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.

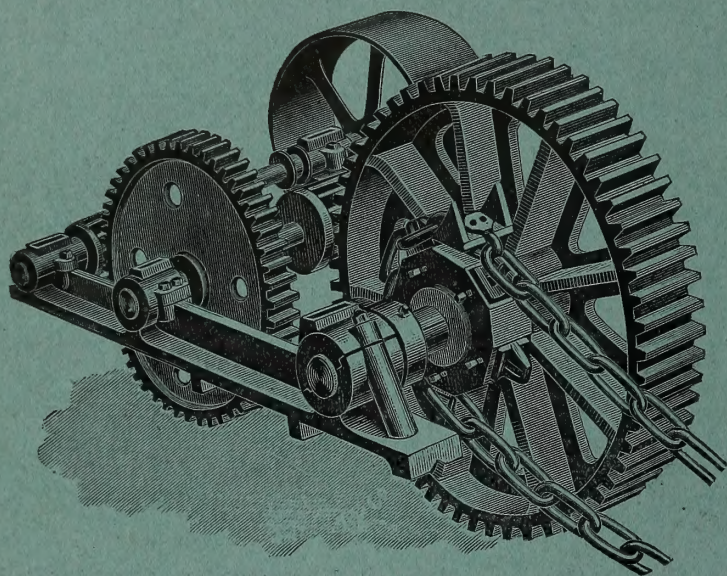
Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all Kinds

PENETANG, ONT.

"HAMILTON" PRODUCTS



No. 2 Jack Works

"Hamilton" Machinery is built in a plant that has been specializing in High Grade Dependable Saw Mill, Pulp Mill and Hydraulic Turbine Equipment for over sixty years. We guarantee our products in material, design and workmanship to be the equal of any on the market, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used.

"Quality First" Our Motto

SAW MILL

Boom Chains
Warping Anchors
Capstans for Warping
Log Jacks
Log Deck Equipment
Band Mills
Log Carriages
Set Works (steam & hand)
Edgers
Husk Frames
Live Rolls and Drives
Slashers
Trimmers
Cut-off Saws
Lath Mill Machinery
Shingle Mill Machinery
Filing Room Machinery
Resaws (circular)
Hogs
Drag Saws
Gang Circulars
Twin Circulars
Steam Feeds
Friction Feeds
Transmission Machinery
Haul-up and Transfer
Chains
Refuse Burners
Conveyors

SAW MILL—Cont'd.

Engines (slide and piston valve)
Boilers
Feed Water Heaters

PULP MILL

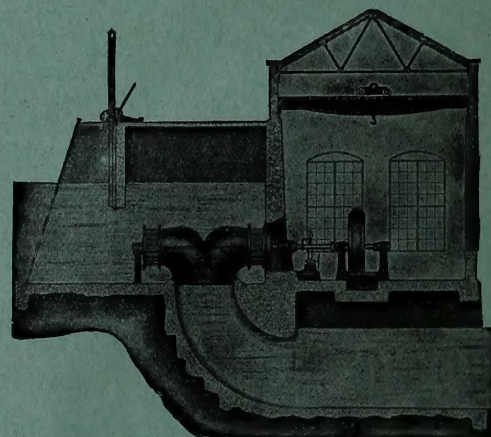
Log Haul-Ups
Pulp Wood Slashers
Pulp Wood Conveyors
Barking Drums
Centrifugal Pulp Screens (horizontal and vertical)
Pulp Grinders
Centrifugal Stuff Pumps Simplex, Duplex and Triplex)
Stuff Pumps
Jordan Engines
Beating Engines
Slusher Tanks
Chippers
Chip Crushers
Chip Screens (rotary and flat)
Digester Fittings
Push Fans
Agitator Drives
Refuse Burners
Transmission machinery

HYDRAULIC POWER PLANT

Water Wheels
Water Wheel Governors
Head Gate Hoists
Stop Log Winches
Trash Racks
Butterfly Valves
Power Transmission
Hand Power Travelling
Cranes
Steel Feeder Pipes
Surge Tanks

GENERAL

Gray Iron Castings
Brass Castings
Special Machines built to order
Patterns
Structural Steel Work
Transmission Machinery
Steel Plate Work
Tanks
Standpipes
Smoke Stacks
Boiler Breechings
Steel Pipe
Steel Bins and Hoppers

Horizontal Twin Turbine
in Open Flume

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B. C.

Peterboro, Ontario

Knox Brothers, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:

512-513 Drummond Building, Montreal, Que.

SPECIAL NOTICE ===== TO ===== **RETAIL DEALERS**

Our first steamers for the season 1923 have arrived from British Columbia and been discharged. We are now ready to accept orders for straight cars of fir timber or lumber, rough or dressed.

We are carrying a very large and complete stock of **timbers, planking and joists** as well as **casing, base, flooring, ceiling and finish in fir**. We can dress any size timber four sides up to and including 20" x 30". Now that there is such a tremendous amount of cargo business offering, the larger and better mills of British Columbia are not very much interested in sawing orders to specification. We have noticed that each year it is becoming more difficult to secure from British Columbia specified orders in anything like reasonable time. We are bringing our stock around in cargo lots and we are making a specialty of resawing and dressing timber, planking and joists to suit your specification. We also carry at our Montreal yard a large stock of **Quebec spruce lumber** and lath. We know that many of the smaller dealers will be glad to learn that they can now secure from us mixed cars of rough and dressed spruce and fir.

**We Solicit your enquiries for All Classes of
Quebec and British Columbia Forest Products**

WE HANDLE "THE BEST IN THE WEST"

*"Just a little
better quality"*

*"Tempting prices
and liberal gradings"*



Hocken Lumber Company Limited

626 Confederation Life Building

Phone Main 3153 — Toronto, Ontario

**LATH and
LUMBER**

**WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE**

Shevlin - Clarke  Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONT.

**Manufacturers
and Wholesalers**

**Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.**

The Right Goods - The Right Price - The Right Service

Let us make you up an order now for a straight or mixed carload of the following:

White Pine, Red Pine, Jack Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Shingles, B.C. Products, Lath.

We want to show you the all-round satisfaction of dealing with us

The Fesserton Timber Company Limited

15 Toronto St. MAIN 795-6 Toronto

Western Office: Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.



WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lumber with the South American and British Markets.

Also Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

American Office:
40 Court St., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

807 Bank of Hamilton Building - Toronto

Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY



BIRCH

We are shipping our new cut Birch and have a full assortment of different thicknesses.

Correspondence
Invited

300,000 ft. 5/4 Basswood
No. 2 Common and Better
now ready for shipment.
Can make up carload lots of
different grades.

EFFICIENCY, COURTESY AND SERVICE

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	2,000	.....	1,500	2,500
1 in.	175,000	22,000	30,000	103,000
1 1/4 in.	17,000	5,000	75,000	4,000
1 1/2 in.	14,000	11,500	18,000	.....
2 in.	9,500	.....	144,000	70,000
2 1/2 in.	182,000	.....	7,000	13,600
3 in.	5,000	.....	3,300	20,000
4 in.	143,000	.....	43,000	7,500

CHERRY				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	59,000	10,500	163,000	214,000
1 1/4 in.	31,000	.....	26,000	17,000
1 1/2 in.	15,200	100	7,000	164,000
2 in.	8,000	.....	25,000	63,000
2 1/2 in.	4,500	.....	4,300	3,000
3 in.	21,700	.....	4,500	4,000
4 in.	9,300	.....	900	.....

CHESTNUT				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	1,600	.....	3,000	.....
1 in.	90,000	.....	140,000	81,000
1 1/4 in.	15,000	1,800	46,000	49,000
1 1/2 in.	26,700	2,600	98,000	37,000
2 in.	16,000	.....	15,000	45,000
2 1/2 in.	2,000	.....	.....	.....
3 in.	1,300	.....	.....	.....
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

CYPRESS				
	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop
3/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	200
1 in.	39,000	25,000	35,000	6,500
1 1/4 in.	60,000	22,300	14,000	1,800
1 1/2 in.	119,000	31,000	16,600	2,800
2 in.	36,000	24,000	7,900	300
2 1/2 in.	12,000	.....	400	.....
3 in.	4,000	6,600	14,000	3,500
4 in.	1,200	2,200	4,000	350

PLAIN RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	105,000	191,000	16,200	5,870
1 1/4 in.	24,000	52,000	2,700	800
1 1/2 in.	12,000	40,000	15,000	5,000
2 in.	5,000	30,000	15,000	10,000
10/4	.....	1,500	600	600

FIGURED RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C	No. 3C
1 in.	25,000	12,000	.....
1 1/4 in.	2,000	800	.....
1 1/2 in.	700	.....	.....
8/4	1,000	200	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C	No. 3C
4/4	19,000	35,000	.....
5/4	21,000	52,000	1,000
6/4	6,000	38,000	4,600
8/4	70,000	70,000	.....

SAP GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	.....	4,500	600	2,500
1 1/4 in.	14,400	15,500	2,000	9,000
1 1/2 in.	.....	1,800	11,200	3,000
3 in.	8,100	7,400	300	4,700

QUARTERED SAP GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C	No. 3C
4/4	1,800	.....	.....
5/4	9,000	.....	.....
8/4	18,000	13,800	300
10/4	15,000	14,300	.....
12/4	300	.....	300

HICKORY				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	3,100	15,000	3,000	2,500
1 1/4 in.	800	2,700	2,150	.....
1 1/2 in.	64,000	62,000	9,000	3,000
2 in.	27,200	53,000	17,200	4,300
2 1/2 in.	1,500	5,000	5,700	600
3 in.	2,000	11,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	1,400	2,400	375	.....

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR				
	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
.....	43,000	1,500	.....	.....

POPLAR				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	Bright Saps	No. 2 Com.
18" up	.....	700	200	.....
3/4 in.	.....	18,000	24,100	11,900
1 in.	.....	63,000	93,000	23,700
1 1/4 in.	2,300	7,000	27,000	10,000
1 1/2 in.	5,300	6,000	17,000	32,000
2 in.	.....	13,300	29,000	40,800
2 1/2 in.	.....	4,000	.....	14,800
3 in.	.....	3,600	8,000	21,000
4 in.	.....	6,000	4,500	9,200

PLAIN RED OAK				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
3/4 in.	51,000	191,000	.....	.....
1 in.	107,000	53,000	21,000	2,400
1 1/4 in.	62,000	28,000	5,500	50,000
1 1/2 in.	62,000	107,000	9,000	2,100
2 in.	68,000	75,200	5,000	.....
2 1/2 in.	1,500	120,000	26,000	10,000
3 in.	94,100	1,400	.....	.....
3 1/2 in.	27,800	34,000	.....	.....
4 in.	8,600	22,000	7,000	12,000

PLAIN WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
3/4 in.	17,000	7,000	15,900	3,000
1 in.	55,000	173,000	6,000	28,000
1 1/4 in.	111,000	16,000	21,200	65,000
1 1/2 in.	50,000	9,600	200	.....
2 in.	33,000	35,000	1,500	.....
2 1/2 in.	28,000	55,000	3,000	9,000
3 in.	3,200	3,200	.....	.....
3 1/2 in.	110,000	39,000	2,000	1,800
4 in.	35,000	22,000	300	.....
4 1/2 in.	4,500	3,000	.....	.....
5 in.	41,000	17,800	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 in.	13,200	6,400	9,000	1,400
1 1/4 in.	5,900	.....	4,900	.....
1 1/2 in.	400	.....	4,000	.....
2 in.	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 in.	6,100	.....	.....	.....
1 1/4 in.	3,900	.....	6,300	3,000
1 1/2 in.	.....	.....	400	800
2 in.	56,000	400	65,000	3,700
2 1/2 in.	16,000	27,300	79,000	5,800
3 in.	1,000	500	28,500	200
3 1/2 in.	700	.....	28,000	5,700
4 in.	.....	.....	1,200	.....
4 1/2 in.	600	.....	200	.....

BLACK WALNUT				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	9,000	21,000	20,000	3,000
1 1/4 in.	400	3,600	3,000	1,690
1 1/2 in.	200	200	500	.....
2 in.	.....	3,000	3,000	200
2 1/2 in.	.....	.....	300	.....
3 in.	.....	500	1,200	.....

BASSWOOD				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	206,000	17,000	278,000	172,000
1 1/4 in.	220,000	3,000	117,000	3,000
1 1/2 in.	56,000	2,300	10,000	16,000
2 in.	51,500	.....	6,000	8,000
2 1/2 in.	5,200	.....	2,500	900
3 in.	7,000	.....	.....	13,000
3 1/2 in.	5,000	.....	1,500	4,000
4 in.	.....	.....	1,500	200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc. 310 MANNING CHAMBERS TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

Yards: Buffalo, N. Y.

Mill: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY



"THE SYMBOL OF SATISFACTION"

1009 Federal Building

**Branch Office:
507 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.**

**TORONTO, ONT.
Phone Adel. 4281
and 5992**

Cable Address "GORLUMBER"

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection



The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water



Are You Interested

IN WESTERN PINE DRY STOCK

1 x 4 & up	—"C" SELECT and BETTER	100,000'
1½ x 6 & up	Do	50,000'
2 x 6 & up	Do	70,000'
(These last two items run very wide)		
1½ x 6 & up	No. 1, 2, and 3 SHOP	135,000'

Canadian Forest Products

TERRY-NICHOLSON-GATES
LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO

Terry & Gordon
LIMITED

MONTREAL

TORONTO

VANCOUVER

*Ontario Representatives
for*

The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

and

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. Ltd., New Westminster, B. C.

Send Orders Direct to Toronto

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited
**WHOLESALE
LUMBER**

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

**DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies**

50,000 one dollar (\$1.00) bottles Free
to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair
trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation
of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys,
Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for
Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted.
Write your address plainly. DR. BELL
V.S., Kingston, Ont.



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Your
Market**

A timely knowledge of Canadian construction activities gives the lumberman a point of vantage from which to conduct his sales.

The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small.

The subscription price is \$3.00.

Send to

**Contract
Record**

and Engineering Review

347

Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ont.

LUMBER

Wanted

Mill-cuts in

**W. Pine
Hemlock
Birch
Elm
Maple**

**C. G. Anderson Lumber
Company, Limited**

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale
Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE

**705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto**

BELTING

All kinds of new and used Belting
Shipped subject to approval, at
Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE

HEMLOCK

SPRUCE

JAMES R. SUMMERS

Wholesale Lumber

95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

HICKORY AXE HANDLES

Made From the Best Canadian
HICKORY

Quality, Shape and Finish Unexcelled
St. Marys Wood Specialty Co. Ltd,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada

High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats
Handles and Hardwood Lumber."

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-
Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in
all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in
width, which we can sell at interesting
prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH

138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.

Royal Liver Building

Liverpool England

Agents for the sale of
Pine, Spruce and Hard-
woods. Correspondence
invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square

GLASGOW

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Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
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FARNWORTH & JARDINE


Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

**WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS**

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Seaforth Road, Seaforth,
Liverpool, England



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You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

**CANADA
LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER**
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO



"Well Bought is Half Sold!"

**Right Now
It is hard to get
Dry Stock**

**We have it
as below:—**

100 M' 1 x 10 - 10/16 No. 1 Cull Hemlock.

200 M' 1 x 3 & up - 6/16 No. 2 Cull Hemlock.

Good average width.

Can dress at shipping point

60 M' 5/8 x 3" Spruce crating.

50 M' 5/8 x 4" " "

40 M' 2 x 12 - 10/16 Merch. Spruce.

Canadian General Lumber Co.
Limited

FOREST PRODUCTS

TORONTO OFFICE:— 712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building

Montreal Office:— 514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

LUMBER WANTED

We are in the market for a block of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and 2" Merchantable and No. 2, also Pine Mill Culls. In writing quote your lowest price.

The Foley Lumber Co.,
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Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic
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A \$ Saved is a \$ Made

Try

**W. Y. Lloyd Lumber
Company**

For

Spruce, Pine, Lath and
Shingles.

Boxing and crating Lumber
our specialty.

1024 Federal Building
Adel 5714 TORONTO

Safe and Reliable

Timber Estimates

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Forest Engineer

Old Town, Maine. Davidson Bldg.,
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Largest Cruising House in America.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
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White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N.Y.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

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SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Tamarack

Rossed Pulpwood

Our modern Planing mill enables us to dress lumber
in any manner required.

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
609 Jackson Bldg.

Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Kindly address all inquiries care department "A"

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

KEENAN BROTHERS LIMITED
OWEN SOUND

We have sold hardwood lumber for 27 years on merit, direct from our office, by phone, letter or wire.

We can continue to give better value by continuing to do so.

We have 6,000,000 ft. to select from
Your Inquiries Will be Appreciated

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

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RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered



Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalf Sts.

Registered



Trade Mark

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd. The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd. The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

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OTTAWA, CANADA

More Profits when you sell Keewatin Pine

The dealer who handles Keewatin Red and White Pine is able to give his customers greater satisfaction which means more business and more profits.

We can quote extra good prices on Box and Crating Stock, Lath and Shooks. Give us a trial.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill
at Keewatin and Kenora. Ont.

F. W. Brennen & Sons
474 Main St. East Hamilton, Ont.

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LUMBER
LATH--SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION
LIFE BLDG.

TORONTO

Telephone
Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manu-
facturers and wholesalers with
particulars of stock of Lumber and
Lath.

The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.
Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.
Planing mill in connection with Yard.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

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On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

**Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville
and Ste. Apolline**

On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.



**When You Want
The Best—**



THE PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yard: FT. SPADINA AVE., TORONTO

Important Announcement

A Shingle Nail is now being manufactured in Canada which should last the life of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles.

This is a heavy gauge nail, has sharp point, wide head with thickened shank under, and is protected with a heavy coating of pure galvanized spelter applied by hot-dipped process.

Red Cedar Shingles applied with such nails assure a roof of lasting satisfaction.

Every lumberman could stock these nails to advantage. We will gladly send samples.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner
51 Yonge St. Toronto

The Smile of Satisfaction

Know what real satisfaction means by giving McDonagh Lumber a trial. Wholesale Hardwoods (Native and Foreign), Crating Spruce, Pine and Hemlock, Canadian Birch, Basswood and Maple.



Every Shipment Guaranteed

The McDonagh Lumber Co.
226 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—

All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Exporters of Lumber

Always on hand:—

Pine, Spruce, Birch, Cypress
all kinds of Lumber

Send us your enquiries.

ROCH JULIEN

111 Mountain Hill

Quebec

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

**Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles**

Quick Buyers Wanted

To clean up the following bone dry, well manufactured, small log stock.

- 1 large car 2 x 5 10/16 Red Pine.
- 1 car 1½ x 4 & up 10/16 White Pine
(Largely 5 & up).
- ½ " 2 x 4 & up 10/16 White Pine.
(Largely 6 & up).
- ½ " 1 x 4 7 up 10/16 White Pine.
(Largely 5 & up).

We have also several nice lines in

Sash & Door and Pattern Stocks

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM
JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

resident:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE and Hardwood

If its good Quebec Spruce you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in Hardwood Flooring.

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
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We are sawing now and will have ready for shipment the end of June, a well assorted stock of scant two inch **MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE**

Lengths and widths piled separate.

Send us your inquiries

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY
306 Kent Building - Toronto
Phone: Adelaide 3607

GOOD PINE DRY

18,000'	1 x 4/up 6 to 9	Good White Pine	Shorts.
40,000'	1 x 4 to 6 10/16	" " "	Strips.
30,000'	1 x 7/up	" " "	Sides.
4,000'	5/4 x 4 to 6	" " "	Strips.
3,500'	5/4 x 7/up	" " "	Sides.
30,000'	6/4 x 6/up	" " "	Sides.
65,000'	8/4 x 6/up	" " "	Sides.
25,000'	1 x 6/up	" No. 3 Cuts & Better.	

Write for quotations.

The Long Lumber Company
TORONTO OFFICE: - - - HEAD OFFICE:
25 Toronto Street - - - Hamilton, Ont.

G. M. FRENCH

RENFREW — ONTARIO

WHOLESALE

**Lumber Lath Shingles
Ties, Etc.**

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

1226 Bank of Hamilton Building TORONTO

Phone Main 6752

We Specialize in

**British Columbia Lumber and
Timber and Red Cedar Shingles**

Let us quote you. Our prices are right

We also handle the well known

"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
6,000,000 ft. birch annually
2,500,000 ft. beech annually
2,500,000 ft. elm annually
900,000 ft. basswood annually
200,000 ft. ash annually
6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

W.S. LOGGIE

and Company, Limited

*Manufacturers
of Lumber
including*

**SPRUCE, PINE
and LATHS**

Head Office

Chatham, N.B.

Mill

Inkerman, N.B.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALISE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
SION, ALSO DIMENSION
AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, P.Q.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B. C.P.R., C.N.k. and Temiscouata Ry.	
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite.

Rough and Dressed Spruce.

White Cedar Shingles.

Railway Ties

Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :--

EDMUNDSTON, N. B.



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REGISTERED

82 St. Peter Street, Quebec, P.Q.

Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
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MANUFACTURERS—EXPORTERS—WHOLESALE

Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

**SPRUCE AND
PINE**

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: **QUEBEC, P.Q.**



For Prompt Delivery of
**Hemlock, Spruce, Lath
Pulpwood and Hardwoods**

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce
Timbers and have excellent facilities
for quick shipment—rail or water
delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

F. N. Waldie, President.

R. S. Waldie, Vice-President

W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, **TORONTO, ONT.**

Black Rock Lumber Company

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING

- - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

We Want to Buy

3x4, 4x4—8/16 ft., 6x8 and 10x10—8 ft.

Hardwood Hearts

Also Hemlock, Spruce, White Pine and Norway Lath

White Pine

(Dry)

Ottawa Valley Manufacture

—BOX and BETTER—

75,000' 2 x 6 & wider—10/16.
100,000' 1½ x 7 & " "
50,000' 1¼ x 7 & " 12/16.

—MILL RUN - BOX OUT—

50,000' 1¼ x 8 & wider—10/16.
12,000' 1¼ x 7 " "
12,500' 1¼ x 6 " "
8,000' 1¼ x 5 " "

—BOX—

48,000' 1¼ x 7 & up—10/16.
12,000' 1¼ x 4/6 — " "

—GOOD—

5,000' 1 x 4 & up— 6/ 9.
7,000' 1 x 4/6 —10/16.
7,000' 1 x 7 & up— " "
2,300' 1¼ x 4/6 — 6/16.
7,000' 1¼ x 7 & up— " "

The Rideau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Established 1897

OTTAWA

CANADA



ALL CANADIAN HARDWOODS

Lumber
at first cost

Hard Maple
our specialty

HALL BROS. LTD. 300 Crown Office Bldg., Toronto
Manufacturers Wholesalers

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.

LIMITED
Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

**SPRUCE HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS**

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

*High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service
and prompt shipment*

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

British Columbia

Lumber and Shingles

Best Grades—Mill Prices—Prompt Shipment

THOS. N. PHILLIPS

Royal Bank Building

Toronto, Ont.

The Best in Lumber

Priced Right

DRESSED JACK PINE, SIZED HEMLOCK, 1" HEMLOCK BOARDS, SPRUCE, WHITE PINE

Write for Quotations

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

236 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING

TORONTO, ONT.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

Thompson Heyland Lumber Co.

123 Bay Street

Toronto

For Sale

Everything in Dry Hemlock Lumber.

500 M. 1 x 4 x 5 x 6 in choice Merchantable Spruce.

Wanted to buy

2 million feet Spruce, Jack Pine and Hemlock for spring delivery.

10,000 cords of Spruce and Balsam, peeled pulpwood.

10,000 cords peeled poplar.

50 M. Ties in Cedar, Hemlock and Jack Pine.

Will make the necessary advances.



GILLIES BROS., LTD.

BRAESIDE

ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

**RED PINE
SPRUCE**

Dry Stock

Well Sawn

Prompt Shipment

Greig-Morris Limited

411 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Canada

Phone Main 7306

For quick shipment

dry

Ontario White Pine

also

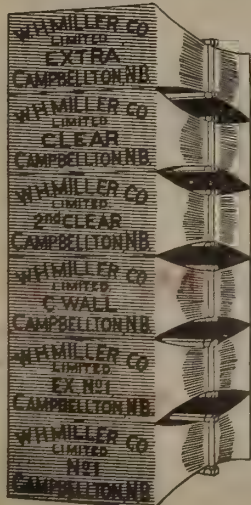
Western Spruce

and

Eastern and Western Spruce Lath

Write for prices

Send us your inquiries



The Same Good Quality

that makes these New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles famous is still found in every shipment that leaves our plant.

If you want to get the reputation of selling something really good this is the kind to handle. Made by

W. H. MILLER CO. LIMITED

Campbellton, N. B.

We also manufacture Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Tiles, etc.

P. Beauchemin & Fils**Amos - - - - - Quebec**

We offer the 1923 summer cut as follows:

About 5,000,000' fifth and better, Spruce and Jack Pine.

2,000,000 Merchantable Spruce Lath.

*Will furnish on demand quotations for
MILLING Lumber in TRANSIT*CABLE ADDRESS:
"LUMBEROLL"Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The
Rolland
Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada**"Always Something Good on Hand"**

ALWAYS in touch with the best sources of supply, we can fill your orders promptly and to your best advantage in any of the following woods: B.C. Fir, Spruce, Pine, Lath, Shingles and Hardwoods.

Drop us a line for quotations. Whether you are in the market now or at some future date, we shall be pleased to give full particulars.

DOUGLAS A. STALKER

122 Wellington Street

Sherbrooke

HEAPS**& SONS LIMITED**

METROPOLITAN BLDG.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

**British Columbia****Lumber Shingles Timbers****Straight or Mixed Cars of****FLOORING
CASING
BASE****MOULDINGS
CEILING
FINISH**

Hardwoods Wanted

We are in the market for
Birch, Maple and Basswood
for immediate shipment.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West TORONTO

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

We have to offer the following:

200,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up, 6 to 16 ft. White Pine "O" Culls.
100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up, 6 to 16 ft. White Pine "O" Culls.
30,000 ft. 3 x 6 and up, 6 to 16 in. wide, 16 to 18 ft. long,
Hemlock.
35,000 ft. 1 inch "O" cull Hemlock.
100,000 ft. 2 inch "O" cull Hemlock.

The above is all dry and ready for immediate shipment.

410 Union Bank Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

CHARLES O. MAUS

Wholesale

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Rooms 444-446 Farmers' Trust Building
South Bend, Ind., U.S. of A.

Red } **GUM** { Plain
Sap } or
Quarter cut

Red } **OAK** { Plain
White } or
Quarter cut

All } **CYPRESS** { All
grades } thicknesses

"We } **ASH** {
have } **COTTONWOOD** {
it" } **CANADIAN BIRCH** {
"We have it"

"How about that next car"?—Let's get acquainted

FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Fraser Building,
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*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for*

FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath**

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto

Phone Adelaide 0580

We offer for immediate shipment:—

Mill Run Hemlock— Band Sawn Stock—

2 x 4—8/10—14,000 ft., 12 ft., 20,000'—14 ft., 17,000'—16 ft., 39,000'
2 x 4 & up 6/10—74,000'—18 to 20 ft.,—86,000'
2 x 6—12 ft., 31,000'—14 ft., 30,000 ft., 16 ft., 46,000 ft.
2 x 8—12 ft., 60,000 ft., 14 ft., 71,000'—16 ft., 130,000'.
2 x 10—12 ft., 26,000'—14 ft., 38,000 ft., 16 ft., 70,000'.
2 x 12—12 ft., 12,000'—14 ft., 20,000'—16 ft., 42,000'.
1 x 4—28,000 ft., 1 x 5—19,000 ft., 1 x 6—69,000 ft.
1 x 8—21,000 ft., 1 x 7/9—10,000 ft.,

also:—

1 x 4 & 5 Mill Run Norway Pine—2 x 4 & up Mill Run White Pine.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we
carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for
quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

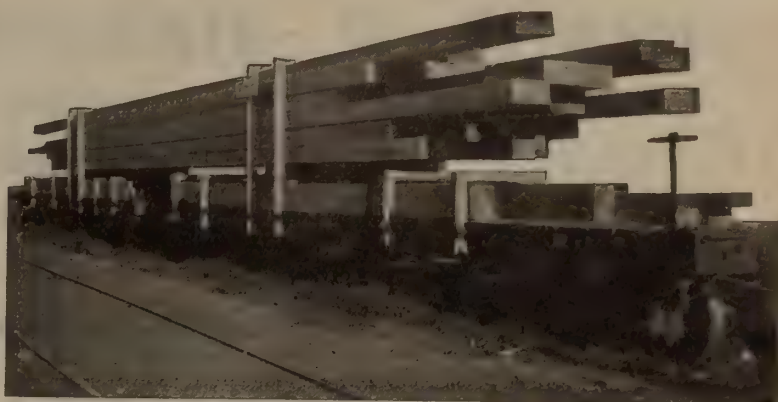
Spruce Box Shooks

Klin Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
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Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.



Let us Serve You!

Long Timbers

Deep and Heavy Joists

Special Industrial Items

Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

FIR SPRUCE CEDAR PINE LUMBER and LATH

Manufactured by

Adams River Lumber Company Ltd.

MILLS AT CHASE, B. C.

We can make prompt delivery on any of these products for there is 20 million feet in pile. All stock is extra dry, perfectly manufactured and correctly graded. Orders filled in straight or assorted cars. Write, wire or phone for quotations on your requirements.

J. T. Todd, Eastern Manager

620 Federal Building, Toronto



FRANK H. HARRIS LUMBER CO., LTD.

We Offer for Prompt Shipment

Following Merchantable Hemlock

50 M'	1 x 4 & wider	8/16	175 M'	2 x 8	8/16
45 M'	2 x 4	8/16	90 M'	2 x 10	8/16
188 M'	2 x 6	8/16	60 M'	2 x 12	8/16

We Invite Your Enquiries On

YELLOW PINE CYPRESS & SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

MILLS:—STURGIS AND LAKE, MISS.

Office: Excelsior Life Bldg., TORONTO, ONT.



Line up with us for a good line of Lumber

Perhaps you are looking for a reliable source of supply of British Columbia Lumber. You will be glad to know where you can place mixed Car orders calling for any combination of B. C. woods. Our facilities for supplying you with this good lumber at right prices, are unexcelled.

Send your enquiries and orders to us. Correspondence from dealers who desire and appreciate UNIFORM GRADES, DEPENDABLE SERVICE, and SATISFACTION is respectfully solicited.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representative: J. D. Robinson, Room 5 Imperial Block,
Walkerville, Ont.

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Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited
OTTAWA CANADA



Don't be Stampeded

Our SHINGLE price is not always the lowest, but you get them when we take the order.

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1893

INCORPORATED 1916

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED 1 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American
Hardwoods
MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

30,000' of 4/4" x 10" to 24" 12' to 28' long.

Quarter sawn Figured African Mahogany, manufactured at our Bandmill, Burton-on-Trent, England.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making purchases in this manner

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
LUMBER

Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

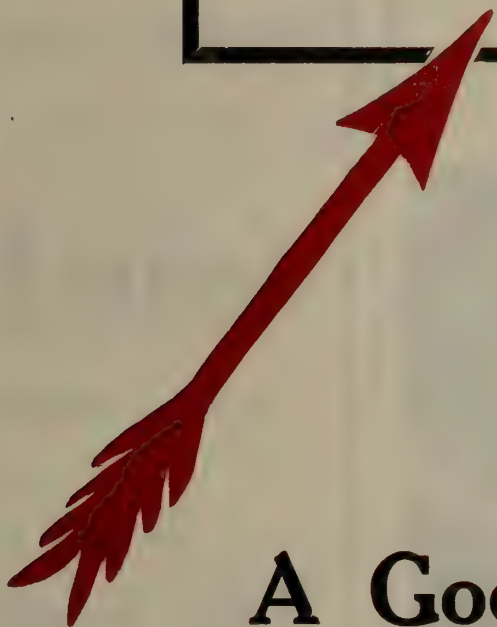
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Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered.. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

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A Good Name to Remember

If you want quality products, expertly manufactured and generously graded—

If you want your order handled intelligently and promptly—

If you want really saleable lumber, priced to allow yourself an attractive margin of profit—

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ESTABLISHED 1871

We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a Name similar to ours.

PINE - SPRUCE - HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
B. C. LUMBER & TIMBER

**International Land & Lumber
Company Limited**
LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

LOOK!

at Bracebridge, Ontario

All sizes No. 1 Hemlock,
Dry Jack Pine Flooring & etc.

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TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

Canfield-Wilmot

LIMITED

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

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PRODUCTS**

ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

George Burchill & Sons

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber

Laths, Shingles, Nail Keg Staves

ALSO

Planing and Dressing Mill

Sash and Door Factory

Mouldings, Etc.

A quantity of uncrozed nail keg staves in good
shipping condition on hand

South Nelson - Miramichi - New Brunswick

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine

In All Dimensions

1920-1921-1922 cut

Ontario and Quebec stock

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment

WANTED

5 million feet Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lumber. Also 5 million Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lath

Big Bear Lumber Company

Telephones Main 651-1218-1219.

Suite 208 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS

WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

Cable Address
'BENLUMCO'

Codes used
ABC 5th Western Union
Universal

Bennett Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

Spruce, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber

American Hardwoods & Mahogany

11 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL, P.Q.



View of our recently rebuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office : FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Pine Spruce Hemlock Hardwood

Head Office: 701-703 Hope Chambers,
Ottawa, Canada

Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.



35x35 - 82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2" in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

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AUSTIN & NICHOLSON LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON

Some of these Cars in Transit Now

California White Pine & California Redwood.

Yellow Pine Finishing.

Oak, Gum, Poplar and Cypress.

also

A few cars of 4/4 and 8/4" C. & C. Norway ready
for shipment.

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario Phone Regent 162

Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co. SOUTH BEND IND.

Owners of Chas. O. Maus Lumber Co.

The Best in Hardwoods

Our Specialties

OAK

White and Red
Plain and Quartered

Write
for Prices

GUM

Red and Sap
Plain and Quartered

CYPRESS

Genuine Gulf Red and Soft Yellow

Quality and Prices **Right** Satisfaction Guaranteed

Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

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PHONE PLATEAU 1300

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Native Hardwood Lumber
All kinds, all thicknesses

White Pine, Red Pine and Jack Pine

Crating Lumber in either Softwood
or Hardwood.

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.

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HAMILTON, Canada

Want to Buy
FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Mill Cuts of Jack Pine & Spruce

Sawn to 4/4, 8/4 and Timbers

If you have anything to offer we would appreciate it
if you would advise us promptly giving estimated
quantities of different sizes and prices wanted.



View of a Canadian cabinet shop, showing tables for House of Commons, Ottawa, being assembled.

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producing

Sash, Doors, Furniture, Floor-
ing, Interior Finish, Boxes and
Gramophones

Mailed every month for \$2 per year.
Copy & Information on request

**CANADIAN
WOODWORKER**
and
Furniture Manufacturer

345 West Adelaide St.

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And now—



"BIG CHIEF"

It has come into its own

NOT so many years ago West Coast Hemlock was practically unknown as a commercial asset.

To-day, the demand for it is Continent-wide

The rapid, but logical growth of this demand is conclusive evidence of its splendid qualities.

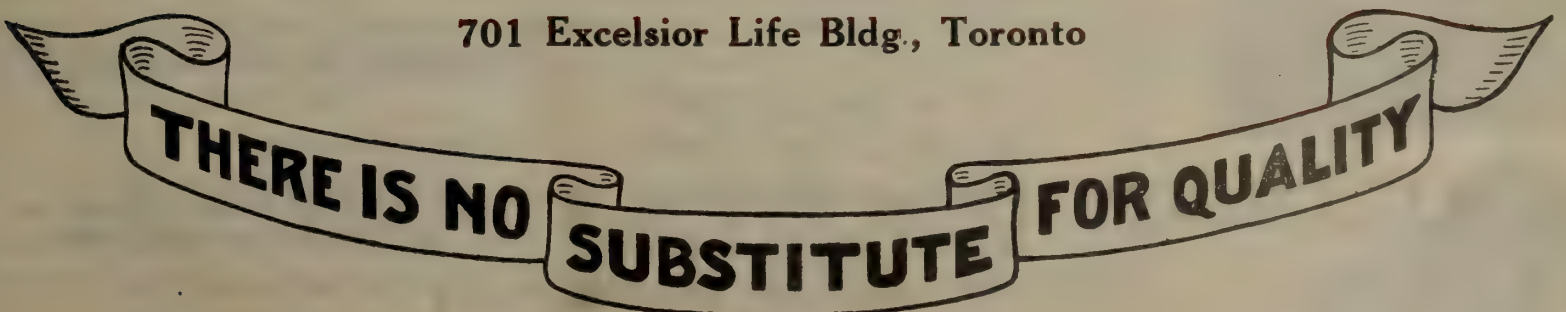
Written indelibly in the annals of the Lumber Industry, is the fact that "Big Chief" Brands have led all others in bringing it "into its own".

For we give it the same exacting and careful attention that is bestowed upon our Fir and Red Cedar Products.

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The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

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1" No. 5	30000 "
	331620 Feet

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1 x 4 No. 3 & Better Common	57471 Feet
1 x 6 No. 3 Better Common	164824 "
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1" No. 3 & up Mixed Widths	220120 Feet
1 x 4 No. 3 & up	43810 "
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1 x 8 do.	148510 "
1 x 10 do.	327363 "
1 x 12 do.	57064 "
1 1/4" do.	153330 "
2 x 4 do.	20460 "
2 x 6 do.	143570 "
2 x 8 do.	144430 "
2 x 10 do.	189160 "
2 x 12 do.	55745 "
2" No. 3 & up Mxd. Widths	189130 Feet
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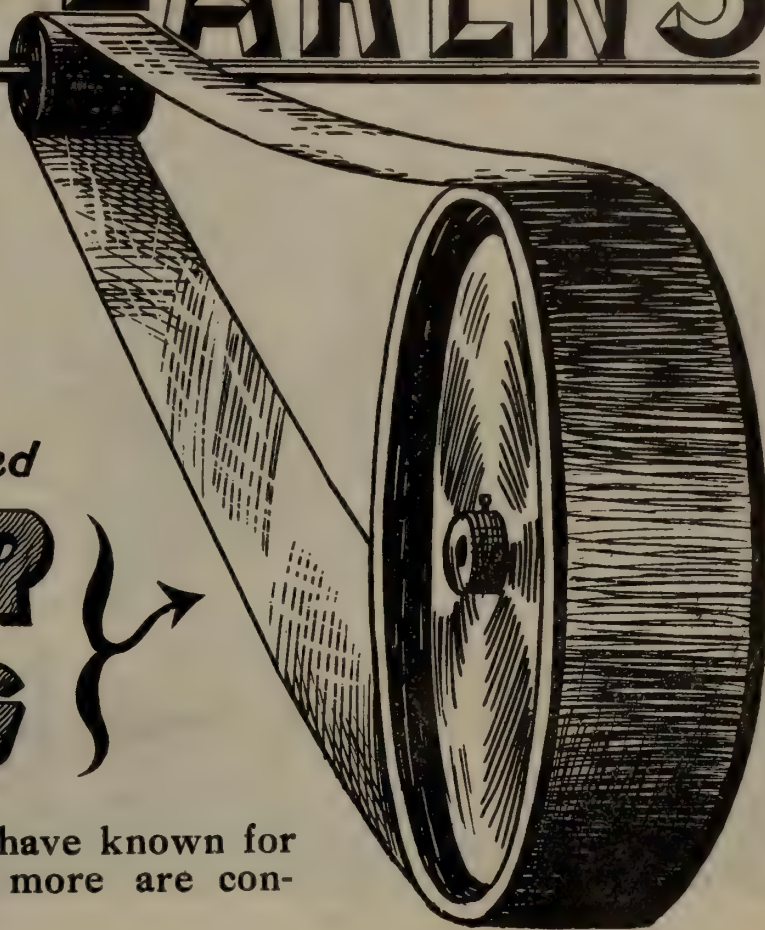
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gives less trouble and ensures more power. Consequently, it minimizes belting upkeep.

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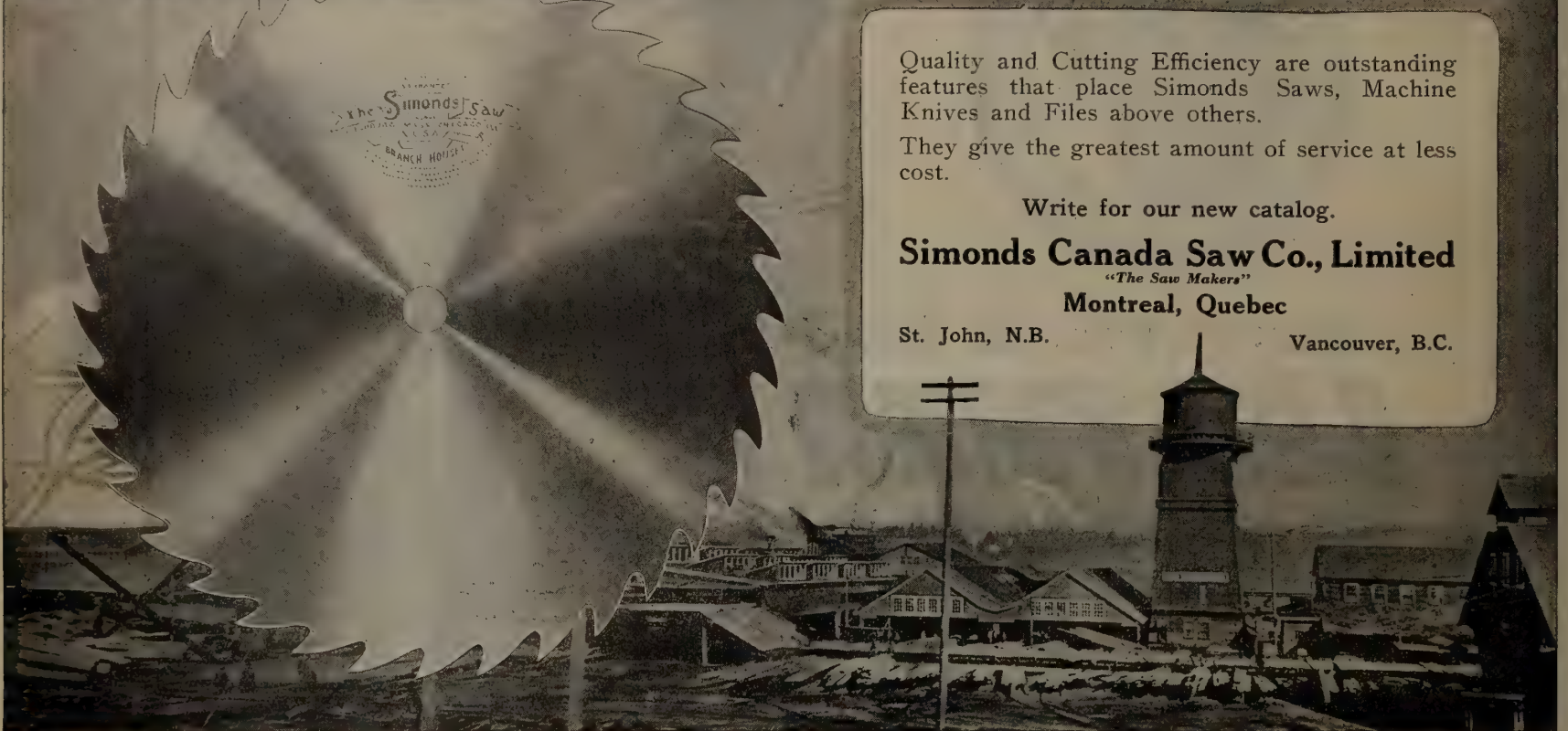
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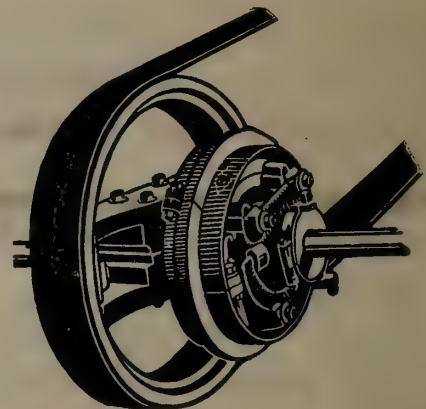
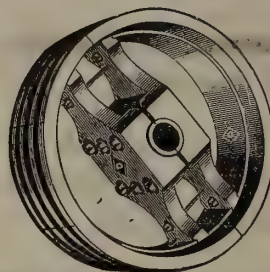
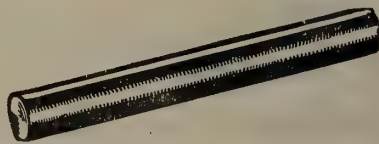
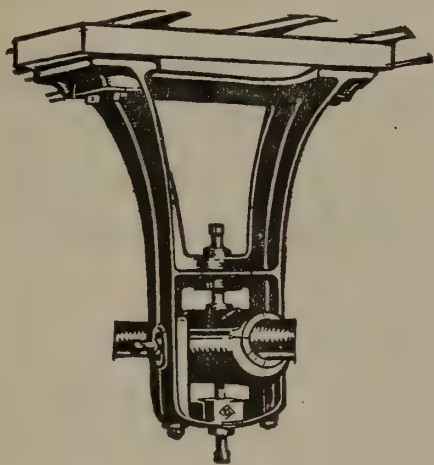
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The Only Living Commissioned Deal Culler in Quebec

Thomas Malone of Three Rivers, Comes of Family of Lumber Graders. His Grandfather away Back in 1845 Compiled Grading Rules for the Act Passed in that Year. Tells how Culler in Days Gone By Handled Each Piece of Lumber, Placing Red Chalk Mark on the Face and Stamp on the End. He was Under Heavy Penalty to Mark Correct Quality on Each Board.



Thomas Malone, Three Rivers, P.Q.

Thomas Malone, of Three Rivers, Que., is the only living commissioned deal culler, appointed under "An Act to regulate the culling and measurement of timber, masts, spars, deals, staves and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned." The date of this Cullers' Act is March 1845, and it repeals a measure dealing with the same subject. It is an interesting fact that the greater part of the grading for the 1845 Act was compiled by the grandfather of Mr. Malone. A graphic description of the earlier days of the Quebec lumber trade, particularly in relation to the export side, as seen by Mr. Malone follows. The Cullers' Act dealt with culling for the U.K. market, and the grades had, of course, reference

to that trade. Conditions have now changed; methods of business have altered, transportation has been revolutionized, the lumber trade has broadened out in other directions, and Canada has no longer the supply of large lumber which she furnished the U.K. These changing conditions have resulted in the Cullers' Act being regarded as a dead letter. The men licensed under it have gradually died, Mr. Malone being the only link with that past.

Under the Act a Supervisor of Cullers was appointed, and he, with four members of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, practically acquainted with the lumber trade, and also four licensed cullers, constituted a Board of Examiners to appoint new cullers. The duties of culling and measurement were divided into four different departments:—culling and measurement of square timber; culling and measurement of staves; culling and measurement of masts, spars, bowsprits, oars and handspikes, and another for the culling and measurement of deals, boards, planks and lathwood. This, of course, takes us back to the days of sailing ships, and it will be quite apparent why the Act has in some respects, at least, served its purpose.

The oath taken by the culler has one or two points of interest. As an example, a culler swore,—“I will not, directly or indirectly, be a dealer in or interested in the buying or selling of any article of lumber either on my own account or on account of any other person whatsoever; and I will not at any time purloin or wilfully change or omit any article of lumber submitted to me for the purpose of being measured, counted or culled.”

The Act defined the grades of the following: Square oak, rock elm, square red, white or yellow pine, ash, basswood, birch, masts, bowsprits and red pine spars, lathwood, ash oars, pine or fir boards,

white or yellow pine deals, red pine deals, spruce deals; also the dimensions of merchantable timber, the standards of staves, etc.

The Supervisor of Culling charged a schedule of fees for the various classes of work, the cullers employed by the supervisor receiving a proportion of these fees. As an example, the cullers received for lumber measured off or counted off—hardwood two-pence per ton; deals counted off ninepence per standard hundred. For culling or measuring in a merchantable state, or measuring in shipping order, the charges were higher, deals costing two shillings per standard hundred.

What Cullers Received in Fees

A culler might be employed by a merchant as a shipping culler subject to certain regulations, the violation of which opened him to a penalty of one hundred pounds or six months' imprisonment. A culler was also liable to penalties in the event of refusal, neglect or delay in carrying out his duties. The Act is composed of 35 sections, dealing with the measurement and grading of lumber, duties of the cullers, penalties and safeguards for the shippers.

A return of pine deals, sawn for William Little at the Ross Ritchie mill, Three Rivers, in 1885, shows four qualities of pine, the lengths varying from 10 to 23 feet and the widths from 7 in. to 29 in. In writing on this subject, Mr. Malone remarks:—

“Note the difference in the specifications and the returns of today in both size and quantity. The logs those deals were sawn from were made on the Weseneau River, a tributary of the St. Maurice River. Today white pine is almost a thing of the past on the St. Maurice, and what little comes down to the mills, does not average 2% first quality or 9" in width, and the same is pretty nearly as bad in Ontario. I well remember in 1870 going up the Opiongo, Bonchere, Petawawa and Nippesing rivers; the whole country was covered with an ocean of pine; as far as the eye could reach from any prominent height nothing was to be seen but a mass of pine tops; in fact one would imagine that it all could never be cut or used up. Well, go over the same ground today and see what you will find, an almost barren desert as far as standing pine is concerned and the spruce is also steadily disappearing,—what with forest fire, and supplies for the paper and pulp mills. Another twenty years will see the end of it, unless forest fires are prevented or controlled, and intense reforestation takes place and is carried out in a practical and intelligent manner. But enough of this; it makes one too sad to think of the loss of what never can be replaced.

Grading Differences—Past and Present

“As to the grading of lumber, etc., there is as much difference between 30 or 40 years ago and now as there is in the quantity and quality of the standing pine and spruce of the same periods. In the old time each piece of lumber had to be handled and examined separately by the culler, and the quality of each piece had to be stamped (with a stamping hammer) on the end, and the quality marked on the face in Red Chalk, the culler being under heavy bonds to perform his work correctly.

“Formerly the mill men sold their seasons' cut the early part of

(Continued on page 48)

Wholesalers Adjourn for the Summer Season

A. C. Manbert Reviews Latest Developments in Sales Tax Situation at Last Meeting of Association Until After Holiday Period—Other Business

Considering the warm weather and the numerous outdoor attractions which offer strong opposition to the convention hall at this time of the year, the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held their regular monthly meeting at the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday June 25th, with a representative attendance.

Business discussions were started when the chairman asked Roy Halliday of the Transportation Committee to make a report on its observations. Mr. Halliday explained since the Canadian National Railways had taken over the Grand Trunk, shippers were finding the rates rather complicated insofar as they had not been changed in some instances since the amalgamation of the two roads. The Canadian National were endeavoring to iron out these inconsistencies.

A. C. Manbert in discussing shipments to the United States asserted that there was a field for valuable association work in getting the most favourable rates from Canadian to U. S. points. In some markets Canadian exporters were considerably handicapped particularly Pennsylvania, because rates were not listed to these centres from Canadian points.

A. E. Eckardt suggested the association should get rates to distant points that would govern the intermediate points also, thereby getting the exact commodity rates to the different centres.

Roy Halliday expressed his opinion that the railways were out to get business and that they would be glad to co-operate in the matter. Accordingly A. E. Eckardt moved that the secretary should be instructed to get the railways to line up rates to U. S. points to be governed by information furnished by the transportation committee. The motion was adopted.

Short Lengths in Rough Clears

An open discussion on any question by the members was invited by Chairman Gordon before asking A. C. Manbert to make a report on the Sales Tax situation. K. M. Brown of the A. E. Gordon Lumber Co. started a lively discussion on the grading of Rough Clear B. C. fir. In presenting his subject Mr. Brown explained that he did not care to antagonize B. C. manufacturers whatever, and was not endeavouring to get the association to dictate to the Coast mills. His point was this: as the rule now stands misunderstanding might easily creep in as to the percentage of short lengths, (that is under ten feet), which might be included in a shipment. He said that there was no doubt that some mills if complained to about an excess of short lengths in a shipment would admit it and proceed to satisfy the buyer. However, no protection is given the buyer on this point who deals with west coast mills. For the benefit of all concerned, and to avoid dissatisfaction all along the line Mr. Brown thought an understanding should be drafted in black and white.

Another point raised by Mr. Brown along the same line was the manufacturing of odd widths. It was his idea that they were not desirable and should only be manufactured under special contract. In both these points Mr. Brown thought the western mills would look at it in the spirit of co-operation and would definitely declare themselves one way or the other. Some of the members thought the proposal would only antagonize the western manufacturers.

Mr. Brown moved that the secretary should be instructed to write Mr. Alexander of the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Mfrs. Association asking them to place a definite percentage of short lengths on shipments of Rough Clear fir, and also the shipping of only in even widths. The motion was seconded by A. S. Nicholson.

At this point in the procedure A. C. Manbert indicated how few of the members knew the conditions as regards the west coast business. The hardwood men present knew practically nothing of B. C. conditions and many of the softwood members were also inexperienced in that market. Mr. Manbert asked the chairman if it would not be better to wait and have the inspection committee consult the members who were buyers of B. C. woods. These men could offer more intelligent opinion on the matter than those unfamiliar with the subject. Upon this suggestion Mr. Brown withdrew his motion which will be accordingly referred to the inspection committee.

Secretary Boulton drew the attention of the wholesalers to the forthcoming outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association on July 5-9, through the Thousand Islands touching the Bay of

Quinte, Belleville, Kingston, etc. About a dozen wholesalers were with the retailers on their trip up Lake Huron and Georgian Bay last summer and they are again extended a cordial welcome. The steamer Cape Trinity has been specially chartered for the cruise and the individual fare is \$40.00. K. M. Brown moved a vote of thanks to the retail association and was seconded by J. L. Campbell.

Latest Development in Sales Tax

Chairman Gordon next asked A. C. Manbert to give the members the benefit of his knowledge of the latest development of the proposed Sales Tax. Mr. Manbert, in his opening remarks, said he hoped everyone present had acquainted themselves with the letter forwarded to the Minister of Finance which appeared in June 15 edition of the "Canada Lumberman." In a few words he summed up the government's intention to collect the tax at the source of completed manufacture. If the tax as it now stands becomes law wholesalers of lumber would be in an unfortunate position dealing as they do with first and secondary manufacturers. He compared the boot and shoe industry with the handling of lumber. A tanner sold his product to a wholesale dealer in leathers. To keep track of the tax in this trade was easy, because the logical place for the leather wholesaler to sell would be to manufacturers of the finished leather product. The operation of the tax here was ideal as the product suffered no partition.

But not so in the lumber industry. Take, for instance, mill run lumber. An unlicensed wholesaler buys a car of this material and sorts it out and sells some to furniture manufacturers and some to unlicensed men. It is ideal when he sells to the unlicensed man, but when he sells to, say, a furniture maker, pyramiding will result or a system of rebate will be necessary. In anticipation of these shortcomings of the tax misunderstandings are bound to result, with costly adjustments to handle.

Mr. Manbert further stated that these troubles in the manipulation of the proposed tax will be particularly unfavourable to the wholesaler. He has to operate between the primary and the secondary manufacturers. The middleman in any line of trade never was exactly popular, but, as Mr. Manbert phrased it, he must be necessary, otherwise he could never make a living at his business. As a rule anyone, who becomes disgruntled at things in the business cycle, invariably blames the middleman for his discomfort. The proposed act will not improve this line of thought any. On the contrary, secondary manufacturers will endeavour to deal direct with the primary producers and so dodge the arguments about rebates and other issues with the middleman.

Frank Kent was of the opinion that, if continual pressure was brought to bear upon the Finance Minister that he might yet allow the present tax to remain. Mr. Manbert was of the same opinion, but discredited any individual effort, such as sending telegrams to the Minister. It would seem that the only method now open, to get any results, would be through influence. He, however, enjoined the members not to worry unduly over it as something might easily turn up to give the whole situation a much improved aspect.

Mr. Eckardt told the members that he had been advised by official sources that the tax was to be collected at the time of sale. He also related an interesting incident that happened while the deputation of lumbermen waited on the Minister of Finance in Ottawa. At the close of the conference with the Minister and his associates, in conversation with a deputy of the department, he asked him how the lumbermen's reasonings had impressed Mr. Fielding. The reply was a well deserved compliment for Mr. Manbert who led the lumbermen. Mr. Fielding admitted that it was the ablest trade deputation that he had ever met in conference.

J. L. Campbell moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Manbert for the splendid and untiring spirit in which he had worked to get the Finance Department to alter the proposed tax. Referring to Mr. Eckardt's story of how Mr. Fielding was impressed, Mr. Campbell said the association should be proud to have had such intelligent representatives appear at the capital. A. S. Nicholson seconded the vote of thanks.

Before adjournment it was decided that the meetings would be postponed for the summer months.

FOREST AND MILL IN PICTURE



Panoramic view of paper mill of St. Maurice Lumber Co., Three Rivers



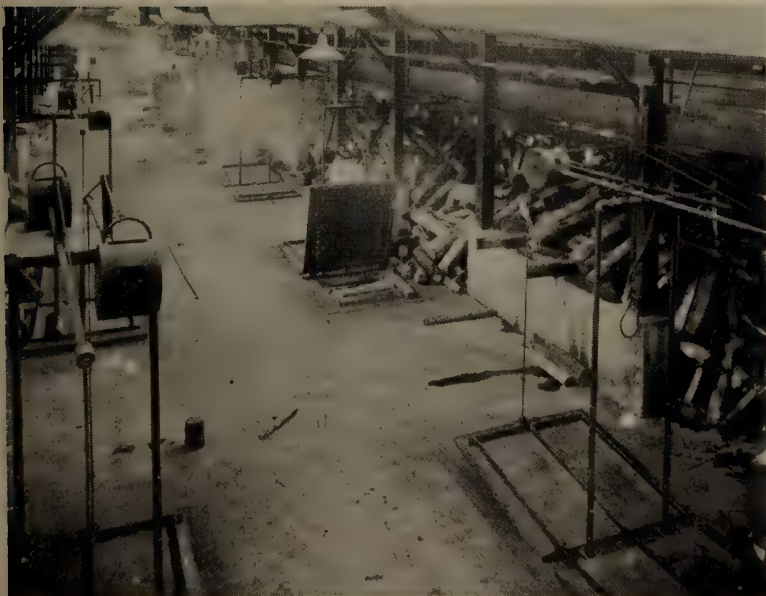
New Brunswick lumber camp shortly after operations started



Second growth of jack pine on the Central Nipisiquit Watershed, New Brunswick. Trees up to 8" on the stump with a good clean length



Conveyor above charging floor in ground wood mill of St. Maurice Lumber Co. at Three Rivers, Quebec



Charging floor for magazine grinders, ground wood mill at the St. Maurice Lumber Co., open magazine in centre shows logs in place



Game and fire warden's patrol boat and canoe on Chiputneticook Lakes, York County, N.B.

Continue the Present Sales Tax

Resolution Passed by C.L.A. Directors—Frank Hawkins Resigns Association Secretaryship

An important meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held in Montreal recently. The principal matter that came up for discussion was the proposed sales tax which is creating so much interest at the present time. As far as the suggested six per cent. measure applies to the forest products line, it has been severely criticized as being unworkable, impracticable and utterly incapable of definite application.

The meeting lasted all the afternoon. The tax was discussed from many points, and the arguments formulated by Mr. Manbert in his letters to Hon. Mr. Fielding were again reviewed. It was held that the tax of 6 per cent. was unjustified, and that the trade could not stand more than 3 per cent. The difficulties of collection were

Bock, the chairman, reported on the recent conference at Ottawa to consider the sales tax. He referred to the effort made to maintain the present tax and reiterated the objections to the new proposal, on the ground of its complicated character and the cost it would entail in book keeping and in tracing sales. Mr. Bock believed that, if the lumber trade could not persuade Mr. Fielding to adhere to the present tax, a much more simple and equitable method of collection than was proposed, was possible.

It was pointed out that a first reading had been given to a bill to authorize 6 per cent. to which Mr. Bock replied that the regulations to be issued later might contain modifications of the objectionable features of the original proposal of Mr. Fielding.

A committee submitted a report on a conference held between representatives of the Wholesale and Retail Associations on the subject of their trading relations. An outline of a proposed agreement as to certain points were discussed, it being decided to resume the discussion at the next meeting, after communicating with the Montreal Retail Lumbermen's Association.



R. L. Sargent, Ottawa
Newly Appointed Secretary



Frank Hawkins, Ottawa
Veteran Retiring Secretary

also alluded to, including the extra expense involved in the licensing system and generally in keeping track of things.

After going into the matter very thoroughly, Messrs. Angus McLean, Dan. McLachlin, Arthur H. Campbell, G. W. Grier and Brig.-Gen. J. B. White were appointed a committee to draw up a telegram to Mr. Fielding. This reads:

"At a meeting held to-day of the directors of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association representing 80 per cent. of the lumber manufactured in Canada, the following resolution was passed:—'that, after a careful investigation of the proposed changes in the Sales Tax Act, we are of the opinion that the proposed Act as applied to lumber is positively unworkable, and we approve and concur in the representations made to you in a letter addressed to you by the lumbermen of Canada, dated June 1st and signed A. C. Manbert, Chairman.' We respectfully request that the present method of collecting the tax as regards lumber, be continued in force and effect."

This resolution is an affirmation of the decision arrived at the Ottawa conference.

The meeting also passed a resolution in favor of the manufacture, sale and importation of oleomargarine.

Resignation of Veteran Secretary

Frank Hawkins, who has been the faithful and esteemed secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association since its inception sixteen years ago, resigned owing to ill-health. He has not been well for a long period, and it is hoped that, relieved from the cares and anxieties of office, he will speedily improve. At the meeting of the directors of the C. L. A., the resignation of Mr. Hawkins was accepted with reluctance, and as an indication of their appreciation of his many years' energetic work in the interests of the organization, they voted him an annual retiring allowance.

R. L. Sargent, who for nearly three years has been transportation manager of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, succeeds Mr. Hawkins and will be given an assistant to look after the transportation end. Mr. Sargent is well known to the lumber industry and is thoroughly conversant with the working of the Association.

Montreal Wholesalers Talk Over Sales Tax

At a meeting of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held on June 22nd, at the Mount Royal Hotel, J. S.

Playing Fast and Loose With Orders

Very few things are certain in the lumber business, but there is one thing in the industry that can always be looked upon as a sure thing. If there is a sharp advance in prices the air is rent with complaints that mills are not shipping old orders at the old prices; and if there is a drop in prices there is an equally vigorous storm of protest that the factories are cancelling orders given at the higher prices which prevailed a short time before. Just at present the complaints are of the latter variety, says the "Southern Lumberman."

It has always been a lamentable feature of the lumber trade that an order for lumber is apparently not regarded as a binding contract, but too frequently looked upon as merely a scrap of paper to be disregarded by the buyer or seller, as the case may be, at his whim. To be sure, a large majority of those engaged in the buying and selling of lumber are conducting their business on an honest, upright business; but there is a sufficient proportion of those who have no regard for the sanctity of a contract to make a sore spot in the industry. The worst part of it is that this disregard for the moral and legal responsibility involved in an order is so frequently condoned and overlooked by men whose standards of honesty in other directions are beyond criticism.

The hardwood trade seems to be peculiarly cursed in this regard, for although the total volume of orders cancelled is not a very large percentage of the total of the business transacted, there are some consumers of lumber who seem to regard an order as an order only when it suits their convenience so to regard it. Too many buyers for factories have fallen into the regrettable habit of speculative buying—which is another name for gambling. They try to anticipate the market and if they think it is going up they place orders for their future needs. If their anticipations are realized they have made a nice profit on the enhancement in price; and if a decline should ensue instead of an advance the easy custom of the industry has decreed that any potential loss may be avoided by the simple expedient of cancelling the order on any flimsy pretext.

Such a chronic lack of regard for moral and legal obligations on the part of either buyers or sellers of lumber is a demoralizing influence in the trade and should be eliminated. It is true that any practice which has been so long forgiven and condoned is hard to uproot, but it can be uprooted if that vast majority of lumber buyers and sellers who conduct their business on a high plane insist on its elimination. Weak-kneed lumbermen have a way of saying "Oh, well, it's true that the customer hasn't any right to cancel that order; but he'll be in the market again sometime and I don't want to antagonize him, so I'll let him get away with it this time." That's not the proper spirit. The man who accepts an order for lumber in good faith has a right to expect that order to be carried out, and he should insist that it be carried out so long as he is living up to his part of the bargain. It is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways, and it is a poor contract that binds only one of the contracting parties. Only a merciful providence can save from bankruptcy a lumber manufacturer who is bound to fill all his old orders when prices advance, and can't make the buyer accept the lumber if the price declines.

Manufacturers of lumber should insist that every order be carried out to the letter; and, to make their position secure, they should see to it that they themselves preserve an equal respect for all orders they accept. The mill man who has squirmed out of a low-price order on an advancing market is in poor position to insist that a buyer stay with a burdensome order. But if the lumber manufacturer's record on that score is clear, he can with good grace insist that the buyer accept the lumber for which he has given his formal order; and he should so insist on a rigid fulfilment of the sales contract, even though it be necessary to carry the matter into the courts to establish the seller's rights.

Too Many Theories and not Enough Practice

Representative Nova Scotia Lumberman Sounds Clarion Call in Getting Down to Business at Once in Forest Conservation

H. T. Warne, of Digby, N.S., is well known as a successful manufacturer of lumber and box shooks. He has been in the lumber game for over 35 years and has had a sound, practical experience in all its branches. Mr. Warne thoroughly believes in the industry in which he is engaged, its progress, influence and usefulness.

An ardent advocate of the conservation of our natural resources and upholding the best traditions and practices of the forest products line, Mr. Warne contributes a few timely observations on present-day tendencies and incidentally relates some lively reminiscences.

After repeated requests on the part of the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Warne, who is of a retiring disposition, consented to tell something of his acquaintance and insight in the lumber arena. His remarks, which follow, are well worth reading:

So many changes have taken place in lumber activities one hardly knows what feature to specialize upon. Perhaps it would be all right for me to commence with my first trip in the woods as a woodman. In 1886 I began my career, and the first thing I did was to gather fir boughs for a field bed to lay my part with twenty-five others and a comfortable bed it was. I will enumerate some of the unknown equipment that forms a part of our outfit to-day; stoves, lamps, butter, potatoes, cash, pay days, Workmen's Compensation, Stock Companies, overdrafts, section 38 of the Banking Act, logging engines, iced roads, double cutting band saws, edge grain flooring, Chartered Accountants, Sinking and Reserve Fund accounts, Game Wardens, etc.

Here are some of the things we did have; plenty of pork, beans twenty-one times a week, good bread(?) cooked in a bake kettle, molasses and good it was. I remember well as it came from Cuba and cost 17 cents per gallon, and the lumber we cut sold in Cuba for \$17.00 per M. but, best of all, we had a jolly good crew who at night planned their roads and cutting for the next day so that we might do a good winter's work and thus secure a job for the next winter.

I could go on and enumerate, for those were the days when life was real and things were more on an equal than they are to-day. Some one will say this may be true, but we have few who know. What about conditions during 1923 and on?

This brings one to the danger zone, and as it is no doubt a fact, it is so much easier to find fault than it is to do right, one should be very careful. It is equally true that it takes a bigger man to reveal a thing than it does to conceal it.

Are Top Heavy with Theories

I have attended a few conventions and from thought offered, we are top heavy with theory without practice. I believe many times if the preacher could get a good expression from the pews, he would know better how to feed his people.

The average man to-day spends from \$6.50 to \$8.00 per month for cigarettes, and it is not only the extravagant waste to the consumer's mind, body and pocket, but it is the most disastrous article that forms a part of the woods outfit. It has been long conceded that fire has made greater inroads than the axe.

I am prepared to state that in 1914, a fire started on the limits where I am now writing. It looked at first to be a wipe out, but with the use of two hundred men and personal effort, it was burned to a peak, the forest saved and every man was convinced that such a fire could be controlled. The circumstance was so marked, we traced the origin to a man, who had for convenience stayed over night in one of our camps and, as a result of smoking, set the fire. I have carefully kept in touch with these limits and I am convinced there is an annual growth of seven million per year, with the far point not more than ten miles from the town in which I live.

I believe that every wanderer on personal owned forest land should be as promptly prosecuted as if found going through the company's store, also that no employee should either sell or smoke cigarettes in the woods. Our game law should be revised and every man severely penalized found with gun or fishing rod sporting in the woods without a guide. Why should the stranger or town folks have the right to travel our forests without a permit or guide any more than through our plant or office? What will be the use of the game law when the forest is gone? The real hunting game is gone by like that done by natives and land owners.

Though I am speaking for myself, yet I know I am voicing the sentiment of others when I say every lumberman is glad to have a sportsman come into his camp and enjoy freedom. It is the party going into the woods to have a drunk, dodging behind the game law, who is unwelcome. There is no one patrolling the forest, so no proof is to be had and one is forced to complain.

To see British Columbia settlers and ranchers burning up good Douglas fir trees with from two to three thousand feet in them, looked just like burning up \$15 bills. In a great many cases ignorance is the cause of crime. Education of a conservative nature promotes honor and honor suppresses evil. Let us have a half tone cut of some forest grove on the front page of the school book and let the significance of forest conservation be impressed upon the minds of the children.

Should Stop Pulpwood Export

Let us stand shoulder to shoulder with men like Mr. Frank Barnjum, who is on the right trail when he is trying to prohibit the shipment of pulpwood. It only takes a few thousand acres of land if well cut and manufactured to sustain a settlement of two hundred people, provided the owner is not too mercenary.

A great idea is given in the June issue of the "Canada Lumberman" about pulpwood. In my opinion the farmer is the one who would benefit most. He cannot afford to cut young growth any more than he could afford to sell all his planting of beets for greens. There is no one nature assists more than the farmer and he should let the product reach maturity. In 1902 I sold a farm that contained about ten acres of good apple orchard with some twenty-five acres of young second growth spruce. The present owner last winter thinned out some of the better trees and cut sixty thousand feet. I measured one tree that was seventy-three years old and it sawed out three hundred and forty feet of lumber. Beyond any question of doubt the timber has given much better results than the orchard.

I wish I had time to cite just such other cases. Why not sell all our little pigs, lambs, calves, chickens, to the Americans and throw in the boys and girls for good measure?

Nova Scotia Lumbermen Will Hold Annual

Rufus E. Dickie, of Stewiacke, N.S., President of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, states that the annual meeting of that body, which was to have taken place some time ago, will be held in Halifax on Wednesday, July 4th. An interesting and instructive program has been outlined and a large attendance of members from the various parts of the province is anticipated. The forestry car, which has been touring the province under the direction of the Canadian Forestry Association will be in Halifax at that time and will prove one of the features of the gathering.

In reference to lumber conditions generally in the province, President Dickie says that old stocks have been pretty well cleared up and new stuff is being shipped out about as fast as it is manufactured. He does not think that the cut will be any greater than was at first estimated. The American market has been going on the decline of late but the English market will absorb the stock that would go to U.S. consumers. The English situation is not as good as it was but at the present time is preferable to the American. On the whole, manufacturers will be able to report a good year.

The Canadian Lumber Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Dickie is manager, has been doing very well this season and has shipped and sold approximately one million feet of lumber a month.

International Company Increases Production

The International Land & Lumber Co., Limited, St. Felicien, Que., of which C. W. Bates is vice-president and general-manager, say they are operating their mill to full capacity this season. The cut will be about double that of last year. They have already sold this year's production of railway ties and lumber, and find the price much better than last season. The company have had no trouble with labor so far, and do not expect any; in fact they look for conditions to be very satisfactory as the men are returning from the drives and fighting bush fires.

Mr. McCabe is Appointed Director

C. W. McCabe, Toronto

At the annual meeting of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co., Limited, which was held in Montreal recently, Arthur H. Campbell was elected president in succession to the late Alex. MacLaurin who passed away several months ago. E. McCa'llum, superintendent of the company's plant at Drummondville, Que., was elected vice-president, and the other directors are George L. Ryon, Ogdensburg N.Y.; DeWitt C. Culver, Brattleboro, N.Y., and C. W. McCabe, of Toronto. The latter is a newly-elected director and has well earned his promotion. Mr. McCabe has been with the company for several years as Ontario representative and is well liked by the industry. He was born in Nova Scotia where his father and uncles have long

been identified with the lumber business, and has been in the game for twenty-two years. His father, H. A. McCabe, is still active in the lumber line and for a number of years has been with the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., St. John, N.B. Young McCabe got his first job in New Brunswick with the Bonney River Lumber Co. when in his teens and performed various jobs in the bush, drive and mill. At the end of three years he had enough practical acquaintance with camp activities to satisfy him for a while, and he decided to spend a few years at school. He finished High School and later business college at St. John, N.B., and next joined Rhodes-Curry, Limited, at Amherst, N.S. He was with them seven years in various capacities as yard salesman, shipper, etc. He then went West and spent some time in the Prairie Provinces, and during the war was with the army for three years, being with the R.C.R. No. 3. A few months after the Armistice, Mr. McCabe became identified with the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co. and has made a big success of the firm's Ontario business. He resides at No. 1 Vermont Ave., Toronto, and takes a deep interest in the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, being one of the most regular attendants at the monthly gatherings.

Quebec Firm Busy Shipping Birch

The Louise Lumber Co., Ltd., of Quebec, at the head of which is H. R. Van, are this season, making large shipments of birch deals and birch timber to the Old Country. The company are very busy at the present time and report that the outlook is steadily improving. Mr. Van states that the exports of the firm are breaking all records at the present juncture.

In reference to the new sales tax, the Louise Lumber Company add that as far as they can see, the measure is unworkable and they do not believe that it will ever go into force. If it does become law, it does not seem possible for the lumber industry to make proper returns unless it is plainly specified just who is to pay the tax. As now proposed, manufacturers will pay the tax in some cases and in other cases it will be passed on and no one knows where it would end. The firms say they are not going to worry about it for the present but are doing all they can to have the present tax of 3% remain as it is.

Lumber Conditions Good in New Ontario

The New Ontario Colonization Co., whose mill and land office is at Jacksonboro, Ont. and headquarters in Buffalo, N.Y., say that their operations are going along in good shape at the present time. They had a sufficient cut of logs during the past winter to stock their mill and, although they were delayed in getting under way until well along in May, their plant has been running steadily. The labor supply has not only been sufficient but also thoroughly efficient as compared with recent years. Higher wages have been paid than last season which the company found necessary in order to hold a good crew. The cut of the New Ontario Colonization Co. will be in the neighborhood of eight million feet, which is a considerable increase over 1922.

In regard to market conditions, the company state that the demand seems to have steadied somewhat from the exceptionally

strong call early in the spring. The market is continuing on a favorable basis and the company are having no difficulty in moving lumber as fast as it is sawed; in fact have not been able to keep any stock in the yard long enough to season properly. Prices have not advanced any in the last six weeks but the demand continues good especially on soft woods and the firm look for a continuance of this state of things for the balance of the year. Manufacturing costs will be higher this season than last. Transportation facilities are good and all shipments are being handled with despatch. This feature is a great aid, the firm state, toward giving service and satisfaction to customers.

New Interests Acquire Colonial Co.

Edwards Lumber & Pulp, Limited, have purchased the mills and limits of the Colonial Lumber Co., Limited, at Pembroke, Ont. These mills have a sawing capacity of some 20 to 25 million feet per annum, cutting mostly white pine. The Colonial Company have been operating for some 20 years and have one of the most up-to-date lumber manufacturing plants in Canada. The amalgamation with the Edwards Lumber & Pulp Co. secures ample spruce and pine sawlogs to furnish the mills at Pembroke with raw material for an indefinite period. The scheme contemplates doubling the capacity of the sawmill forthwith making the output from 35 to 40 million per annum and later on the construction of a pulp and paper mill.

The enlarged industry will undoubtedly mean considerable to the town of Pembroke and to the districts from which the new company will draw its raw material, and will distribute its products throughout Great Britain, Canada and the United States, it being the intention of the Edwards Lumber & Pulp Co. to saw deals for the English market as well as domestic and United States sizes. The principal interests represented in the Edwards Lumber & Pulp Co. are those connected with W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Ottawa, and Watson & Todd, Limited, of Ottawa, and Liverpool, England.

The officers of the new company, whose head office is in Pembroke, Ont., are,—Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, president; J. W. Smith, Pembroke, vice-president and general-manager; E. R. Bremner, Ottawa, vice-president; W. R. Beatty, Pembroke, secretary.

New Sales Company Starts Deliveries

Some time ago there was published in the "Canada Lumberman" a reference to the Pembroke Lumber Sales Co., Inc., which recently opened offices at 2607 Grand Central Terminal, New York. Further particulars are given of the organization in a recent despatch from that city which says that the company has perfected its organization by the distribution of Ottawa Valley white pine, spruce and spruce lath to Eastern United States territory. Commenting upon the organization and future of the company, the "Lumber Trade Journal" says:—Edward A. Dunlop, of Pembroke, Ont., president of the Sales organization, is also president of the Pembroke Lumber Co. (Ltd.), and the New York firm will handle the entire 1923 cut of white pine, box and better of the Canadian Pembroke mills.

Mr. Dunlop is a director of the Thomas Pink Co. (Ltd.), Marshall C. Small, of Montreal, vice-president of the Sales company, is also a director of the Pembroke Lumber Co., A. L. Eastcott, second vice-president of the New York company, is general manager with headquarters at the Grand Central office. Stanley D. Pearce is secretary-treasurer and assistant manager.

Mr. Pearce was formally with the Meigs Pulp Wood Co., of New York and vice-president of the Cornwall Terminal Co., of Cornwall, Ont., and Oswego, N. Y.

The Sales company will start deliveries from dry stock this month. The purchase of lumber involved in the initial deal aggregated about 20,000,000 feet. Of this, about 8,500,000 feet has been sold as and when ready to ship. The lumber will be brought down from Canada exclusively by rail.

An important feature of the new arrangement lies in the fact that for years the Pembroke Co. has sold its lumber en bloc to outside wholesalers. Formerly, too, at least one third of the output, particularly the higher grades, has been disposed of in the English market.

Through the organization of the Sales company it is expected that practically the entire product of the Pembroke mills will be disposed of this year in the United States, particularly in the metropolitan district. The company stresses the fact that it is to sell particularly in the New York market soft white pine, which is practically the same as Michigan cork pine.

Other directors of the local company, besides the officers named, are George Cahoon, jr., Grand Mere, Que.; David Percy Maguire, London, England, and Sir Alexander H. Maguire, also of England.

Several Legal Decisions of Interest to Lumbermen

Montreal Firm Must Pay on Lath Purchase

Breach of a contract for the purchase of one million laths entered into between the Riverside Manufacturing Company of Cap Madeleine, Que., and Blair Bros., Limited, Montreal, in the spring of 1920, resulted in an action in the Superior Court, Montreal, in which Mr. Justice Surveyer has given judgment in favor of the Riverside company in the sum of \$8,124.65, with interest from the service of summons, and costs.

By the contract in question, the Riverside Manufacturing Company sold to the defendants one million laths to be manufactured at their sawmill at Cap Madeleine, Que. The document was entered into on February 24, 1920, but on June 16 of the same year the defendants returned their copy of the contract, stating: "We prefer, and have arranged, not to hold you to this agreement."

The plaintiff company answered that they regretted the stand taken by defendants, and that they would wait a few days before returning the contract, trusting that after consideration the request for cancellation would be withdrawn. In reply, Blair Brothers stated that they again asked the Riverside company to cancel the contract. A protracted correspondence ensued between the parties, in the course of which the Riverside Manufacturing company declared that they would cancel the contract upon payment by Blair Brothers of \$4,000, covering loss which would result from resale, owing to a drop in the price of laths. This offer was not accepted by the defendants, and after the expiry of a delay it was withdrawn. Finally, the Riverside Manufacturing Company turned the matter over to its solicitors. The defendants refused to consider themselves bound by the contract, and the laths were duly sold at Three Rivers at public auction, under due process of law. The difference between the price brought at the auction, and that agreed upon in the contract amounted to \$7,705.60.

Mr. Justice Surveyer held that in the instance the purchasers could not cancel the sale without the plaintiffs' consent, and that the latter could compel the defendants to execute their agreement and take delivery. The laths were payable on January 2, 1921, and the contract being one of a commercial nature in which the time of performance was fixed, the debtor was put in default by the mere lapse of time. As defendants did not take delivery before the time agreed upon, the plaintiffs were justified in selling the laths at public auction.

Including the loss suffered by the resale and expenses of the sale, the amount in which the defendants were liable was placed by Mr. Justice Surveyer at \$8,124.65, with interest from date of summons and costs.

Deserters are Given Needed Punishment

For years past the Canadian operating lumber firms have been victimized by men who apply for work in the woods. The latter are advanced money to pay their railroad fare, etc., and then default in the engagements and decamp without returning the money advanced. Of late this practice has become a common one, and although many firms have been victimized, they have suffered their losses rather than institute court proceedings against the defaulters.

There is one firm, however, who have had the courage to go after the dishonest lumberjacks and that firm is the Greening Lumber Company, an Ontario concern operating in the Abitibi district, who last season in its lumber operations in the woods was victimized by seventeen men who were engaged to work in the woods and to whom the company advanced their railroad fare as well as lodged and boarded for several days. They rewarded the firm by deserting.

The manager of the Greening Lumber Company determined to make an example of these culprits. Mr. M. Maclean succeeded in locating three of the men in Quebec, and on May 14 came to the city and lodged a complaint against them in the Quebec Court of Quarter Sessions. A warrant for their arrest was issued and when the men were taken into custody by the provincial police, Mr. Bernard Devlin, was engaged by Mr. Maclean to prosecute. The accused were arraigned before Judge Lachance in the Court of Sessions, who were at the time remanded to goal, pending an effort to effect the arrest of the other fourteen, who, however, skipped the city and district when they had been warned of the apprehension of the three

laborers. The case came up for a hearing on June 12 before Judge Lachance. The three were found guilty and each was fined \$5.00 and costs or in default of payment to serve fifteen days in prison. The fine with the cost amounted to \$41.30 for each to pay, and not having the money the offenders were sent to prison.

Mr. Devlin, in summing up the case, informed the court that the crime was a common practice among certain men who applied for bush work to Canadian lumber companies, and demanded that the accused be severely punished as an example.

Judge Lachance, in passing sentence, rebuked the accused, telling them that the offence charged against them was serious and criminal, and they were liable to be severely punished by a prison sentence. As it was the first case of the kind which had been brought before them, he would be lenient and would let them off with a fine of \$5.00 and costs or fifteen days' imprisonment. The judge stated that in future if any person or persons were brought before him for the same offence, he would make an example of them.

Farmer Enters Action Against Sawmiller

Farmers and lumbering men are interested in a case which was argued at Sherbrooke, Que., recently before Mr. Justice Globensky and Mr. Justice White in the Superior Court and finally taken en delibere.

Plaintiff, Delphis Lobonte, instituted an action against Joseph Martel for the sum of \$999 for damages occasioned to his property, as well as for loss of hay, due to the gathering of refuse from defendant's sawmill on his property. The plaintiff owns a farm of about 230 acres at St. Julie de Wolfestown, the property being intersected by the White River. The defendant owns a sawmill higher up the river, and plaintiff claimed that the debris, sawdust and bark, resulting from his lumbering operations, were thrown into the river and gradually accumulated along the banks of his property, covering an area of seventy acres, partly spoiling the hay crop.

Defendant pleaded that the mill had been operated for the past fifty years and that, altogether plaintiff has occupied his farm for many years he had never complained previously. Defendant expressed the opinion that the present action was malicious. Defendant also intimated that even though the action were justified, he should not be held entirely responsible, as there were other sawmills operated on the river. Finally, it was contended that the sawdust, instead of damaging the property, would increase its value, and application was made for the dismissal of the action with costs.

Partners are Held Liable on Note

Judgment condemning Joseph E. Leclerc et al. to pay \$800, being the amount of a note, with interest from its date, to La Fonderie de Plessisville, was handed down recently by Mr. Justice Wilson in the Superior Court, Montreal.

The note, dated November 15, 1920, was made payable seven months after date to the order of J. A. Gagnon, and was negotiated to La Fonderie de Plessisville, who sued Leclerc et al. as being jointly and severally liable as partners in the Royal Lumber Company, signatory to the note.

The defence pleaded that the signature of the Royal Lumber Company was not the signature of the defendants doing business in partnership in Montreal; that this signature was not approved with their knowledge or authorization; that moreover, the plaintiff was not a holder in due course, having received it only for collection, without having given valuable consideration.

In upholding the plaintiff's action Mr. Justice Wilson stated that Julien Therrien, as agent for his wife, was doing business in partnership with Leclerc under the name of the Royal Lumber Company, and that they had power to sign the said note and to bind the partnership with regard to third parties for obligations contracted in the partnership name, in the ordinary course of business. Since the plaintiff company was a holder in due course, Leclerc et al. were held jointly and severally liable on the note, with interest from its date.

Mr. Gordon Speaks Hopefully of West



A. E. Gordon, Toronto

Mr. A. E. Gordon of the A. E. Gordon Lumber Company, Toronto, who recently returned to Toronto after a trip through Western Canada to the Pacific Coast, reports that throughout the Crow's Nest district of British Columbia the loggers, who were recently on strike, have resumed work but, as a consequence of this strike, some mills will be short of logs and will have to close down considerably earlier than expected. Owing to several mills in this district being cut out of timber and on account of failures, etc., there are comparatively few plants operating this season. Some of these have tie contracts with the railways who will take a large share of their production so that the output of lumber in this section will be quite limited. Elsewhere

throughout the Mountain districts production seems to be about average. On the Coast the large majority of the mills operating have export orders enough on their books to keep them busy for two or three months and some of them are actually refusing further export business. There is very little accumulation of stock of any kind. The demand from the United States, Atlantic Coast and California which fell off abruptly about a month ago, is now reviving

Mr. Gordon says that the British Columbia shingle market presents another of its periodical tangles. Cedar logs and bolts were so costly during the early part of the year that the mills claim they could not break even, so most of them shut down for several weeks during April and May. Timber was then reduced in price and the mills started up again, only to be faced with a serious slump in the United States market which absorbs from 75 to 90 per cent. of the production. Shingles are now selling below the cost of production, owing largely to the pernicious habit of placing cars unsold in transit. This condition of affairs must right itself quickly or the mills must close down again.

Crop conditions throughout the Prairie Provinces look much more promising than they have in years. Optimism again prevails in the Canadian West. This optimism is already being felt in an increased demand for yard stocks.

Giving it as his opinion that the condition most ardently desired by every right thinking person engaged in the lumber business is steady and reasonably profitable production, together with well balanced markets to absorb such output, Mr. Gordon thinks the recent lull in the demand from the Eastern United States and the Canadian markets will have a beneficial effect in the desired direction and will make for sound and steady conditions throughout the balance of the year.

Northern Lumber Concern Voices Complaint

The Pigeon River Lumber Co., of Port Arthur, Ont., say there has been quite a brisk local demand for lumber so far this season which will likely be kept up for the remainder of the summer. The firm are not now operating their saw mill for the reason that they have not been successful in obtaining from the Government suitable timber areas at right price. They assert that it appears wrong for the Provincial administration to adopt a policy which has as its effect the retarding of the lumber industry which, they believe, is caused by the enormous pulp concessions granted to pulp and paper concerns who use only a small proportion of the merchantable timber on a given area.

The Pigeon River Lumber Co. are of the opinion that there will be considerable advance in the price of pulpwood this fall. Nearly all the mills have consumed all their reserve wood, which will throw them into the market for huge quantities.

Kept Busy on Spruce and Spoolwood

The James Richardson Co., Matané, Que., say their cut this season is about seven and a half million feet, principally of spruce and spoolwood. They had figured on bringing out close to ten million feet, but shortage of labor, the cold late spring and illness in the camps all helped to curtail output. None of their contractors

filled their contracts, and on account of the sudden jump in men's wages, quite a few finished up with a loss. The company in some cases had to increase the price allowed for logs in order to keep the camps going. Considerable sawing was done during the winter with a portable mill, but the firm still have two mills on the river front sawing spruce and spoolwood and expect to finish cutting early in August.

Most of the output has been sold. The James Richardson Co. are shipping lumber out as fast as boats can be secured, and the bulk of spruce is going via Quebec for the American market. Inquiries for lumber have been coming in well with prices holding up consistently with the exception of lath.

An officer of the company stated recently that the prospects are there will be a heavy cut in the Matane district next winter and probably a further increase in wages. The cost of lumber will, certainly, be up from 10 to 15 per cent. from the present outlook.

Good Demand for Lumber up North

R. S. Potter, lumberman, of Matheson, Ont., states that he will have a cut of about 600,000 feet, three-quarters of which is white pine and the remainder jack pine and spruce. He has completed his sawing for the present season. Mr. Potter adds that the demand for lumber in the north country is fairly good. Prices are ranging from \$32.00 to \$40.00 per M. feet, f.o.b. cars for spruce and jack pine.

In regard to labor, there is plenty of work and good men looking for jobs are very scarce. Several mills in the Matheson district were late in getting started this season but the majority that have logs are now operating.

Average Lumber Cut Around Sioux Lookout

G. E. Farlinger of Sioux Lookout, Ont., says that lumbering operations in that district are about on an average of those conducted in former years. The cut of the different mills will be about the same as last season. The labor supply is fairly good and wages approximately the same as last summer. Lumber prices are somewhat less than they were a few months ago, but it would appear, that there will not be any further reductions this season. Mr. Farlinger says that his own operations are not as large as during past years. It is too early as yet to form any accurate opinion regarding what the coming season's operations will be.

More Sawmills Add New Equipment

The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., have recently supplied one, eight foot band mill for John Harrison & Sons, of Owen Sound, and also another mill of the same dimensions to Pratt & Shanacy, who are successors to Booth & Shannon, at Biscotasing, Ont.

The Waterous Co. have equipped the new mill of the Hope Lumber Co., at Little Current, Ont., with the following installations: two 8 ft. band mills; one, 42 in. opening carriage; two, 10 in. steam feeds; one, nigger; two, 18 x 24 engines; one, log loader; one double deck kicker; two, cant flippers; one, 48 in. edger; two, 72 x 16 boilers, and also live rolls, shafting, transfers, conveyors and drives as well as one, eight saw automatic trimmer.

Awful Devastation of Forest Fires

Late estimates placed the value of forest damages by fires in New Brunswick at not less than \$5,000,000. The fires in the richest virgin forests of the province continued unabated for many days. As a result of the serious situation Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, issued a proclamation ordering prohibition of all forest travel in the eight northern counties of New Brunswick, Restigouche, Madawaska, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, York, Carleton and Victoria. All existing forest travel certificates for that territory were cancelled, and by the same proclamation the prohibition of all brush and slash burning throughout the entire province, effective since May 15th, was continued indefinitely. The Minister also sent instructions to all fire wardens who are created special constables under the Fire Law, that all violators are forthwith to be arrested and held for prosecution under the provisions of the criminal code.

A reply received by Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick, to his request forwarded lately to Ottawa for a detachment of mounted police to patrol the northern fire areas of the province, stated that the request could not be compiled with owing to lack of men.

National Hardwood Lumber Broadening Out

W. F. Oliver of Toronto Elected to Board of Directors—Associate Membership Facilities Now Presented—Number of Inspectors Constantly Growing

A year of increased activity and developing interest was revealed in the reports and addresses given before the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association which was held in Chicago on June 13th to 15th. The attendance was large and the proceedings marked by optimism and unanimity.

Seventy lumber firms in Canada are members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and it is pleasing to record that a Canadian wholesaler in the person of W. F. Oliver, of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, was elected a director from Canada. He succeeds George C. Goodfellow, of Montreal. Mr. Oliver will serve for three years. John W. McClure, of Memphis, Tenn., was re-elected president, and Earl Palmer, of Memphis, Tenn., was elected an honorary-director.

The social functions of the gathering were very enjoyable. One of the features was the annual banquet, attended by no less than 1,200 persons. It was an entertainment de luxe and the best traditions of the Association from every standpoint were maintained.

Many matters of moment were discussed and President McClure, in his address, forecasted a season of prosperity. He said business conditions were fundamentally sound and the members might look forward with confidence to a period of reasonable activity during the remainder of the year. Some disciples of gloom had predicted that we must some day return to prewar values, but Mr. McClure stated that clocks were not designed to run backward; the world moves forward and "the sooner we cast into forgetfulness the pre-war standards of value which are gone forever, the sooner will we adjust ourselves to the new standards by which business can be gauged hereafter."

Principle on Which to Build

In conclusion he said:—"May I be permitted to refer to that greatest of all codes of ethics, the Holy Bible, a simple philosophy upon which must rest all enduring things, whether it be an individual, an association or a nation? This is no Sunday school discourse, but a plain business statement. True success and prosperity depend upon the applied rules of Christianity, and what better foundation could exist for the National Hardwood Lumber Association than the eternal principle upon which our structure has been built from its inception, and which is best expressed in those deathless words of the Great Teacher, "Therefore, all things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Frank F. Fish, the veteran secretary-treasurer, gave a comprehensive report in which he said:—"The National Hardwood Lumber Association neither supports nor opposes the new movement toward the proposed general standardization of the lumber industry.

Its attitude is simply that of non-participation. If later on it should develop that the proposed theories are practicable and that they can be carried into effect to the advantage of the industry, there is nothing in the position of the association to restrain it from adopting and applying these theories. The advanced position which the hardwood lumber industry has attained through the operation of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in all matters relating to practical standardization fully justifies that division of the lumber industry is marking time until the remainder of the industry has come abreast of that position.

"During the last year the process of readjusting grades to meet the ever-changing conditions within the industry has proceeded upon the same broad, orderly and evolutionary lines of development as those which have hitherto been adopted by the association in its work of revision and betterment of existing standards of inspection."

Personnel of the Membership

The membership of the Association today stands at 1,302, there being a large addition to the ranks during the past year. Mr. Fish said that for many years attempts have been made to stir up factional strife within the membership and we still hear the charge that "the National Hardwood Lumber Association is dominated by wholesalers and middlemen." While these statements have been conclusively branded as false, the lie still persists and is constantly circulated by our opponents who are unable to injure us by statements of facts. In order to determine the exact percentage of sawmill operators and wholesalers within the membership of the association, a questionnaire was sent out in October last, and the results showed 62 per cent of the membership at that time to be manufacturers of lumber, and owing to the fact that many members conduct more than one mill operation, the total number of hardwood sawmills in operation by our members was 1,006.

A year ago the number of salaried inspectors in the Association was 65. Today the number is 86, showing an increase of 21. The present rules are the most complete and comprehensive ever published, according to the secretary-treasurer, and are recognized as equitable by all branches of the trade. This is evident by important gains registered in the Inspection Department.

Toronto Great Hardwood Centre

Mr. Fish then presented some figures from the Inspection Department for the year ending June 1st, 1923, showing the quantity of lumber inspected in each district and market, the amount earned and exact cost of maintenance. Toronto stands well up in the list, and the number of feet inspected during the past year was



W. F. Oliver, Toronto
Newly elected Director



G. C. Goodfellow, Montreal
Retiring Director



H. L. Hebard, Montreal
New Eastern Inspector

10,064,174, the earnings being \$15,280.05 and expense \$14,687.25. In Montreal the quantity of lumber inspected was 3,505,095 feet, the earnings were \$5,334.86, and the expense \$5,260.92. Of all the hardwood centres Toronto stands sixth on the list, being exceeded only by Memphis, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati. The inspection rules have during the past year been printed in French for distribution abroad and in the province of Quebec where the National Hardwood Association has about 30 members.

Many other matters also came up, including associate membership which may be enjoyed for \$50 a year. This membership will include all the privileges of the Association with the exception of voting power at the annual meetings. The right to join is extended to furniture, automobile, piano, gramophone, washing machine, woodenware and other plants in this line. The constitution was duly amended to include associate membership, and it is believed that the movement is one which will result in greater strength for the N. H. L. A. It will establish a closer union between consumers and producers and is a visible evidence of the esteem and confidence in which the National Hardwood Association is held by hardwood-consuming interests.

Visit by Canadians to Madison

A large party accepted the invitation extended by the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and paid a visit to that institution, a number of Canadians taking in the trip. At the Forest Products Laboratory the equipment and working of the institution were inspected, more especially the plans and progress which have been made in the field of experimental and practical hardwood standardization.

Among those present from Canada at the gathering were. John McBean, (McBean & Verrall); R. McDonagh, W. F. Oliver, George Kinnon, John J. Miller, (Anderson-Miller Lumber Co.); R. A. Neilson, (Russell-Harris Lumber Co.); Frank Kent, J. A. Cadenhead, Toronto; J. E. Baechler, (Goderich Mfg. Co., Goderich); Lorne

Heeney (Percy E. Heeney Lumber Co.), Kitchener; Joseph Hall, Waterloo, and others.

The New Director from Canada

W. F. Oliver, or "Frank," as he is generally known, who has been made a director for Canada on the N.H.L.A., is a popular and genial lumberman who has a wide acquaintance with the trade, not only in the Dominion but across the border. The Oliver Lumber Co. Toronto was the first Canadian lumber firm to join the National Hardwood Lumber Association. This was some eighteen years ago, and a great many Canadian concerns have come into the Association since that date.

Mr. Oliver has been engaged in the lumber line since 1904. His first position was with the Peterboro Lumber Co. and the Dickson Co., Peterboro, after which he joined his father, the late Joseph Oliver, and brother, J. O. Oliver, in the Oliver Lumber Co., of which firm he is today vice-president, and looks after the sales end and yards. Mr. Oliver is also a past president of the Lake Shore Country Club. That he will be a live-wire director, goes without saying, and he has already notified the Canadian members that if there is anything which they believe would be for the betterment of the Association, he will be glad to take it up at any meeting of the directors. Mr. Oliver confidently believes that the membership from Canada in the N.H.L.A. will exceed 100 before the close of the present year.

Secretary Fish announced that action had been taken at the semi-annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association, by which the members of that association, numbering about thirty, would individually become "full fledged members" of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. President Harry Klein, of the first named association, was called on the platform, and in a few words confirmed Secretary Fish's announcement, adding that there were in the veneer and panel industry seventy or more manufacturers not affiliated with the National Veneer & Panel Association, so there is room for missionary work on the part of the National Hardwood association to bring them "within the fold."

Only Living Commissioned Culler

(Continued from page 39)

the year, and the sale covered the entire production of the mill or mills from 6 ft. and up 7" deep and two and three inches thick. The sales were made on basis of percentages of size and quality, viz., about 80% of regulars and 20% of oddments. Regular pine deals were 12 ft. long 11" wide and 3" thick and qualities generally called for about 20% 1st, 45% 2nd, 20% 3rd, and 15% 4th, when 4th quality were called for.

"Regulars in spruce were 12 ft. x 9 x 3 and oddments were 6 ft. and up 7" and up, and the qualities ran much the same as white pine except in 1st quality which generally turned out a little better than the white pine did.

When the mills were ready to start sawing the owners put in a requisition for a culler, an order was issued, and the culler proceeded to the mill. While he held the order everything appertaining to the grading was absolutely under his control. Neither the buyer or the seller could interfere or dictate to him. If either seller or buyer or either were not satisfied with his work their only recourse was to call for a survey, and if the culler was found in fault he was penalized, and if he was in the right the party calling the survey was mulcted in all the costs of the survey and arising expenses.

"Up to about 1880 a large quantity of pine deals were rafted and floated to Quebec, where they were culled, and landed and piled, and when well seasoned shipped overseas. Quite a portion of the rafted deals were shipped direct from the raft into the ship.

Deals Both Floated and Bright

"The deals landed from the rafts and piled or put aboard ship from the raft were called floated deals, while the deals that were not rafted but piled and seasoned before shipment were called bright deals. The floated deals were considered better lumber for working up than the bright deals, for the reason that they were in the water for from six months to two years and all the gum and sap was drawn out of the wood by their long immersion in the water. When breaking up the rafts between each tier or layer of deals (a raft would be composed of from 15 to 20 tiers of deals) there would be an inch or more thick of gummy sap like jelly.

"Landing and piling deals from the rafts was quite a heavy job for the men employed. To begin with each tier of deals as it was uncovered was washed by boys with chip birch brooms and pails of water dashed on the deals. The culler then went over and classed them, after which carriers heaved the deal on their shoulders, and carried them from the raft to the wharf (which at low tide was anywhere from 25 to 40 ft. high) and then to the piles. This meant covering quite a distance of ground, as each quality had separate piles and each dimension had separate piles, and no matter how high the

pile was, the carrier mounted it with the deal on his shoulder and placed it in its proper position.

"When one considers that those deals were from 7" up to 30 inches wide, 12 ft. long and up and 3 inches thick, and water soaked for six months to two years, one can imagine the weight they would be on a man's shoulder, and in many cases they would carry two of 7 or 8 inch at one time. When one looks back to those days there certainly is a big difference between the laborers of then and the present day. In the latter days of the rafting the Hamiltons installed steam pumps at their new Liverpool Cove for washing the deals in the rafts.

Requisition For A Culler

Form M. 20
Cullers

Quebec, 1st June, 1880.

..... G. B. Hall Raft
Consisting of Deals and plank
Lying at Montmorence Falls
To be measured and culled

This Order is for One Raft Only

On account of Owners and to be marked
The Deals & Plank ready for measuring & culling at one o'clock
River and section of the Province where got out Gatineau
River

Specification to be Delivered to Owners
..... G. B. Hall.....

My Post Office Address is as follows:

..... G. B. Hall Name
..... Quebec Post Office
..... Quebec Province
To the Supervisor of Cullers.

Received 1st June 1880, Ten o'clock A.M.

Supervisor of Culler's Office

Quebec, 4th Sept. 1884.

M. O'Shaughnessy Raft
Consisting of deals, etc.
Lying at Nicolet
To be measured, Culled

This order is for one raft only

On Account of Owners' Mark
The Deals are ready for culling at o'clock
To Thos. Malone, Junr.)
Culler.) James Patton
Supervisor.

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founded 1880

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The Proper Time to Build is Now

There is always the man who is hanging back as well as the one who rushes ahead. The fellow who takes the middle course is, perhaps, the wisest and the greatest gainer in the long run. Being too precipitant is frequently as harmful or disappointing as being too tardy, and vice versa.

This thought leads one up to a consideration of the home building proposition. There are some people still hanging around waiting for a drop in prices, believing that the good old days and basis of costs of 1914, will be ushered in once more. Then there are others who are always tarrying not for one or two decreases but several. They seem to be living in the past and not to appreciate the fact that we have advanced towards a higher scale of wages, of costs, of living, of enterprise, thought and action. Most of those, who are holding aloof for the 1914 level of prices, are perfectly willing to accept the higher pay that they are getting in 1923 for their labor. The man or woman, who expects everything to be all income and no outgo, will never travel very far on the road to progress, wealth or expansion.

Many inquiries have been made of late why building has not received a greater impetus in smaller cities and towns. An investigation into the cause of postponement of structural operations generally reveals a number of causes. One is that people are buying motor cars instead of putting their money in a home and are also hanging around for cheaper commodities. If a decline in price took place, they would still say that values were too high and wait for another drop. Quotations would never get quite low enough for many of these dilly-dalliers to proceed—they are ever chasing a shadow or an illusion.

The fellow who is always going to do this or that, is the one who seldom scores. The proper time to build is when one has an opportunity or the facilities for doing so. Waiting for a certain set time or peculiar combination of circumstances, may now and then result in a small gain or temporary advantage but, on the whole, there is little to be said in its favor.

Recently a citizen connected with the building trade in an Ontario city of 25,000 people, said,—“If anyone talks about building, invariably his mind reverts to the prices that prevailed before the war, but, in most other progressive cities, the people have accepted what might be called the ‘new normalcy,’ and since they are reconciled to it, they are going ahead on that basis.

“Consider our building permits here. I can name places not much larger than this city where the building permits for one month are bigger than ours were for a whole year. Supposing we had

\$80,000 in building permits this season; this would be equivalent to \$32,000 before the war. At the present time the only works of any importance going on are what might be called ‘patchwork’ and the rebuilding of certain structures which have been destroyed by fire or, absolutely require re-enlargement.

“Our people have been kidding themselves for years that conditions were working back or would move that way toward the 1914 levels of costs. For a comparison of percentages we may take 100 as the 1914 average, and on that basis the 1920 average was 275. In 1922 this proportion had decreased to 220, but this year it has gone up fifteen per cent. to 253. In other words the cost of building to-day is 153 per cent. higher than in 1914 and fifteen per cent. above last year's costs. And while the people here have been talking about waiting for a return to the old pre-war costs, other cities have recognized the fact that a new level of prices has become fixed and established and their progress has been laid on that basis.

I don't want to discourage building; in fact I don't think you could discourage it any more than it is; but we're not going to get anywhere, we're going to fall behind in the race, if we are going to wait until costs get back to those before the war.

I have figured on jobs both last year and this year, have done everything I could to reduce the price as much as possible, but those who had the work to let cancelled the whole thing because they were thinking of 1914 conditions and were going to wait until they were restored. The proportions of increases for the last four years ought to convince anybody that deflation in the building trades has reached the limit, and by the trades I mean the cost of labor and materials.”

Concluding, the speaker said that so far as he could learn, some big jobs which were mooted early in the winter, had been indefinitely postponed. People were spending more for pleasure than they did ten years ago. They seemed to care less about the home, its influence, enjoyments and associations and more for the rush and swirl of outdoor life and its attendant excitement. The average man will skimp and save for an automobile, whereas a decade ago, his chief desire would have been to own property of permanent value in the way of a house and garden. Today he will step out and buy a comparatively expensive car and think nothing of it, and his outlay—not to speak of depreciation—has only begun. When it comes to acquiring or investing in a home, although his wages have doubled or trebled, he balks because the venture will cost him two or three times more than it did in 1914.

Alas, how times and customs have changed! Many seem to be living in the days before the war, fondly yet fallaciously hoping that conditions as they then prevailed, will sooner or later return. It is all apparition, fantasy or fiction—call it by whatever name you please. All should learn to face the situation as it is to-day, cease dreaming and get down to basic conditions and fundamental facts.

When World Will Face Timber Famine

As many of our clearest thinkers are assured, we make a mistake in shipping wood in the unmanufactured state. We have, even yet, the best stand of merchantable timber on the North American continent, but we need not for that reason value it lightly. The day is coming when the world will face a timber famine.

The true value of material is the labor of hand and brain that has gone into its manufacture. This statement while undeniable when analyzed, is not always apparent, because people confuse money, which is but a token, with that which it represents—human labor.

What, for instance, is the value of a pine tree in a wilderness? Nothing. But let a wayfarer pass along and fell the tree and convert it into cordwood; it is now worth just the labor he put into it, as would be proved should he sell it. Were the tree driven to a mill and worked into finished products it would be worth more; precisely the equivalent of the time and toil of hand and brain put into the wood. Let us not forget, either, that all labor is not of the hand; the fruit of an active brain has its price too. This lumber transported to a distant point acquires a new and an added value, for identical reasons. Thus the more labor we put into an article the more value it acquires.

When we sell lumber in the rough we sell little labor; when it has been manufactured to the limit we receive a maximum, employing the greatest number of workers, and do away with unemployment so far as is possible under the conditions. A country where all its men are working, and receiving a fair day's pay for a fair day's work is a prosperous country, and its attractions for the emigrant become irresistible.

Heretofore our difficulty has been to provide sufficient jobs for skilled labor; we have always sufficient for the pick and shovel man on account of the disinclination of the average Canadian for such labor but we have advertised widely that there is little room for the

average skilled man. We are thought to want farmers only.

We export much of our nickel, our lead, our zinc, our timber, our asbestos, in the crude, raw form, and buy it back at a vast increase in price. Could we manufacture each of these and of them all lumber is the chief, we should have a larger, richer, population, and our farms would expand automatically to provide the food to pay these additional workers.

Moreover, by offering nothing but the hardest labor to immigrants, we obtain the most ignorant and illiterate of them; this has already affected the average grade of our immigrants. One no longer sees the same class of man in a lumber camp that we knew thirty years ago, for instance.

Thus there are many cogent reasons that should be well weighed by our statesmen, why we should prohibit the export of raw, unmanufactured material.

Lesson on Discounts for Dealers

Those who have been giving real attention to the matter of discounts for cash and for prompt pay are now voicing the opinion that the discounts offered should be made large enough to prove interesting, and thus get results. They say that contractors and other customers pay but little attention to a nominal 2 per cent discount, whereas if it were 5 per cent, and they were properly jogged up as what this means in interest it would result in more cash business and more prompt payment and thus save the retailer from keeping a lot of capital tied up in outstanding accounts.

It is an odd thing, too, that though we have the matter of heavy discounts working all around us every day we do not seem to be impressed with the part it plays in getting prompt pay. In comes the gas and electric light bill, with a discount for payment before a given date, which is enough to cause practically every user to make an effort to pay promptly. If he overlooks it, he knows he must pay the full amount, and the difference between the net and the gross amount of the bill is enough to make him pay promptly.

Now then, turning again to the matter of discounts for prompt payment. About the best and strongest looking plan of this kind that has come along as a regular offering in the dealer trade is 5 per cent off for cash in ten days, with the amount due net in 30 days. Those who put this into practice and make it work, instead of merely making a bluff at it, generally get good results.

The W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, issues a little service bulletin to dealers, a recent number of which the matter of discounts was discussed. In addition to some tabulated figures showing the rates of interest earned by taking discounts, it is pointed out that the easiest money a buyer can make is that earned by paying cash in time to take the discount, and it is money that is to be had without argument within the prescribed time. To illustrate some unfair practices on the part of customers this bulletin says:

"If a customer who buys \$200 worth 12 times a year on terms of 2 per cent 10 days, net 30, were allowed to take off 2 per cent in 20 days he would take \$48 per year in discounts to which he was not entitled. If the firm selling him had 100 customers doing exactly the same thing, they, together, would take \$4,800 to which they were not entitled. The same 100 customers, if buying on terms of 5 per cent 10 days, net 30, and taking all discounts in 20 days would take \$120 each or \$12,000 together, per year, in discounts to which they were not entitled."

Then, just to show what discount earnings are when reduced to interest the following table from a chart compiled by the National Association Of Credit Men was given.

2% 10 days, net 60 days =	14% per annum
2% 10 days, net 30 days =	36% per annum
4% 10 days, net 4 mos. =	13% per annum
4% 10 days, net 60 days =	29% per annum
5% 10 days, net 4 mos. =	16% per annum
5% 10 days, net 60 days =	36% per annum
5% 10 days, net 30 days =	90% per annum
6% 10 days, net 4 mos. =	20% per annum
6% 10 days, net 60 days =	43% per annum
7% 10 days, net 4 mos. =	23% per annum
8% 10 days, net 4 mos. =	26% per annum

Now then, before you launch out with new ideas and plans in this matter of discounts for cash or for prompt pay, get fixed in your mind this fact. That the discount must be put on the charge before it can be taken off. In a word, there must be included in the original price enough margin to cover this discount. Otherwise you are going to be a loser by giving to your cash customers some of what should be your own profit. And now if you feel inclined to ask, why put it on and give it to the cash customers and then charge the full amount to the credit customers. The reason is that credit, which is a good thing to extend the volume of business, costs money. There is not only some loss of bad accounts, but even if all the accounts are paid you have a lot of money tied up in these accounts and in the

stock you are carrying to supply them which would yield 6 per cent interest without any work on your part. Therefore, you must advance your price to cash customers to cover this interest and loss in bad accounts, or you must close the accounts with notes paying interest in order to come out even. The easier and simpler and more satisfactory way is to make enough profit margin in the original price of your material to cover interest on open accounts and to make room for allowing discount to cash customers and those who pay promptly.

Sane But Not Insane Competition

According to the old adage "Competition is the life of trade." Whilst this may be true in a general sense, there is a brand of competition which involves the ruin of those who are foolish enough to enter into it. It is competition run mad—the kind that cuts prices below the cost of the commodity and of the overhead in order that a big volume of business may be piled up. There is, of course, only one result, if this underselling is continued to any length. It means a general lowering of values, which affects almost the entire trade in the locality where such competition exists, and the wiping out of those who are not financially strong.

The lumber industry has not been free from this unrestricted competition. In one large city, many retailers, for a considerable period, sold lumber on a margin which did not cover overhead expenses and this, too, during a period when orders were by no means scarce. One or two retailers started the underselling, others followed, and soon there was a more or less general condition of exceptionally low prices. Fortunately, it did not last very long—it was brought home to the retailers that they were doing business at a loss, and that their customers alone received the benefit.

Whilst trade associations are, primarily, not intended to deal with prices, there is no doubt that they have a tendency to check competition of an unfair character. It is neither to the interest of a trade, nor, in the long run, to the public, that prices should be cut to the extent that they imperil the existence of firms engaged in a given branch of commerce. If a trade association can exercise a restraining influence on those members who are inclined to sell on a basis which either represents a loss or no profit, it is filling a useful function. The mere fact that men are members of an organization established to promote trade interests goes a long way to prevent senseless competition. This is one aspect of trade association work which is worth consideration.

The Proper Use of Leisure

At a meeting of the Classical League of the United States held recently in honor of a British scholar, Mr. Elihu Root complained that millions of workingmen with shorter hours and more money did not know what to do with their leisure.

The same reproach lies against many who have more money and leisure than the wage-earners. They are not numbered by millions, but probably as large a proportion of the rich as of the so-called working class use their leisure unprofitably.

Mr. Root is impartial in his censure, and says that in the case of the wealthy the children of thousands are "going to the devil" because they have not learned to interest themselves in anything else than spending money.

Machinery has robbed millions of the creative and artistic satisfaction which the handicraftsmen of earlier days found in their labor. They make only a fractional part of the product, and their tasks are repetitious and monotonous.

But mechanical invention and quantity production have been accompanied by shorter hours of toil, and factory operatives, who do not spend this added leisure improvingly, are leading more barren lives than their antecedents, who at least found some mental stimulus in their work.

The right use of leisure is one of the gravest problems of the age. The schools have not solved it, though they could make a greater contribution to the solution if the majority of boys and girls did not leave their studies so soon, before they have developed any intellectual curiosity of any kind.

The world is full of devices for wasting time that give pleasure to the unreflective, but in many countries there is also wide access to books and other means of self-improvement. Where religion and education lose their appeal, leisure becomes a danger instead of an opportunity.

What Lumber Dealer Has the Best Kept Yard?

Southwestern Ontario Association Will Inaugurate Competition—Border Cities Retailers Welcome Visitors and New Members—The Sales Tax

An important meeting of the Border Cities Retail Lumber Dealers was held at the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, on June 22 when various matters were taken up and local topics discussed. After an enjoyable dinner the members extended a warm welcome to several visitors including George N. Kernohan, of London, President of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, Secy-Treas. of the same body, G. B. Van Blaricom, Editor of the "Canada Lumberman," Toronto, and others.

J. C. Scofield, chairman of the Border Cities Association, presided and expressed his pleasure at seeing such a representative attendance, particularly in view of the excessively hot weather and the approach of the holiday season. Mr. Winters, on behalf of the Lions Club, addressed the gathering, stating that it was the intention of the club to erect a frame shelter for widows and mothers of poor families who were not able to finance a summer holiday. The mothers and children would be the guests of the Lions Club for two weeks at a neighboring waterside grove and in order to complete the summer structure, several thousand feet of lumber were required. It was decided by those present that the Lions Club would be helped in this important matter and the members decided to donate the stock needed.

Trade ethics were discussed at considerable length and all the dealers expressed their determination to adhere strictly to the code which was recently adopted. Ed. Allen, of the National Door and Hardwood Flooring Co., which recently opened a warehouse in Windsor, was present and made a short address in which he expressed the hope that the relations of his firm with brother retailers would be cordial and sincere. He added that his organization would be only too glad to work in harmony and unison with the dealers of the district so far as trade practices were concerned. Mr. Allen was admitted as a member of the Border Cities Association, and also announced his intention of joining the Southwestern body.

Another question taken up was the Sales Tax and the opinion was general that the present measure should be left unchanged. It was felt that if any alterations were made it would result in complications and misunderstandings.

From the reports presented by various speakers, business in the Border Cities is active at the present time and building operations are being carried on extensively.

Mr. Kernohan, of London, Mr. Clarke, of Glencoe, and others spoke briefly in regard to the lumber outlook and future meetings of the Southwestern Association. Mr. Clarke announced that the invitation of the Seaman Kent Co. to visit their hardwood flooring plant at West Lorne, Ont., had been accepted and it was proposed that the visit be paid on Wednesday, July 25, on which date there will also be a meeting of the Association.

The matter of holding a competition among the retail yards of the Southwestern District and awarding a diploma to the winner was taken up by the Committee which was appointed at the last annual meeting of the Southwestern representatives. Mr. Scofield, chairman of this Committee, stated that it would be advisable to offer recognition to the retailer having the best kept yard, the most effective appliances in guarding against fire and the best safety devices to ward off accidents. He felt that such a contest should inspire friendly rivalry and would result in yardmen taking pride in their surroundings and equipment.

How Judging Will be Done

Mr. Van Blaricom, Editor of the "Canada Lumberman," offered some ideas in regards to how the contest could be conducted in the best interests of the members. He suggested that the maximum award could be 300 points. The score could be subdivided into three 100 points heads, viz., neatness and attractiveness of yard; greatest protection against fire hazards; best accident prevention record. All dealers should be sent full details of the contest some time in advance and the various points on which scoring or the basis of judging would be made should be set forth as clearly and succinctly as possible.

Mr. Clarke stated that he would draft the conditions in which yards should be judged and submit the same for approval at the next meeting in West Lorne. He felt that this competition should be got under way in order to arouse greater pride and appreciation of what a well kept and efficient lumber yard and factory really means,

not only to the proprietor himself but to the community in which he does business.

One phase of the question was how the contest should be judged and several suggestions were put forth, one being that Chief Defields, of the Windsor Fire Department, be the judge in regard to the proper protection of premises from the standpoint of fire hazard. An official of the Workmen's Compensation Board would probably be selected to render decision so far as safety records and appliances are concerned. The scoring on behalf of the best kept and neatest lumber yard would probably be done by competent persons who will travel over the district and visit the premises of all the dealers. It was thought that it would require about a week for the judges to visit every yard by means of a motor car and the Association will bear all the expense. The score of each yard, under the various headings, will be published and a diploma presented to the winner.

It was observed once the competition was under way, that it would be comparatively easy to have it continued from year to year and that any, who took part, would not feel disgruntled if they did not happen to win, but would accept the verdict of the judges in a true, sportsmanlike manner. Further details of the contest will appear in an early edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

The annual midsummer outing of the Ontario Retail Dealers Association down the St. Lawrence river in July was referred to and several of those present recalled the delectable associations of last year's trip up the Lakes. It is felt that there will be a good representation from Southwestern Ontario this year to the Thousand Islands. A number from the district have announced their intention of taking in the sail and fraternizing with their brothers in the forest product line from the other parts of Ontario.

Northwestern Dealers Form an Organization

The retail lumber dealers of Port Arthur and Fort William held a meeting recently to complete organization. There was a representative attendance and the proceedings were characterized by considerable enthusiasm. It was felt that local problems of interest crop up from time to time which require adjustment.

Another matter, in which the yard men are greatly interested,



M. J. McDonald, Port Arthur, Ont.

is the conservation of the timber resources of the north and the inauguration of a progressive and effective policy of reforestation and fire protection.

The new district body of lumbermen starts off with splendid prospects, seven firms being identified with the organization.

Martin J. McDonald, of the Thunder Bay Lumber Co. (who is also a member of the Executive the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Assn.) was elected Chairman. G. F. Clarkson is the new Vice Chairman and J. H. McLennan, is the Secretary-Treasurer of the newest district body in the retail lumber arena.

Will Soon Sail on Jolly Outing

Everything in Readiness for Lumbermen's Trip to Thousand Islands—Many Reservations

Everything is now in readiness for the annual midsummer outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association from July 5 to 9. The steamer "Cape Trinity" of the Canada Steamship Lines, has been chartered for the occasion and a sail of several hundreds of miles will be enjoyed.

The annual trips of the retail lumber dealers are always interesting and enjoyable and this one bids fair to equal any in the past. Nothing can be more delightful than a four days' fresh water voyage at this time of the year, and the cost is very reasonable. For adults the figure is only \$40.00; \$35.00 for children and \$10.00 for a child sharing a berth with one of its parents. This covers all charges.

The itinerary of the trip has already been published in the "Canada Lumberman." The boat will leave Toronto at 2 P.M. on Thursday July 5th and return on Monday July 9th. The trip includes Brockville, Thousand Islands, Kingston, Bay of Quinte, Belleville and the Niagara River. Toronto will be reached on Monday morning July 9th.

Those who have not yet sent in their remittance to W. B. Tennant, of John B. Smith & Sons, Strachan Ave., Toronto, chairman of the outgoing committee, should do so at once. A large number have already responded and it is hoped that others will give their attention promptly to this matter as this year's jaunt is going to be "the greatest ever."

On behalf of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Secretary Boulthbee has extended an invitation to the members of the Ohio Retailers' Association and the Michigan Retailers' Association to join their brethren from Ontario this year in taking the trip down the St. Lawrence. It will be remembered that last summer the Ontario, Michigan and Ohio "boys" held a united outing up the Great Lakes as far as Sault Ste. Marie which was very enjoyable. It is expected that quite a number from across the border will travel with the Ontario dealers, their wives and families on the forthcoming pilgrimage.

Quebec Province Retailers Are Active

The executive of the Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held a meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, recently, under the presidency of Mr. G. Lebel. Seven provincial districts were represented.

The subject of incorporation of the association was discussed, and it was decided to take steps to that end. It was also agreed that the offices of the association should be the same as those of the Montreal branch.

The question of issuing a monthly bulletin was gone into at some length. It was decided that such a journal would be in the interests of the association and that arrangements for issuing a monthly bulletin should be made.

The Sales Tax was under consideration, and a resolution was passed to the approving of the steps taken by the Montreal branch in forwarding a resolution to Mr. Fielding. The meeting agreed that the tax should be collected at the source of production, and collected either on the purchased price or as a separate item shown on the producer's invoice. Further, that no further tax should be collected from the remanufacture, having regard to the fact that many members carried on business as lumber retailers and as sash and door manufacturers.

The meeting approved of the action of the Montreal branch in the matter of securing an amendment to the Quebec Lien Law so as to give the retailer better protection. The following committee was appointed to act with the committee of the Montreal branch: Messrs. J. M. Dessureault, City of Quebec; J. O. Asselin, Brompton; H. H. Sheppard, Sorel; L. E. Parent, St. Agathe, and J. E. Giroux, Victoriaville.

Reports from district directors were submitted. These dealt with the organization and the association, and with membership.

Problems of City Lumber Retailer

The city retailer of lumber has problems of his own. In some ways they are different to those of the man who is doing a country trade. He has not, as a rule, the same facilities as the country retailer for gauging the credit of the people to whom he sells, for the reason that the financial standing of city purchasers are not known as intimately as those of buyers who reside in country districts. He is, in consequence, more often the victim of unscrupulous people who buy lumber for speculative building. The city retailer may do a larger turnover, but his risks are proportionately greater,

especially in the Province of Quebec, where he has practically no protection against those who are out to evade payment and to dodge the law.

Then he is up against those who encroach on what he considers his legitimate customer. There is no doubt a difference of opinion as to what constitutes buyers who fall within that line, a difference largely actuated by the class of business done by the sellers.

Competition, too, is keen, and this often leads to profits being cut to an extent that involves only a small and inadequate return on the capital invested and risks taken. But that, after all, is a matter of individual policy, and there are dealers who decline to do business on a margin which they consider too narrow to be safe.

There are some compensations on the other side, and it may be fairly stated that the city retailer is filling a function in the commercial community which entitles him to a reasonable remuneration for his activities and for the capital he invests.

Psychology of Salesmanship in Retail Yards

Psychology is a big word and doesn't mean much to a great many of us, but, nevertheless, there is a whole lot more to it than just a peculiar combination of a lot of unusual letters. If more of us realized what there is in knowing how the other fellow uses his brain and how he can influence his thoughts and actions by suggestions and introductions into that brain, with slight effort on our part, we might all be on the road for "something better."

One of "the boys" tells us how he has obtained a liberal education in the retail lumber-yard salesmanship through his experiences in practicing this psychology on his customers. Here's the way he tells us about it:

"Several years ago, when I was young in the game and had had very little experience in selling, I used to say to each customer after I had given him all that he asked for, 'will that be all?' And the customer would usually say 'Yes.'"

One day my boss heard me say that, and I guess he must have just been reading something about this psychology stuff, because he suggested that I change the wording of my question so that I would not suggest to the customer that he was through with his purchases.

The next man that came in bought some two-by-fours, some boards and a little drop-siding. I thought this was my chance to try a new form of question, so I said, 'Isn't there something else?'

The man stopped and scratched his head for a second and then said, 'Why sure, I'll need some shingles for the roof of that shed.' So I also sold him the shingles.

Now if I had not started him on the right track he probably would not have thought of those shingles until he was going by the competitive lumber yard on his way home, and then he would have driven into that yard to buy his shingles.

I was quite pleased with the new form of question and my new success with it, and used that question for some time after that.

Then I got to thinking that if a general suggestion worked such wonders in selling, why wouldn't a direct or specific suggestion help to sell those articles which we were most anxious to move. So, instead of saying, 'Isn't there something more?' I changed it again to 'You'll need shingles for the roof of that shed, won't you?' or 'Here's some short lengths of boards and two-by-fours that several farmers are buying for hog feeding troughs. You need a couple of troughs in your hog pens, don't you?' It worked like a charm, and I was as much surprised as anyone at the ease with which such sales were made. A great many farmers really needed hog feeding troughs, but did not realize their need until it had been suggested to them.

The same idea worked out equally well in selling a house or barn bill. When I was going over the list of materials I would suggest that a mirror door would be just the thing to put on the coat closet in the hall, or built-in cupboards in the kitchen. If it were a barn bill, wouldn't a cupola with complete barn ventilating system make that barn the last word in barn buildings? or wouldn't a complete set of barn equipment in that new barn make it increase the output of those cows so that they would soon pay for the additional investment.

I was always careful to use the word investment in place of the word expense. I learned that farmers, as a rule, do not like the word 'expense,' and were inclined to tighten up whenever it was used; but 'investment' gave the idea of a return in profits and they were more ready to put their money into 'investments.' The job was simply to show those farmers how the investment in good buildings was profitable, and then the rest was easy. But the suggestions went a long way in getting them started on the right track.

I tried the same idea in getting the money. On the 'jag trade' instead of saying 'Do you want to charge this to your account?' I would say, 'You want to pay cash for this, don't you?'

That is the extent of my study of psychology, if that is what you call psychology, and I'd like to go farther with it if it will continue to increase sales and profits as it has thus far."—Wood Construction.

How Lumber Production Stacks up in Each Canadian Province

Forest Products Statistics, Census of Industry Division, Ottawa, at the head of which is R. G. Lewis, have compiled figures setting forth the total production of softwoods and hardwoods in Canada during the year 1921. The subjoined figures show the number of

million feet of the various kinds of lumber sawn and the value as well as the quantity and value of laths and shingles.

The detailed record, as given by the Department from each of the provinces in the Dominion, is as follows:—

Total Production, Lumber Lath and Shingles in Canada—1921

Softwoods	Lumber		Lath		Shingles	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Spruce	874,456,000	\$24,621,202	340,973,000	\$1,935,370	42,822,000	\$157,079
Douglas fir	680,845,000	16,613,882	84,730,000	636,950		
White pine	480,214,000	17,228,534	199,051,000	864,013	8,274,000	30,413
Hemlock	232,169,000	6,114,436	48,352,000	209,345	3,719,000	12,031
Cedar	95,675,000	2,799,167	9,293,000	43,869	2,923,150,000	10,496,153
Red pine	85,530,000	2,515,507	9,426,000	47,815		
Balsam fir	71,707,000	1,834,217	14,830,000	78,135	6,774,000	24,119
Jack pine	51,574,000	1,268,086	27,048,000	128,186	1,251,000	5,555
Yellow or bull pine	40,020,000	1,001,493				
Tamarack	35,323,000	823,181				
Total softwoods	2,647,513,000	74,819,805	733,703,000	3,943,683	2,985,990,000	10,725,350
Hardwoods						
Yellow birch	68,897,000	2,355,503				
Maple	47,962,000	1,771,742				
Basswood	26,118,000	914,700				
Elm	21,063,000	710,208				
White birch	19,712,000	652,179				
Poplar	10,679,000	332,548	10,000	60	393,000	1,231
Ash	8,723,000	310,583				
Beech	8,445,000	243,559				
Oak	3,058,000	149,909				
Chestnut	371,000	18,588				
Butternut	335,000	13,018				
Cherry	216,000	8,794				
Hickory	174,000	8,154				
Walnut	23,000	1,765				
Red alder	9,000	207				
Total Hardwoods	215,785,000	7,491,457	10,000	60	393,000	1,231
Unspecified	6,009,000	137,323	70,736	244,378	197,000	515
GRAND TOTAL	2,869,307,000	82,448,585	804,449	4,188,121	2,986,580,000	10,727,096

Ontario

In Ontario the total lumber cut in 1921 was 734,054,000 feet b.m., of the value of \$24,518,164. The number of pieces of lath was 353,337,000 of the value of \$1,503,474. The output of shingles was 40,389,000 of the value of \$171,642. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
White pine	398,872,000	14,432,700
Red pine	80,275,000	2,344,150
Hemlock	72,460,000	1,987,203
Spruce	44,565,000	1,258,001
Jack pine	34,326,000	804,488
Maple	31,875,000	1,184,989
Yellow birch	14,882,000	539,122
Elm	14,043,000	498,941
Basswood	12,688,000	454,475
White birch	5,916,000	208,980
Poplar	5,347,000	202,517
Beech	3,907,000	114,695
Ash	3,188,000	106,659
Cedar	2,833,000	85,400
Oak	2,267,000	111,184
Balsam fir	1,355,000	38,106
Tamarack	748,000	21,773
Chestnut	371,000	18,588
Hickory	132,000	6,234
Cherry	104,000	4,903
Butternut	59,000	2,354
Walnut	15,000	1,415
Unspecified	3,844,000	91,078
Total	734,054,000	\$24,518,164

Quebec

In Quebec the total lumber cut in 1921 was 649,334,000 feet b.m., of the value of \$19,656,462. The number of pieces of lath was 121,649,000 of the value of \$652,216. The output of shingles was

361,496,000, of the value of \$1,283,056. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Spruce	384,220,000	\$11,262,556
Hemlock	57,295,000	1,562,226
Yellow birch	46,392,000	1,605,575
White pine	42,802,000	1,628,122
Balsam fir	36,764,000	949,236
Maple	14,177,000	531,960
Basswood	13,316,000	456,834
Jack pine	11,284,000	306,700
White birch	9,787,000	309,457
Cedar	8,683,000	255,646
Elm	6,130,000	193,302
Ash	5,510,000	203,359
Red pine	4,087,000	134,894
Beech	3,254,000	97,685
Poplar	2,644,000	64,388
Tamarack	822,000	19,486
Oak	695,000	35,311
Butternut	263,000	10,344
Cherry	112,000	3,391
Hickory	42,000	1,920
Walnut	8,000	350
Unspecified	1,047,000	23,221
Total	649,334,000	\$19,656,462

New Brunswick

In New Brunswick the total lumber cut in 1921 was 269,983,000 feet, b.m., of the value of \$7,810,622. The number of pieces of lath was 179,383,000, of the value of \$1,081,172. The output of shingles was 183,246,000, of the value of \$658,347. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Spruce	208,203,000	\$6,100,012
Balsam fir	23,568,000	619,842
White pine	18,884,000	557,719

Hemlock	9,460,000	249,687
Yellow birch	2,772,000	78,510
White birch	2,539,000	95,399
Maple	1,125,000	33,431
Elm	861,000	17,243
Jack pine	588,000	11,750
Cedar	424,000	11,131
Beech	321,000	8,790
Red pine	315,000	10,910
Poplar	127,000	2,467
Basswood	113,000	3,351
Tamarack	34,000	600
Butternut	13,000	320
Ash	4,000	95
Unspecified	632,000	9,315
Total	269,983,000	\$7,810,622

Nova Scotia

In Nova Scotia the total lumber cut in 1921 was 115,246,000 feet b.m., of the value of \$3,054,995. The number of pieces of lath was 26,383,000 of the value of \$139,336. The output of shingles was 17,857,000 of the value of \$63,574. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Spruce	73,805,000	\$1,971,833
Hemlock	20,418,000	453,929
White pine	7,135,000	270,364
Balsam fir	4,838,000	117,531
Yellow birch	4,594,000	124,144
White birch	1,364,000	35,485
Beech	913,000	20,484
Red pine	825,000	24,783
Maple	752,000	20,043
Cedar	242,000	6,956
Jack pine	100,000	2,500
Oak	92,000	3,214
Tamarack	26,000	640
Ash	21,000	470
Elm	12,000	252
Poplar	11,000	270
Unspecified	98,000	2,097
Total	115,246,000	\$3,054,995

Prince Edward Island

In Prince Edward Island the total lumber cut in 1921 was 5,803,000 feet b.m., of the value of \$158,712. The number of pieces of lath was 766,000, of the value of \$4,035. The output of shingles was 7,064,000, of the value of \$23,158. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Spruce	3,271,000	\$96,312
Balsam	1,387,000	31,871
Hemlock	504,000	11,223
Yellow birch	257,000	8,152
White pine	216,000	6,083
Beech	50,000	1,705
Red pine	28,000	770
White birch	26,000	650
Maple	23,000	703
Cedar	20,000	600
Poplar	10,000	373
Elm	5,000	110
Tamarack	2,000	60
Basswood	1,000	40
Unspecified	3,000	60
Total	5,803,000	\$158,712

Manitoba

In Manitoba the total lumber cut in 1921 was 61,727,000 feet, b.m., of the value of \$1,398,067. The number of pieces of lath was 14,876,000 of the value of \$73,297. The output of shingles was 34,000 of the value of \$102.00. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Spruce	60,423,000	\$1,369,884
Poplar	941,000	20,409
Tamarack	278,000	5,950
Jack pine	69,000	1,264
Elm	12,000	360
Oak	4,000	200

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan the total lumber cut in 1921 was 10,892,000 feet, b.m., of the value of \$273,093. The number of pieces of lath was 1,995,000, of the value of \$12,111. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Spruce	10,346,000	259,455
Tamarack	400,000	10,000
Jack pine	55,000	1,347
Poplar	91,000	2,291
Total	10,892,000	\$273,093

Alberta

In Alberta the total lumber cut in 1921 was 26,002,000 feet, b.m., of the value of \$711,149. The number of pieces of lath was 1,640,000 of the value of \$5,715. The output of shingles was 2,243,000 of the value of \$10,715. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Spruce	23,114,000	\$628,795
Jack pine	2,523,000	73,999
Poplar	344,000	7,805
Tamarack	21,000	550
Total	26,002,000	\$711,149

British Columbia

In British Columbia the total lumber cut in 1921 was 996,266,000 feet, b.m., of the value of \$24,867,321. The number of pieces of lath was 104,420,000 of the value of \$716,765. The output of shingles was 2,374,251 of the value of \$8,516,512. The different kinds of wood cut into lumber and their value were as follows:—

	Feetage	Value
Douglas fir	680,845,000	\$16,613,882
Cedar	83,473,000	2,439,384
Hemlock	72,032,000	1,850,168
Spruce	66,509,000	1,674,355
Yellow pine	40,020,000	1,001,493
Tamarack	32,992,000	764,122
White pine	12,305,000	333,637
Balsam fir	3,795,000	77,631
Lodgepole pine	2,629,000	66,038
Cottonwood	1,164,000	32,028
Birch	80,000	2,208
Maple	28,000	616
Red Alder	9,000	207
Unspecified	385,000	11,552
Total	996,266,000	\$24,867,321

Newsgraphs in Realm of Lumberdom

La Cie D. Rouleau & Fils, Ltee., St. Tite, Que., state that their mill is not operating at full capacity at the present time, and it is not their intention to cut much timber next winter. The reason for this action is the large wages which they are obliged to pay and the transportation charges which they contend are much too high. S. M. Rouleau states that no doubt the result of the high wages will be an appreciable increase in the merchandising price of lumber because it is necessary to get a price proportionate to the advanced cost of manufacture. He states that the high cost of living to-day is responsible for the heavy demands made by labor, and until the cost of things comes down in general, he does not believe there will be any recessions.

J. D. McCormack, general-manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B.C., was in Toronto recently on business. His stay, however, was much shorter than he intended as while in the city he received an urgent message to return to the West owing to the illness of Mrs. McCormack, who has since greatly improved.

The village of Upsalquitch, fifteen miles from Campbellton, N.B., on the International Railroad, was swept by fire recently. The station and dwellings were all destroyed as well as the sawmill of Reid,

Smith & Mitton. Although small in size, the village is the centre of a large lumber business.

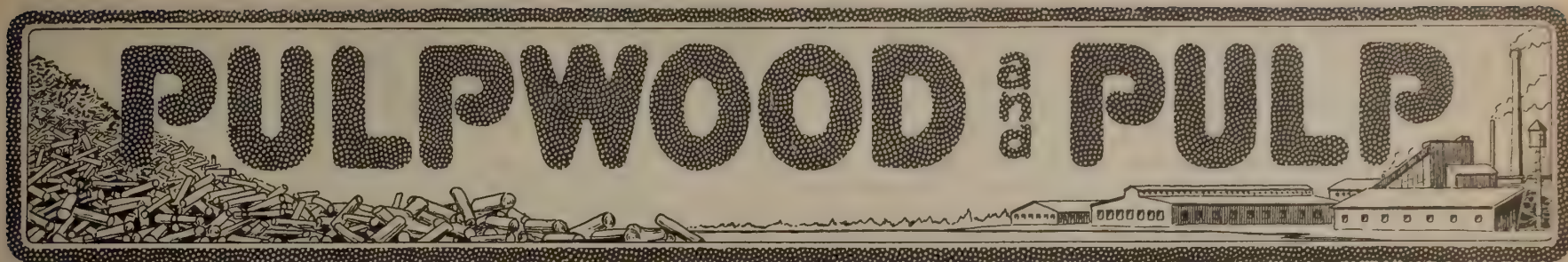
P. L. Canfield of Canfield-Wilmot, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., and Wm. Griesinger, of the Windsor Lumber Co., Windsor, returned recently from an extended motor trip through the Eastern states. They visited all the leading cities on the Atlantic coast as far south as Washington.

Leak & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, have removed from the Bank of Hamilton Building to Room 526 in the new Federal Building, Toronto, where they have commodious and well-appointed offices.

Rose, McLaurin, Limited, -wholesale lumber dealers, have removed from the Bank of Hamilton Building to 525 Federal Building, corner of Richmond and Sheppard Sts., Toronto, where they have attractive quarters.

Paul S. Collier, of Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the North Eastern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling upon friends in the trade.

R. S. Plant, of Toronto, eastern sales manager of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Vancouver, returned from a business trip to St. John and other points in the East.



New Pulp Mill at Bathurst

The ground wood pulp mill of the Bathurst Company, Ltd., recently began operations. A feature in connection with this is that the first sod for the mill was turned just eight months ago, thus registering what is said to be a world's record in construction work of this kind. It is expected that newsprint will be rolled out of this mill by July.

The method of handling the logs is both efficient and simple. From the river the logs are raised by means of the modern chain belts to cut off saws where they are sawn into uniform lengths. After passing through these saws they are taken by another chain belt for transportation to the barkers. After the bark is removed they are carried by another series of chain conveyors from floor to floor until they are delivered to the top where they are fed through special floor openings into the boxes which lead directly to the great grinders, huge stone cylinders which revolve at the rate of 240 revolutions per minute. As the logs approach the stones, a device hydraulically operated brings them against the grinder with the pressure of 100 tons and water fed over the stones carries the ground wood through a sluice at the bottom. From here the pulverized wood fibre is pumped through underground pipes to the paper room, where the process of making it into paper ready for the use of newspapers of the world is carried on.

The mill when completed will have four grinders and later it is expected that two more will be installed. Everything about the mill is electrically operated and every device for the rapid and convenient carrying on of the work has been secured. It is said that the mill is the most up-to-date and thoroughly equipped of its kind on the continent.

Pulpwood Embargo Should be Imposed

George W. Sisson, Jr., President of the American Pulp and Paper Association, at a conference held in Chicago, stated that in the north eastern States, where the pulp and paper industry is concentrated to a degree found in no other section, and where the forests have been heavily overcut for many years, the industry cannot operate without the importation of a large percentage of its wood.

No country on the globe exports pulpwood in the raw, except Canada. Its export of pulpwood amounts pretty close to 1,250,000 cords per year. The pulp and paper manufacturers of the U. S. have been anticipating an embargo on Canadian pulpwood for some time. As far as the actual supply of timber is concerned the Dominion is in the same plight as the U. S. Canada is assuming the lead in the pulp and paper industry and in order to keep that lead there is only one course open for the Dominion: It must at all costs retrieve its wasted and diminished fortune, and most of all really protect the coming second growth, and further inaugurate a policy of cutting for a substantial annual yield.

Pulpwood Concerns Have Been Transferred

The Long Lake pulp and timber limit which was awarded by tender to J. H. Black, 36 Toronto St., in July 1921, and upon which before April 1922, he was to establish a pulp mill, situated at some point in the district of Thunder Bay, and equip it, was recently transferred by Mr. Black to Lewis L. Alstead, of Appleton, Wisconsin. Mr. Alstead has taken over the responsibility of carrying out the necessary work and has now all the right, title and interest in the limit formerly held by Mr. Black. Mr. Alstead is the principal man behind the projected mill of the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co., at Port Arthur.

On June 15th 1921 the Nagagami River pulp and timber limit was awarded by the Ontario Government to the Transcontinental Development Co., Limited, 85 Bay St., Toronto. Afterwards the company's name was changed to that of the Transcontinental Paper Co. The original holders under the conditions of sale were required to begin construction on a pulp mill and carry out certain other regulations by October 3rd 1921.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests state that owing

to the inability of the holders to locate a suitable waterfront on the limit, a further extension of time is being sought in the hope that negotiations may be had with the Hydro-electric Commission that will result in a satisfactory solution of the power problem now apparently confronting the company obligated to develop the area.

Chicoutimi Company Will Extend Operations

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Limited, and the Bay Sulphite Company, Limited, have under consideration extensive plans for developing their limits. These include the construction of a railway from Port Alfred to limits on the Peribonka. Mr. Hall Caine, M.P., one of the directors of Becker & Company, Limited, London, England, is now in Canada with a view to securing the assistance of the Federal and Provincial Governments in building the line, which would be 120 miles long. This line would open up the limits and ensure a supply of pulpwood to supplement that now available. The usual subsidy from the Provincial Government is pretty well assured. It is understood that the Chicoutimi Pulp Company contemplate the erection of a large newsprint mill, presumably contingent on being able to secure the larger supply of wood referred to.

Mr. Hall Caine states that in view of the larger demand for pulp and newsprint in England and the United States, the outlook favours a shortage in pulp, and the object of his visit is to make arrangements for a full supply. The newspapers in England are enlarging their editions and are going after increasing circulations. The newsprint mills there are booked up to the end of the year. Canadian pulp, he added, is now regarded with great favour there, the difficulty being to obtain sufficient to meet the demand.

Work Will Start Soon on New Mill

Tenders for the construction of the buildings at Fort Alexander for the Manitoba Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, will be called at once, and actual construction of the plant will commence immediately after, it was stated by B. W. Thompson, vice-president of the J. D. McArthur Co., Limited, Winnipeg. Mr. Thompson said the success of Mr. McArthur in financing the scheme in the east would assure the work being well underway this year.

The scheme is a \$4,000,000 proposition and negotiations with financial interests just completed were for the placing of \$2,500,000.00 in bonds and \$500,000.00 in preferred stock. Another \$1,000,000.00 in preferred stock will be raised. Clearing the site of the new plant at Fort Alexander has been completed and 400,000 cubic feet of wood has been placed there and a sawmill to cut it up. A dock is being constructed on Lake Winnipeg near Victoria Beach, and all materials for the plant will be hauled there by train and then taken up the river by barge to the site.

Prohibition of Pulpwood Export Comes Up

The question of stopping the export of pulpwood from private lands to the United States is evidently arousing much interest in Government circles in Ottawa. The issue has become a live one and more so particularly in view of the great damage to pulpwood forests this season by fires which have raged in various parts of Quebec and New Brunswick. Strong representations have been made to the Government by interests both in favor of and against the proposition.

The exports of pulpwood from private lands are increasing, and last year amounted to a million cords. The census of industry show that during the last three years 3 2/3 million cords were exported. It is pointed out that the wages and salaries paid to convert pulpwood into pulp and paper averaged \$14 per cord, and if the wood cut from private lands and exported to the United States during the past three years had been turned into the finished product at home, Canadian payrolls would have been increased by \$51,000,000 and a great number of men employed.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, has given notice at Ottawa of a resolution which declares that the Export Act shall be amended "by providing that the Governor-in-Council may by regu-

lation prohibit the export of pulpwood from Canada of the variety, kind, place of origin or having the particulars of ownership or production prescribed in the regulation."

Company Has Secured Large Contracts

The Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., the well-known English company which recently gave its guarantee for the principal and interest of an issue of Charles Walmsley & Co., of Canada, Limited, bonds amounting to \$1,000,000, has issued its financial statement for the year 1922. An advance of £28,662 in the net profit is recorded, the amount available after charging £224,345 for debenture interest, being £467,550, against £438,888 for 1921, when debenture interest absorbed £2,827 more at £227,172. With £832,091 brought forward the total available is £1,299,641. Two interim dividends, each of 6d per share, were paid during the year, leaving £771,516, which the directors propose to carry forward. The reserve fund stands at £1,400,000, and the shore premium and debenture redemption account at £328,307.

The report states that since the issue of last year's report the company has secured important contracts for ships and in the other branches of manufacture. While there is an improvement in the general trade of the company there is keen competition and prices are very low.

How Pulpwood Supply is Diminishing

Two large tracts of land have just been sold in Nova Scotia to American paper companies for shipment of the raw wood across the border. Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum of Montreal says that recently some 100,000 acres of pulpwood in Nova Scotia were destroyed by forest fires so that everything appears to be combining to get rid of the small supply of wood in Nova Scotia just as rapidly as possible. The same thing applies to all Eastern Canada only to a much larger extent.

Mr. Barnjum lately returned from Quebec and he states that as he went down the St. Lawrence by steamer, they kept meeting many vessels loaded with pulpwood on the way up the river to the United States. Looking off in the distance he could see the smoke of forest fires in several sections. The whole thing combined was, Mr. Barnjum adds, to say the least very disconcerting and discouraging.

Brompton Company Reports Good Outlook

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., of East Angus, Que., say that the prospects for lumber sales and distribution are better than last season. The production in the Brompton district is about the same as it has been for several years. J. A. Bothwell, General Manager of the Brompton company observes that their supply of logs is sufficient to keep them running at full capacity during the summer months. The company last year did not sell their lumber owing to the low quotations which then prevailed. They have now disposed of their entire stock on hand at prices very much in excess of what could have been secured a year ago. While stock the company are cutting at the present time is being held over for future use.

Quebec Forest Fires Do Wide Damage

The forest fires raged throughout the province of Quebec and were the cause of much concern to the Provincial Government. Premier L. A. Taschereau, who watched the situation carefully, issued a manifesto warning the new settlers to stop burning their slash until abundant rains have put an end to the danger which menaced the destruction of the forest resources. In his manifesto he said the situation caused by the draught in the province was such that any small fire may bring on a conflagration. Already fires had ravaged not only the forest but destroyed houses, and even menaced the lives of those fighting the flames. The Premier thought it his duty to warn settlers not to burn their slash until abundant rains would have put an end to the danger. He also requested all those who live near the forest, not to hesitate in lending their assistance to the Government forest rangers when fires break out as they cannot judge how far the flames will extend. It was important for all citizens of the province to realize the gravity of the situation, when already over 200,000 acres of forest had been destroyed this spring, and, if the drought continued the loss would be considerably more. Therefore, he solicited the help of all citizens to fight the fires and the settlers not to burn any slash for the present and to forego entering the forests until absolutely necessary.

The forest fires up to the time of writing were not confined to any special district. They were general in every section of the province. Already millions of dollars' worth of timber have been

consumed by the flames still spreading in every direction, and reports of fresh outbreaks were pouring in to the Department of Lands and Forests. Five thousand men, including fifteen hundred government fire rangers were combating the blazes in all sections of the province. In the Abitibi district it had been found necessary to issue imperative orders to all settlers to cease burning slash in working their clearances.

In the Temiskaming district several fires were reported and extending, especially on the Rouge River. In the St. Maurice basin a big fire was reported at Lac Aux Sables, above the Gouin dam, making alarming progress, aided by strong gales of wind.

Fires were reported from almost every township in the Lake St. John district and along the mouth of the Saguenay River as well.

In the Metapedia district no improvement was reported but on the contrary the situation was growing worse with the firefighters unable to check the spreading flames eating their way in every direction.

The provincial governments of the Canadian confederation have had severe lessons in forest destruction during the last several years which should teach the respective administrations of public forest domain to organize a practical system of protection. The limit holders of the province of Quebec are much exercised over the losses made by the ravages of fire annually, which they say threatens the entire wood resources of the Dominion, if something practicable is not done by the provincial governments for their preservation.

Lumbermen Criticize Provincial Government

Quebec lumber operators interviewed, while not willing to express their opinions for publication, openly blame the government for the fires raging in every section of the province. They say that the limit holders contribute largely to protection against forest fires, not only in fire apparatus equipment but in fire ranger organization, only to have their efforts count for little or nothing on account of the government's failure to prosecute the violators of the law, rules and regulations governing the protection of forest properties. They claim that politics are allowed to interfere with the prosecution of offenders and cite a case of a man who had pleaded guilty to starting a forest fire, was let off with a fine of \$25 and later, through political influence, received the appointment as fire ranger.

Quebec lumber operators also complain that new settlers are permitted to burn their slash ad libitum, which is responsible for 95 per cent of the forest fires. They set fire to their slash in the work of clearing their lots, no matter how dry the season, and the results from flying sparks to set fire to and burn up the surrounding forest, and the danger of developing into a conflagration. These limit holders maintain that it is neither the hunters nor the fishermen who are responsible for the fires but the new settlers who should be prohibited from burning their slash. If the latter do not obey the law imposed on them by the government, punish them accordingly, not by a small fine but by imprisonment, and if a few examples were made in this direction, it would have the effect of arresting forest fires and the wood inheritance of the Canadian public.

Permits are too Easily Obtained

Referring to the permits given by the Department of Lands and Forests to people to enter the woods, the Quebec lumber operators are of the unanimous opinion that the present method is by no means efficacious for the reason of the source of distribution. They claim that the duty of granting these permits should devolve altogether on the fire rangers of the different sections in which they have charge, and they should shoulder the full responsibility.

The fire rangers should be placed in a position to know personally every man given a permit to enter the bush and his movements, in order that the ranger would be able to perform his duty properly. Up to the present time this is not the practice. Instead the cure of the nearest parish, the secretary of the municipal council and others domiciled in the vicinity of the forest section, have the right to issue permits with the result that the fire ranger at times does not know who is in the forests, and when he meets people whom he believes to be trespassers, they exhibit their passports of which he has had no previous knowledge.

The foregoing constitute some of the causes, the Quebec lumber operators declare, as being responsible for forest fires, and insist that the Government inaugurate a drastic code of laws and carry the same with a more perfect system for the protection of the forests against fire. They contend that until this is done, there will be forest fires which ultimately will wipe out the forest resources of the province, and with it the inheritance and rich assets of the Canadian people.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Montreal Market Shows Slight Decline

Business in Montreal has fallen away to some extent and indicates that the great activity which lately characterized the market has received a slight check. As one wholesaler put it, "We have to scratch more persistently for the orders we secure." The slowing up mainly affects spruce for Americal buyers, and is no doubt partly accounted for by the postponement of building due to the high cost of construction. Some of the recent orders for shipment across the border are of the rush description. Wholesalers state that they have a considerable number of old orders at hand, and that they are busy filling these as promptly as possible.

Prices, on the whole, continue firm, although there are reports that on certain lines of spruce, the quotations have been slightly reduced. Advices from New Brunswick mills are to the effect that it is impossible to quote lower prices having regard to cost of manufacture. However, some of the small mills in the Province of Quebec are stated to be inclined to sell at prices a little lower than were recently demanded.

Montreal retailers have no heavy stocks. For months, they have, as a whole, declined to buy immediate needs. The memory of the way in which they were caught in the historical slump still clings, and they are not willing to take any undue risks by stocking up. This is a healthy condition, as it militates against over-buying although it entails a lot more work on the part of the wholesaler in that he has to sell more often and in much smaller quantities. The extension of building has resulted in a heavy trade for the local yards. The constructional programme is daily widening, and if there is no labor trouble (the carpenters have just made a wage compromise with the contractors) the Montreal district will have a record building year.

The spruce lath market is still easier. There is no longer the anxiety to buy which was prevalent recently, and this apathy combined with good supplies has resulted in a weaker position.

Business in B. C. forest products is moderate. The call for timber has declined.

The hardwood section shows signs of lessened activity, although certain lines of birch are hard to obtain.

A fair amount of lumber, including hardwoods, is being exported to the United Kingdom, some of it being for Irish account. A considerable quantity is being exported from the lower Quebec ports in tramps.

Quebec Exporters Making Increased Shipments

The Quebec lumber firms engaged in the export of timber and deals to the United Kingdom market, are looking forward to a successful year. Up to the middle of June, 75,000 cubic feet of timber and 1,500 standards of deals have been shipped, and the Quebec shippers gave out the statement that by June 30 the shipments from the port of Quebec will reach an approximate total of 150,000 cubic feet of timber and over 2,000 standards of sawn lumber. The two firms to ship the largest quantities are John Burstall & Co., timber merchants, and W. & J. Sharples Limited, who say the export trade to the United Kingdom this season of navigation on the St. Lawrence will be 50 per cent in advance of 1922 and 100 per cent better than 1921. Up to the middle of June nine ocean steamers loaded with lumber at the port of Quebec.

In the meantime cable inquiries from Great Britain have slowed down, but it is expected that the month of July will become more active on the British markets as all labor difficulties have been practically settled by agreement. The settlement of the Irish difficulties and the reorganization of the Free State Government to carry on a peaceful administration of the country is another element to encourage the commercial and industrial relations of the British Isles, which sooner or later will bear fruit to the lumber trade. From reports received by cable there may be looked for in Ireland a rejuvenation of the construction life which will prove to be a boon in the lumber business, and, as Ireland in the past imported largely her lumber supplies from Canada, the Canadian export trade is destined to receive large orders in the near future.

Discussing prospects for the summer of 1923, the Quebec agents of lumber firms in Great Britain in their latest reports, point out that the beginning of June in many respects has proven a turning point in the wood market and eliminating the possibility of political and financial events, the prospects for the balance of the year seem

more assured. The buyers who held out, especially in the inland sections of England, under the impression that they would have to pay more money for their goods of this season's shipment, and hoping that importers would have to give way in their c.i.f. quotations, have discovered their error in judgment as the consumption and increased demand have stabilized the market.

A factor, which is having an effect on prices, is the continual demand. Though not large, it is stronger than seemed probable when the French advanced into the Ruhr with the consequent dislocation of the French, Belgium and German exchanges. It is now, however, seen that France and Belgium can import sawn goods with the value of the franc at about one-third of the normal. France, according to reports, is making progress towards more stable conditions, and all those who expect to see some peaceful settlement of the reparations question, naturally look for a great expansion in the French trade with England in the near future.

Now that the dispute between Great Britain and Russia has been settled, the effect the settlement will have on the export of Russian wood to the British market will be watched with interest. It is estimated that huge quantities of sawn lumber and timber are ready for shipment from that country with its enormous forest resources and the outstanding question is how the flooding of the British market with Soviet Russian wood will affect prices.

The sawn lumber available for shipment from the White Sea ports amounts to 100,000 to 120,000 standards, together with other available shipments from Archangel, besides pulpwood and other forest products. While the prospects for 1924 are bright, there have been prepared 3,500,000 logs in the Archangel district, 75 per cent redwood and 25 per cent whitewood. These logs represent 175,000 standards, while in the Murinausk district there will be 500,000 logs, or altogether in the White Sea district 4,000,000 logs of an output. This does not include 200,000 logs at Petschova for export next season.

It is gathered from Russian official statistical sources that the cost of production has greatly increased, being 250 per cent more than in pre-war times on account of the slow machinery, and the Russians are looking forward to acquire newer up-to-date machinery, as well as the building of new mills by foreign capital interested in lumber operations in Russia.

In the meantime, it is reported that the Russians are keeping firm in their prices while the Finnish settlers are asking an advance as much as from 20 to 25 shillings per standard. This advance was demanded with the idea that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia would not terminate happily, but there would be a breach between these two countries. The British importers, however, have expressed their determination to resist, and maintain that the Finnish shippers would find that they had made a mistake in judging the situation or had anticipated a rise in the market, but the English importers have made it plainly understood that they are not in a speculative mood.

The situation is such, however, that it calls for the attention of the Canadian shippers to the United Kingdom. There is no sentiment in English firms, ready to trade with the enemy, aliens and anywhere to the best advantage. This can be judged by the little space given by English trade journals to the Canadian lumber and timber trade, while their pages are replete with the activities of the trade in continental Europe.

Business in Ontario is Fair and Steady

There is not much change in the general market situation so far as lumber conditions are concerned. Various reports are received, some declaring that business, after the lull, has revived considerably, while others state that orders are still slow and there is a disposition on the part of customers to hold back in their purchases. Prices on the whole remain fairly firm and conditions, fundamentally, are sound. One wholesale lumber dealer declared that it was better that the lull should come at the present time than in the fall when everybody was looking for it. He felt that there would be a good steady trade from this out with the situation well in hand.

Spruce prices continue firm and the number of inquiries are increasing. White pine is having an active call while hemlock in the desirable sizes, is moving pretty freely. The recent hot weather and the provincial elections had a tendency to cause some falling off

(Continued on page 61)

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

White Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$110.00	\$115.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	140.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155.00	165.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	150.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	195.00	210.00
1 x 7 & up No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	87.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	115.00	120.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	60.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60.00	63.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	61.00	62.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	58.00	62.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	59.00	63.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	65.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	67.00	71.00
1 in. Mill Run Shrots	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	38.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	43.00	45.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	43.00	45.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	30.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	33.00	34.00
1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine (Rough)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	40.00	42.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	47.00	49.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	49.00	50.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	50.00	51.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	40.00	41.00
2 x 6	41.00	42.00
2 x 8	44.00	45.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
1 x 4 and wider	37.00	39.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 & wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 & wider	33.00	34.00

(Spruce Rough and Dressed)

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
1 x 4, and 5	40.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	45.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	49.00
1 x 12	50.00	51.00
2 x 4	38.00	41.00
2 x 6	41.00	43.00
2 x 8	43.00	45.00
2 x 10	47.00	50.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	33.00	34.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 to 16 ft.	\$31.00	\$32.00
1 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	36.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11, 8 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 8, 9 to 16 ft.	38.00	41.00
1 x 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	40.00	42.00
2 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	36.00	38.00
2 x 4, 8, 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	38.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12, 18 ft.	45.00	46.00
2 x 4 to 12, 20 ft.	46.00	47.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	26.00	28.00
2 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	30.00	32.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 75.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain		72.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain		56.00
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain		59.00
1 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, Rough \$82.50 \$86.50.		

1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 4 to 12, No. 2 & Better, clear, fir rough	\$86.50	90.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	82.50	86.50
3 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough		91.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. fir casing		83.25
1 x 8 and 10 in. fir base		88.75
1/2 x 6, 8 to 18 ft. No. 1 and 2 clear cedar bevel lining		52.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Step-ping		94.25
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Step-ping		84.25
1 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir dressed 4 sides		77.25
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir D4S		81.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M.		3.60
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M.		5.10
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in. per M		6.00

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	\$11.00	\$12.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	9.00	
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.50	5.00
Merch. Spruce Lath, (Ontario)	6.50	6.75

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
	Com.	Com.	Com.
1"	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	120.00	70.00	45.00
2 1/2 and 3"	125.00	75.00	50.00
4"	130.00	80.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	100.00	60.00	35.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	110.00	65.00	40.00
2"	120.00	75.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1	No. 2
			Com.	Com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	120.00	75.00	52.00	32.00
6/4	120.00	75.00	52.00	32.00
8/4	125.00	80.00	60.00	37.00
12/4	135.00	90.00	65.00	40.00
16/4	135.00	90.00	65.00	40.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
		Com.	Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 35.00
5/4 and 6/4	95.00	60.00	40.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	45.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Sound
		Com.	Wormy
1"	\$140.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2"	155.00	105.00	43.00
2"	160.00	115.00	45.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1	No. 2
			Com.	Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	100.00	80.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
		Com.	Com.
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red
(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1	Quartered—	No. 1
		Com.	1s & 2s	Com.
1"	\$115.00	\$ 70.00	\$115.00	\$ 70.00
1 1/4"	120.00	75.00	120.00	80.00
1 1/2"	125.00	80.00	120.00	80.00
2"	130.00	85.00	125.00	85.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$ 65.00	\$ 55.00	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	73.00	63.00	
2"	83.00	73.00	

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$125.00	\$ 70.00	
1 1/4"	145.00	70.00	
1 1/2"	145.00	75.00	
2"	150.00	80.00	

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$145.00	\$ 85.00	
5/4 and 6/4	155.00	90.00	
8/4	170.00	95.00	

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	135.00	90.00	
5/4 and 6/4	150.00	95.00	
8/4	160.00	100.00	
10/4	170.00	105.00	
12/4	170.00	110.00	
16/4	185.00	115.00	

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$165.00	\$ 95.00	
5/4 and 6/4	175.00	105.00	
8/4	180.00	110.00	

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices
Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		\$140.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up		170.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up	90.00	95.00
Good strips:		
1 in.		110.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.		135.00
2 in.		145.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		100.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		85.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.		140.00
2 in.		145.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	75.00	80.00
No. 1 dressing strips		65.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	55.00	60.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		52.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		55.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		56.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		62.00
S.C. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		65.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	48.00	50.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 5		43.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 6		45.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		50.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6-11 ft.		35.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up 12-16 ft.		39.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and		
x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up		30.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1		
in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		30.00
O. culls r and w p	23.00	24.00
Red Pine, Log Run		
Mill Culls out, 1 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/4 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Run Spruce		
1 in x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00	35.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. to 16 ft	38.00	40.00
No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.		12.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. ..	43.00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	40.00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	43.00 47.00
1 1/2" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00 28.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.	30.00
Tamarac	25.00 28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00 50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00 54.00
Birch, log run	60.00 65.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	58.00 68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00 65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00 62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00 56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00 52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.	12.00
No. 2 White Pine	11.00
Mill Run White Pine	10.00 11.00
Spruce, mill run, 1 1/2 in.	10.00
Red Pine, mill run	10.00
Hemlock, mill run	7.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

1 to 4 in thick, per M. ft.	\$35.00	\$40.00
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	\$29.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge ..	30.00
2x6, 2x7,	32.00
4x4, 4x6, all rough	30.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6.	38.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7,	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00
2x12 and up	45.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	30.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	45.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18-0 long.	
Lengths 19-0 and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$6.50 and \$7.00	

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	\$6.25
Cedar, Clears	5.25
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.25
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.75
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	\$145.00
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	175.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. 8 in and up wide ..	190.00
2 in. by 8 in. and up wide	190.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better ..	145.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	175.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..	175.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1 1/4 in. 8 in. and up wide	135.00
1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	140.00
2 in. 8 in. and up wide	145.00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 8 in. and up wide ..	190.00
4 in. 8 in. and up wide	200.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in. 10 to 16 ft. long	\$ 80.00 \$ 90.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00 90.00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft	110.00 115.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00 75.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	66.00
2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 3 in.	85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00 55.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00 56.00

Box

1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 10/16 ft.	40.00 45.00
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Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in. 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	31.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	32.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	165.00
Fine Common, 5/4	180.00
Fine Common, 6/4	180.00
Fine Common, 8/4	180.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	140.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	150.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	160.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	107.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	107.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	122.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	75.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	75.00
Dressing 4/4	85.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	88.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	155.00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	160.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	125.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	130.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	95.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	77.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	85.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	65.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	66.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	79.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	52.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	57.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 6 and 8	45.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 10	46.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 12	48.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 13 and up	49.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 and up	100.00	58.00	32.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 to 8/4	105.00	63.00	35.00
10/4 to 4 in.	110.00	70.00	35.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	\$ 80.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 to 2 in.	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 in.	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up	120.00	95.00	35.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	\$233.00
White Pine Uppers	233.00
White Pine Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 ..	258.00
Selects, 1 in.	208.00
Selects, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	208.00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	243.00
Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	148.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	163.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	193.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	95.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	78.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	79.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	64.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	62.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"	\$85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in. .	86.00 87.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	88.00 92.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	90.00 92.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.	40.00 44.00
Can. Spruce No. 2 1 x 6 and 7 in.	42.00 44.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	45.00 47.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	46.00 50.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	48.00 52.00

Spruce Dimension

8" & under 20' & under	\$48.00 to \$50.00 base
9" & under 20' & under	49.00 to 51.00
10" & under 20' & under	50.00 to 52.00
12" & under 20' & under	54.00

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random	\$37.00 to \$40.00
2 x 8 and 9 random	45.00 to 48.00
2 x 10 random	47.00 to 49.00
2 x 12 random	48.00 to 50.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	40.00 43.00
1 x 2	38.00 40.00
1 x 3	39.00 40.00
Hemlock Boards P 1s No. 1	
Clipped Lengths	40.00
Hemlock Boards, P 1s No. 1	
Random Lengths	37.00 38.00
1 1/2 in. No. 1 spruce lath	7.50
1 3/8 in. No. 1 spruce lath	8.50



View of Mills in Sarnia

“On Time” Delivery

Getting the goods delivered ON TIME is just as important as being able to produce them—and we make a specialty of both. Ask any retailer or woodworking establishment who has been using our A 1 NORWAY or WHITE PINE LUMBER.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers, cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B.C. Fir. Quotations will be gladly forwarded upon request.

“Rush Orders Rushed”

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. BOLZ, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.

Lumber Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 57)

in trade while the forest fires up north have created a deal of anxiety and tended to upset an even tenor in manufacturing circles.

There is one thing certain and that is, the cut in Ontario will not be as large this season as many anticipated. The mills got off to a late start owing to the long, cold spring, and water conditions were none too good on some of the drives. Then forest conflagrations and the scarcity of labor in some centres has tended to keep down production. Stocks in most mill yards are being moved out expeditiously, and during the coming month dry lumber will be available so that the shortages in certain widths and thicknesses can be replenished. Southern pine has shown a firmer tone during the last few days and this has tended to stabilize conditions.

While turnover in retail yards has been only fair due to the dealers' expectations that they can get lower prices if they only wait, there is a continued good call for lumber for general building purposes, and with the excellent crops in prospect, farmers are taking heart and rural trade should pick up appreciably within the next few months.

So far as hardwoods are concerned, most wholesalers and mills have quite a number of orders ahead which they are busy filling. The industrial demand is rather quiet but stocks are reported to be getting low and big consumers will have to enter the field before many weeks pass.

While there are a few pessimists, so far as the general outlook is concerned, the rank and file of the trade are confident in spirit and believe that the present quietness is only temporary. It has checked the trend that was rapidly developing for a runaway market and called a halt in speculative buying.

The lath market has weakened somewhat but prices on the whole are still satisfactory and there is a fair demand for the output of the mills.

Eastern representatives of B. C. mills report that the mixed carload trade is moderately active but the shingle market is away off at present and there is practically no fixed price for the product.

Furniture manufacturers are quiet and other consumers of hardwood are purchasing only limited quantities. Hardwood lumber dealers point out that the economic position of the industry does not warrant lower prices, and predict that when consumers decide to buy, as they expect that they will all about the same time, the market will quickly react towards higher levels.

While there is no marked disposition to undertake huge building projects at the present time, especially those for which there is no pressing need, there continues to be much interest in home-building and prospects are that such will continue in volume throughout the summer and fall months. Not a few stores are also being erected on the business streets in the larger centres. Hardwood flooring plants are busy and report an active demand for their product owing to the construction of so many dwellings and shops.

St. John Lumber Prices are Holding

There is not much change in the local market conditions and although the demand is light at the present time prices still hold. Sizes 2 x 10 and 3 x 9 have been bringing \$40 in some instances to local wholesalers, while refuse boards and deals are going at a top price of \$22.

While the demand for laths is off, the price still holds, producers receiving \$6.50 to \$7.00 according to the size.

The shingle demand is strong and the mills are busy replenishing their depleted supply. The only change noted in the price is for spruce shingles which are now being offered for \$3.25 instead of \$3.50. Cedar extras and cedar clears are still being sold for \$6.25 and \$5.25, while cedar 2nd. clears are selling for \$4.25.

Although the American market at the present time is quiet the English market is becoming stronger and as a result the situation is considered by no means out of the ordinary. Another feature of the British trade is that there is an apparent tendency for freights to decrease. This will mean a boost for the trade as the manufactured product will be landed at a more favorable figure and should prove a boon to conditions in general.

There has been a fairly good business for some local manufacturers through the State of Maine. The sizes in demand are 4 x 6, 6 x 8 and 4 x 8.

Private operators received good prices for their logs this year. The cut during the spring of 1922 was fairly large, but the demand at that time was away below what had been expected and as a result the prices for logs were particularly low. This season, however, the lumber business was brighter and the prices in many instances were more than double what were paid last season.

Predictions for a dull season were contained in a letter received by a local lumber shipper here recently from New York. The letter

explained that the recent boom had left many with quantities of lumber on their hands, which they had the choice of selling at sacrifice prices or storing in the hope for better opportunities in the future. According to the information given, the prices for soft woods had fallen off and was especially noticeable in the matter of laths. The writer also called attention to the fact that there was a shortage of eastern spruce lumber in New York.

While this letter had a trend towards pessimism this view is not held by local manufacturers and shippers as the opinion is generally expressed that the present lull will not be of long duration. Even if the market is dull at the present time it will have no direct effect of curtailment in the manufacture of lumber here.

Trade Has Slackened up in Ottawa Arena

Trading in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of June was slightly slower than during the opening part of the month and was not as good as during the month of May. Export business with the United States showed a falling off, and the number of orders and inquiries received from this direction was not as large as in the preceding months.

The domestic trade while it remained fairly steady was not as great as had been anticipated. Though hundreds of building permits have been issued so far this year, many of the proposed new undertakings are not being proceeded with. The high cost of labor, is generally given as one of the greatest factors in holding back the undertaking of several new building projects.

The Provincial election campaign and the hot weather also had their effects on the market, with the result that in several firms the same interest in the market was not shown, as had been exhibited earlier in the year.

Shipments on old orders continued to go forward steadily by rail and water. The spaces vacated by the dry stocks were usually quickly filled with new stock, showing that the manufacturers were attempting to equal, if they did not surpass last year's cut.

General conditions in regard to labor, transportation, and the drive, did not show any change. Conditions with the woodworking plants and factories also remained unchanged.

A new lumber company to be known as the D. Kemp Edwards Limited, which is backed by local capital, and which has several Ottawans as provisional directors, has been formed. The Ontario Official Gazette which announces the incorporation of the new company, places the capitalization at \$150,000.

The provisional directors are: David Kemp Edwards, Mamnett Phiney Hill, Alexander Christie Hill, Hugh Redford, Dale Harris, Sylwell Alevander and Valpy Martin.

The new company has taken over part of the plant and property of the estate of George M. Mason, including the planing mill which is situated on Bayswater Ave. The purchase of this property was contained in the list of May property transfers.

How Situation Across Border is Shaping

The present hesitancy on the part of buyers and distributors of lumber is entirely due to psychological conditions induced by the propaganda to discontinue building and not to fundamental ones. This hesitancy has resulted in some recessions in prices. Fundamental conditions within the industry are unchanged. Depletion continues. Building permits for this year to date show a substantial increase over last year. Permits are rarely issued until after contracts have been awarded, and there have been few reports of such contracts being cancelled, says Chas. S. Keith, of Kansas City, Mo.

The building permits for the month of May show substantial increases over May of last year, both in buildings and in dollars, the figures being

Month	Buildings	Estimated Cost
May, 1923,	80,618.....	\$267,355,888.00
May, 1922,	72,095.....	241,307,622.00

The permits for the first five months of this year compared with those of the first five months of 1922, and also with the total for 1920, were:

Period	Buildings	Estimated Cost
Five months 1923,	314,827.....	\$1,430,609,518.00
" " 1922,	262,579.....	1,000,930,246.00
Twelve " 1920,	411,026.....	1,467,911,559.00

Labor is generally employed throughout the entire United States in all industries. The program of building started this year would have required at least 1,250,000 more men in the building trades than are engaged therein. This situation has resulted in enhancing the cost of labor, reducing the efficiency of labor, and increasing the cost of construction. It is probable that we will not continue throughout the balance of the year with the ratio of building permits we have had during the first five months, but even in face of this fact, the total amount of building this year will at least equal 1922, if not exceed it.

Don't pay fancy prices for your provisions

"Good goods and fair prices" is the principal upon which Eckardt service has always based its appeal to the lumber trade. We have no fancy prices but we have got the highest quality goods as a trial order would prove.

Why not check off your requirements from the following list, and let us show what we can do for you?

Tea, coffee, figs, prunes, pickles, peas, beans, raisins, molasses, sugar, canned goods.

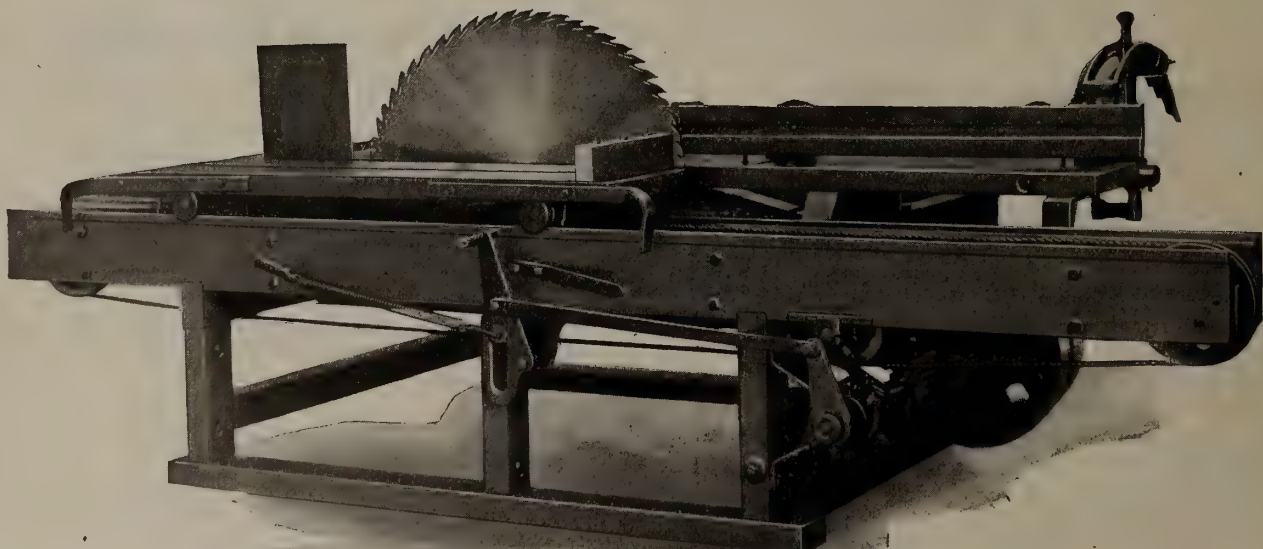
SPECIAL!

Fine quality
B o s n i a n
Prunes 70-80 S.
Boxes 25 lbs.
@ 8c. per lb.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

CHURCH ST. AND ESPLANADE TORONTO

"Superior" Automatic Bolter



The Superior Automatic Bolter was designed and built especially for Fraser Co's. Ltd., for use in their lath mills.

A feature of this machine is its simplicity, great strength and enormous capacity for hard, continuous work. It will make from 12 to 15 cuts per minute and is ideal for sawing mining lath, bolting round wood for house lath, or bolting white birch for spool bars. The hand lever on the side gives the operator full control of the machine

at all times, as to stopping and starting, either forward or backward. A small dog holds the control lever in the stop position.

Prices and full particulars may be obtained by writing—

THE SMITH FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Fredericton - New Brunswick

Lumber Business Good in Sarnia District

There has been quite an advance in the better grades of white pine in the Sarnia district, while the low grades are holding quite steady. Business throughout that section has been very good and a great deal of building is going on.

The plant of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited, at Sarnia, is operating to capacity. W. A. Saurwein, assistant manager of the company, in a recent interview with the "Canada Lumberman," said that the company felt optimistic about all forest products, and do not look for any great change in the near future, as



W. A. Saurwein, Sarnia, Ont.

far as white pine, which is their principal product, is concerned. Mr. Saurwein added that there seemed to be a lively requisition for the better class of white pine in the United States and a large proportion of the firm's shipments of this quality goes to that market.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. have been shipping some of this year's cut in the better grades and the dealers have been taking it and sticking it up in their own yards to dry rather than take a chance on the company not having lumber when the retailers require it.

British Columbia Export Trade Keeps Up

The British Columbia lumber market has not quieted, with the exception of one week in May, for more than a year. When New York builders decided to follow the dictates of their financial heads and curtail construction programmes because labor costs were too high, there was a short reaction in the West, more for fear of what might happen than from what actually happened.

There were some cancellations, but almost as soon as the New York and Atlantic seaboard went off the market, Japan arrived.

The cutting is not in the same class, but the prices are good and the lumbermen, while anticipating an accumulation of side lumber, until building activities are resumed in the east and in mid-continent markets are delighted with the prospects of doing foreign business again.

Nearly 4,000,000 feet of Jap squares were placed in the market recently, and as the steamship companies refuse to accept shipments of large squares without a certain percentage of baby squares for stowage, the mill have been forced to accept cutting in the smaller fractional grades and classes, while buyers and shipping men are delighted.

Hemlock log companies are also pleased with the new conditions as there is a good demand for hemlock baby squares. Hemlock logs are lower in prices than fir and the mills find this profitable cutting when fitted in with big squares. Mills in British Columbia have been fortunate recently as they received from \$2 to \$3 more than the American mills for the same class of cutting for Japan.

Fires Deal Heavy Blow to N.B. Forests

During the last two weeks the forest wealth of New Brunswick has been struck a death blow. The fire fiend is at large and millions of dollars worth of the finest timber lands have been laid waste and the end is not in sight. Such is the situation at the time of writing. Since the last edition of the Canada Lumberman over 250 square miles of timberlands were burned over in the northern section of the

province and the conflagration reached proportions beyond any similar disaster in the history of this province since the great Miramichi fire of 1825. Fanned by continuous strong winds the flames swept through the wooded areas in defiance of all human efforts and the wooded wealth soon disappeared and in place of the stalwart spruce, cedar, birch and hemlock, all that remained was the charred stumps and smouldering ruins. The richest forest areas in New Brunswick fell a prey to the flames and aside from the monetary loss estimated at \$5,000,000 the province has been struck a blow, which will take years to recover.

When the month of May passed without any fire of serious proportion the officials of the Department of Lands and Mines felt gratified that their efforts to prevent forest fires were bearing fruit and that the additional expense incurred with regards to the enforcement of the act and for precautionary measures had been well worth while. But like a bolt from the sky came the end of their dreams. Reports of serious conflagrations ravaging forest areas began to pour in and in a couple of days the fires had assumed proportions which defied every human effort. Everything that man could do to save the great timber proved unavailing and in the end the noble bands of fighters had to step back and wait for providence to take a hand. Unable to do anything to stop the "destructive demon" efforts were concentrated upon putting down the smaller fires and fighting the larger ones from the flanks.

The fires covered an appalling area. In Restigouche County, at St. Quentin, Kedgewick, Northwest Upsalquitch, down the Little Tobique to the Victoria County line, at Silverbrook west of Nepisiguit River, White's brook at Balmoral, Bald Mountail, along the Jardine and Five Fingers streams across the west branch of the Salmon river to the Tobique river.

In addition there have been the losses in the destruction of mills, houses, barns and various other buildings as well as several highway bridges and crops in many settlements.

It will take some time after the fires have either burned themselves out or have been extinguished by rain before the truth of the appalling loss can be ascertained. In the meantime the one hope is for rain. Reports from all over the country are alarming and the intervention of providence is eagerly awaited not only by those, who are directly suffering from the fires, but by citizens in every walk of life who realize what the loss means to the province.

On June 18 Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, ordered the cancellation of all forest travel certificates in Restigouche, Madawaska, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, York, Carlton and Victoria counties and issued instructions to fire wardens for the instant arrest of any violators of the regulations.

Plans for re-seeding the burned area owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company and keeping their lands in forests under a perpetual arrangement, are being made. The company owns 1,600,000 acres of forest lands in New Brunswick and has suffered severe losses during the last two weeks. A decision not to turn the burnt area of the company over for agricultural purposes was reached at a recent meeting.

One of the worst features of the present situation is that some of the fires evidently had been deliberately set. Others show that farmers burning slash caused a great portion of the damage and when conditions resume a somewhat normal aspect these men will be ferreted out and an effort made to punish them as they so justly deserve.

At St. Quentin before a local magistrate one resident was sent to jail for two month having been found guilty with setting a fire in violation to the law. Numerous informations have been laid in other sections of the province and prosecutions will follow as soon as the fire situation will permit.

Late reports from some sections indicate that some headway was being made in the big fight, but on the whole the situation would remain serious until heavy rains would fall as the fire has burnt so deep that human efforts avail little. Chief Forester G. H. Prince, has received word that along Silver Brook, a tributary on the south side of the Nepisiguit River, four miles had been burned over, but was being brought under control. On the north side of the Nepisiguit the fire was advancing rapidly and large crews of men were being rushed there.

Damage estimated at \$18,000 resulted from a fire which broke out in Willow Grove, St. John County recently. Sawn lumber, the property of McIntyre & Johnson and consisting of 400,000 feet of boards, and 250,000 lath also was destroyed. This fire was extinguished.

One prominent lumberman said that conditions in the woods of many sections of the province are in a complex state. He explained that in the shaded recesses of the forest snow-banks and icy glades still dampened and chilled the air, while right nearby the floor of the woods were veritable chaff and tinder an easy prey to the slightest ignition.



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Large Contract for Creosoting Ties

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway has entered into a contract whereby an English firm, Calder & Company, of London, England, is awarded the contract for creosoting ties for the government railway. Chairman Lee of the T. & N. O. announced that the Ontario commission had entered into a joint arrangement with the Canadian National Railways in making a contract with the English firm. The T. & N. O. will require 200,000 ties creosoted a year. The English concern is establishing a big creosoting plant at Cochrane and at other railway points in Ontario to do the work.

Mr. Lee says that by July, 1925 the T. & N. O. Railway will be to James Bay. There are 45 miles completed north of Cochrane, and by the fall 70 miles north of that town will be finished.

The new line will tap a country that is rich in pulpwood and will open up new areas of supply. It is also expected that several pulp and paper mills will be established along the new route.

Mr. Patmore Active in Masonic Work

D. C. Patmore, chief engineer of the E. Long Mfg. Co., Limited, manufacturers of sawmill machinery, Orillia, Ont., took a prominent part recently in a representative gathering of Royal Arch Masons, at Meaford, where a chapter of instruction was conducted and grand lodge officers greeted. Among those in attendance were R. H. Spencer, of Trenton, Grand Z.

The gathering was under the direction of D. C. Patmore, of Orillia, who is Grand Superintendent, Royal Arch Masons, for Georgian Bay district. He was assisted by several Past Grand Superintendents. Mr. Patmore stated that the large influx of members in the Georgian Bay district was giving those in authority some concern, and the gathering was part of a programme adopted by which it is hoped that sufficient individual attention will be given each new member to ensure that the ancient high traditions of the craft may be maintained.

The assembly at Meaford was one of the most outstanding capilar events in the Masonic history of the district.

Chief Forester Speaks on Quebec Fires

G. C. Piche, superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, feels pessimistic over the forest fires raging in the entire forest regions of the province. In an interview he said he anticipated this season would be fraught with fire menace unless the greatest precaution was taken by co-operation on the part of the settlers, fishermen and other woods visitors, causing terrible loss. Compared with last year and the reports of railroad officials, the conditions are very serious though the danger started late in the season and instructions issued to all employers to co-operate with the forest rangers by every possible means, with the result that all railroads are patrolled and instructions given passenger train conductors to guard against passengers throwing lighted cigarette and cigar butts from the trains.

"The fires in the various sections of the province are becoming dangerous, according to the latest reports," said Mr. Piche, "and the government is considering the closing of all forests to everybody except the fire-fighting forces, until such time as the fires have all been extinguished."

Rains Worth Millions to Timber Industry

Recent rains which have been general throughout the province have been worth millions of dollars to British Columbia's timber industries, Chief Forester P. Z. Caverhill stated recently.

During the first part of May the fact that forest fires exceeded in number the fires reported during the corresponding period of the previous year gave rise to considerable worry on the part of forest officials. They began to wonder whether the 1923 fire record would exceed that of last year when all records for losses were exceeded and the cost of timber burnt and other destruction was placed at \$23,000,000.

"It looks now as though we will have a normal year so far as fires are concerned," Mr. Caverhill said. "The situation throughout the province is satisfactory."

Lumbermen Estimate Loss at Four Millions

Lumbermen place the monetary loss suffered so far in the destruction by forest fires which have burned over more than 250 square miles in New Brunswick during the last two weeks, at not less than \$4,000,000.

These figures were reached by a valuation basis on an average of twenty-five dollars to the acre on approximately 160,000 acres.

In addition there have been the losses in destruction of mills, houses, barns and various other buildings, as well as several highway bridges and crops in some settlements.

Northern Ontario Towns Want Fire Belts

The attention of the Ontario Government is to be drawn to the great danger to the towns of Northern Ontario from fires, according to the terms of a resolution prepared at the regular meeting of Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade.

The resolution states that while the Boards recognize that the Government officials have done a great deal to reduce fire hazard, and had to discontinue the work for lack of funds, it is urged that the task of removing the fire menace from towns of the North, "rather than create a fire fund to relieve misery and destitution after some of these towns are wiped out," should be resumed.

Miner Lumber Company's Mill Sold

On June 20, U. H. Dandurand, Ltd., Montreal, sold by auction the sawmill and timber limits of the Miner Lumber Co. Ltd., of Montreal. The property was knocked down to B. Quinn & Co., of Windsor Mills, Que. The limits consist of 15 miles of leasehold lands and about three miles of freehold lands, situated near Rawdon, Montcalm County, P.Q. The limits have only been worked one year. The sawmill is on the Lac Oureau River, Rawdon village. This mill is practically a new structure, and replaced one that was burned down; it is equipped to saw lumber, manufacture spoolwood, and ross pulpwood. The site consists of five acres, and in addition to the mill proper, office buildings, barn, blacksmith shop, oil house, concrete boiler house, and engine and pump house are located on the property.

Mr. McFadden Secures More Limits

J. J. McFadden, Limited, of Spragge, Ont., were the successful bidders for a timber berth of 36 square miles in the Mississauga forest reserve. The limit is known as Berth 1E, and, while not a large one, is one of the largest which the Department of Lands and Forests has disposed of for some time. J. J. McFadden, deposited a marked cheque of \$25,000 along with their bid and must remove the timber from their new holdings by April 30, 1929.

The prices which the company have agreed to pay are: Red and white pine, \$8.50 per thousand feet; jack pine, \$4.50 per thousand feet; other timber, \$3.50 per thousand feet; cedar posts, 7 cents each; ties, 20 cents each; spruce pulp, \$1.55 per cord; other pulp, 90 cents per cord; cedar poles 30 feet and less, 50 cents; cedar poles, 31 to 40 feet, \$1.00; cedar poles, 41 to 50 feet, \$1.50; cedar poles, over 50 feet, \$2.00. Crown dues at the usual rates are, in each case, included.

Octogenarian Runs His Own Sawmill

Charles Taylor, of Bronte, Ont., is still active in the lumber game although he has attained the advanced age of 80 years. Many visitors who travel over the Toronto-Hamilton highway, have noticed a weather beaten sawmill which has been a landmark in that section for years. Mr. Taylor has owned the property for over 30 years and the mill itself was built 50 years ago by Wm. McCraney who was a former Member of Parliament for the County of Halton. At one time the plant turned out about 10,000 feet of lumber a day but now production is much smaller owing to the logs being of much smaller diameter. The mill for a long period supplied a great deal of the material used in boat building in the district. Mr. Taylor is also a skilled wood carver, and a carving by him of the Lord's Prayer evidences very artistic handicraft.

New Handbook on Kiln Drying

Preventable losses in seasoning lumber total around \$50,000,000 every year, according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, which announces a new handbook on kiln drying prepared by Rolf Thelen of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

Fundamental facts about the drying of wood which a kiln owner or operator must know in order to get the most satisfactory results with his kilns are presented in the booklet, together with information concerning different types of kilns, instruments, and apparatus employed in kiln drying.

The handbook contains 24 illustrations and a series of drawings showing types of kilns. The information presented is based on experiments conducted at the Forest Products Laboratory.

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Edgings

The E. C. Plant Lumber Co., Limited, was removed from the Drummond Building to 616 Canada Cement Building, Montreal.

Lamont Bros. are building a new sawmill at Harrison Lake, B. C., where they already operate a shingle mill.

The Kootenay Lumber Co., are now sawing at Wasa, B. C. Their mill is one of the best equipped in the section and is running to capacity.

After having moved their complete plant and equipment to Prince George, B. C., from Cranbrook, the Crangbrook Sawmills, Ltd., operating a new mill at Otway, commenced cutting recently for the market.

The Canadian Sawdust Co., Des Erables St., Montreal, recently suffered a \$15,000 fire loss to its plant building. The loss was partly covered by insurance. The firm is undecided about rebuilding.

The sawmill of Arthur Lessard, Ste. Ursule, P. Q., was destroyed by fire recently entailing a total loss to buildings and contents of \$15,000. The owner expects to rebuild this summer.

Fire recently destroyed the sawmill of the Fraser Lumber Co., Eastcourt, P. Q. The loss is estimated at \$12,000. The owners expect to rebuild.

Two sawmills belonging to the Sully Lumber Co., Sully, P. Q., were destroyed by fire recently entailing a loss of \$8,000. The company expect to rebuild.

Fire destroyed the sash and door factory of C. Thibault at St. Simon, P. Q., recently. The loss is estimated at \$5,000. The owner will probably rebuild.

Premier Paper & Pulp Co., 91 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S., are preparing plans for the erection of a \$2,000,000 paper mill at Hartsville, N. S. Work will probably start this summer.

Monks & Company, Limited, Montreal, have been granted a federal charter to manufacture and deal in lumber, pulpwood and paper. Capital \$25,000.

Owing to the heavy, growing demand for newsprint, the Belgo Canadian Paper Company is increasing its capacity from 90,000 tons per annum to 115,000 tons per annum. This company has been in continuous successful operation for twenty years.

The Western Quebec Paper Mill, Limited, 511 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, have awarded a contract for the construction of a tissue mill at St. Andrews, P. Q. The new mill will have a capacity of five tons per day.

Messrs. Skates, Woodworth and Buell, of the Woodstock Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., spent a few days recently in Chatham, N. B., inspecting stocks of lumber. The J. B. Snowball Co., is milling a large quantity of lumber which the Woodstock Lumber Co. recently purchased.

An aggregate of American capital represented by W. H. Elfedahl, William Edris, C. P. Nutler and H. G. Seaborne of Seattle, is negotiating for the purchase of the largest single block of timber left in the Cowichan Lake Belt, which is the heaviest forested timber belt on the Pacific Coast. This is Block 75, situated on the Gordon river. It is now held by the British-American Timber Co.

Prosperity in the lumber industry of British Columbia will probably last for a long time, T. J. Humbird, president of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing company and executive of the Weyerhaeuser company, stated recently in Victoria. During the next few years he predicted Vancouver Island timber resources will be developed to an extent never approached before.

The Royal Oak Lumber Co., Royal Oak, Burnaby, B. C., has changed hands. The new proprietors are Charles Garrett and Robert McDonald. Mr. Garrett has been in the retail business since 1912 and has enjoyed an extensive patronage in the municipality of Burnaby. Mr. McDonald was in charge of operations at the Garrett shingle mill in South Westminster, which was recently burned.

A contract has been awarded to start work on the concrete dam and paper mill at Brook Junction, Newfoundland. The William I. Bishop Co., Limited, 10 Cathcart St., Montreal, are the general contractors and the organization behind the large pulp and paper enterprise is the Armstrong-Whitworth Co., Limited, whose Canadian headquarters are at 511 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. The dam will be 1,080 feet long and 75 feet high.

The Strathcona Paper Co., Limited, of Strathcona, Ont., say that the demand for sheathing and building paper at the present time is good in view of the active construction work in the larger

centres of population. The company are running both its machines full time and intend to install another boiler in the near future so that they will have more steam capacity and be able to increase their output. They will also erect a good-sized stock room for their raw material.

The sawmill and lumber stock of the Lake Lumber Co., at Qualicum Beach, Vancouver, Island, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was \$50,000. This company formerly operated in the Fraser Valley, having at one time a mill at the Salmon River and another at Beaver river. In 1918 the Qualicum Beach mill was built. H. G. Johnston is manager, and his partner was Stanley Johnston, who was killed when the mill was being built.

Fire recently visited a pulpwood pile of the Bay Sulphite Co., at Port Alfred, Que., and while for a time the flames were serious, still by good work on the part of the fire fighters, the blaze was wiped out after destroying 12,000 cords of last year's pulpwood. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The operations of the mill will not be interfered with as the company have an ample supply of logs in the river and bay to meet all requirements.

The financial year of several paper companies closes on June 30th and it is expected that the showing will be an exceptionally strong one. The mills have been getting a greater price for their product during the past six months than they did during the first six months of 1922. The demand has been steady and pulpwood secured at a considerably less figure. Conditions on the whole are very favorable for the future.

The directors of the St. Maurice Paper Co. at a meeting held recently in Montreal, placed the stock on a 6 per cent basis by declaring $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the forthcoming quarterly distribution. The rate for some time back has been 5 per cent. The point of chief interest in connection with this change is the bearing it may have, if any, on the negotiations which have been in progress between that company and Laurentide looking to a union of their interests.

Forest fires have wrought great havoc in the province of Quebec and the losses sustained are very heavy. G. C. Piche, chief forester for the province, says that an area of 400,000 acres has been visited by the flames and the damage has reached several million dollars. In some regions the situation is simply terrible for settlers. 125 farms were burned, 15 sawmills, 20 large summer camps, 4 railway stations and 2 log haulers. Several small villages in Temiscouata were left a mass of ruins and several parishes also suffered severe loss.

There is a report again connecting the name of Mr. G. M. McKee formerly general manager Donnacona Paper Co. Donnacona, Que., with the Riordon Company. It is understood that the bondholders in Boston, who have a very strong influence by reason of their large interests, are urging that Mr. McKee be induced to join the Riordon Company as general manager and that a newsprint mill be included in the reorganization plan. Mr. McKee was previously asked to take a hand in Riordon affairs but declined on the ground that the general position had not been defined. A reorganization would place matters on a different basis. The company this year are manufacturing a very large cut of lumber.

William Hanna passed away recently from a stroke of paralysis at his home in New Westminster. He was well-known in lumber circles in British Columbia and was for many years superintendent of the Brunette Sawmill camps. For a considerable period, he had been operating a camp of his own at Harrison Lake. Mr. Hanna, who was born in Haldimand County, Ont., was 53 years of age and had been residing in New Westminster for 35 years. One daughter and two sons survive.

Six separate groups of financiers are negotiating with the British Columbia Provincial Government for the establishment of pulp and paper mills in that province, according to an announcement recently made by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia. "It takes about \$10,000,000 to get one of these concerns going and the details take time to arrange, but I am confident that two or three of them will be under way in a short time now," he said. "One of them is the Chicago and San Francisco group with which the Bridge River Power Company has been negotiating," and the government is doing everything possible to assist.

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co. are erecting a large extension to their wood room at Iroquois Falls, Ont. The addition is being built of concrete and steel and will be two storeys high. On the top floor are the knife barkers, chippers, splitter and four-foot slasher. Below are the chip screens and the bark presses. In the old room will be installed eight drum-barkers, four of them additional equipment. These will give ample barking capacity even when all dry wood is being handled. There are two water tanks. Frozen wood goes first into a tank of warm water, about 160 degrees before it goes to the drums. After leaving the drums it goes into another tank in the lower floor.

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when loaded*

Powell Lumber & Timber Corp.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

W. A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

E. M. GARRITY-LUMBER

WHOLESALE

89 State St. - BOSTON

Send us your offerings
on

**Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Lath**

FOR SALE

51 Timber Limits on Vancouver Island, B. C.
Early selection. Estimate over One Billion One
Hundred Million Ft. Silver Fir, Hemlock, Cedar
and Spruce. Ideal location. Splendid harbors.
Good timber. Will sell at a very reasonable
price.

John C. Spry 107 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Northern Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Commission

**Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring**

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

Will Sawdust be Converted into Fuel?

Is the Millennium, so far as the economical use of sawmill waste is concerned, at hand? Is Canada's solution of the fuel problem to be made right at home? Have long years been spent in a fruitless effort to market profitably sawdust, and a great opportunity been neglected or overlooked for several decades? It would seem so, as the House of Commons Committee on Mines and Minerals, when meeting at Ottawa recently, heard of a process of employing sawmill waste which bids fair to solve the fuel question.

The proposition, together with samples of the product and an engineer's affidavit that the resulting fuel was better than soft coal and as good as anthracite in steam tests, came from Richard Grant, a former Canadian, now living in Havana, Cuba, who wrote Hon. Arthur Meighen. The samples of fuel submitted were examined by the committee, whose members professed deep interest in the process and visualization of sawdust piles, which have long proved a source of annoyance, vexation and expense to lumber operators, being converted into "dusky diamonds."

The committee will have the fuel tested by experts in the service of the Federal Government and will follow up the process to see if it is commercially feasible.

Summer Logging in New Brunswick

If conditions return to normal logging operations are to be carried on during the summer months in several parts of this province, although in the past it has been customary to cut the logs and haul them during the winter months. During the season recently closed the heavy snow in the southern sections made it necessary

to curtail the cut and many operators found themselves without sufficient logs to keep their mills running during the summer. In order to supply their wants it was decided to send logging crews into the woods. It is contended that with modern appliances now available logs can be handled better in the summer than in the winter in many sections. The trees can be cut close down to the roots as there is no snow to handicap operations.

More Timber Limits Sold By Auction

An auction sale was held recently by U. H. Dandurand, at his auction rooms, 101 Notre Dame Street west, Montreal, of 18 square miles of timber limits at Rawdon, Que., placed on sale by the W. H. Miner Lumber Company. There was a large attendance of lumber men, and for a time the bidding was spirited, although no one seemed anxious to run the price up. Eventually the limits were secured by R. Quinn and Company, Registered, of Windsor, Que., for \$15,150, which was considered a fairly low price for so extensive a property.

New Bulletin of Much Interest

The Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., Limited, Montreal, Que., have just issued a new descriptive bulletin covering their Cameron double suction, volute centrifugal pumps. The illustrations are numerous and clearly set forth the special features of these pumps, while the text contains much useful information on the mechanical details, tests, dimension table and part list. The book is known as No. 7350-C, and will be gladly forwarded to any interested reader on application.

BOWDEN BROS. BELT DRESSINGS

THE MODERN BELT CLEANER AND PRESERVER

Belt Oil
Our Three Grades
Light, Medium and
POWER

Heavy
Constitute a Real
Food for Leather
Works While Your
Belt Works
Under Any Condition
of Dust, Heat or
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PROTECTION

Rubber Facing
For Rubber And
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A Dubbing for Heavy
Service Belts and
Rope Drives

"What we're on we'll cling to"

Our products contain the best known compound for cleaning, filling and preserving belts and ropes

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PRIMROSE AVE. AND C.P.R. TRACKS W. TORONTO, CANADA
Phone Ken. 4634 J.

Edgings

Ryley & Son, Gainsford, Man., lumber dealers, have been declared bankrupt.

National Lumber Yards, Ltd., Beausejour, Man., recently suffered a considerable fire loss. The property was insured.

The lumber yard and contents of Thomas Gill of Burnaby Bay, N. B., was recently destroyed by fire. No insurance was carried.

McDonald & Vasher, Bruce Mines, Ont., manufacturers and dealers of timber, have discontinued business.

A Co-partnership has been formed under the name of Dunbar Lumber Co., Edmundston, N. B. The principals are A., J., D., R., D., and T. Dunbar.

The Imperial Lumber yards have closed down their yard in Dumas, Sask., and the stock is being divided between their yards at Wawota and Kennedy.

S. Bick, formerly with the Bennett Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, has commenced business in Memphis, Tenn., specializing in hardwoods, domestic and export.

St. Lawrence Coal Co., Ltd. Montreal, is a new firm recently organized to deal in lumber shingles and other wood materials. Capital \$100,000.

Bridgewater Lumber Co., Limited, P.Q., was recently formed to manufacture and deal in lumber, pulpwood, shingles and all kinds of wood products. Capital \$100,000.

Harry Johnston, formerly of Fergus, Ont., who has been in British Columbia for the past two years, has been appointed buyer and inspector for the Apex Lumber Co., of Vancouver.

H. R. Blackwell, who for the past three years has been manager of the Community Lumber Co., at Vernon, B. C., left recently for the Coast where he will make his home in future.

R. B. Herron, Limited, Toronto, was recently granted a provincial charter to manufacture and deal in lumber and wood products. Capital \$50,000.

The Star Lumber Co. Limited, St. Joseph de Beauce, P. Q., is a new company with a capital of \$20,000 recently formed to deal in all kinds of forest products.

Paquin & Secard, Limitee, Lotbiniere, P. Q., have been granted provincial incorporation to operate lumber camps, sawmills, build wharves and other constructions. Capital \$20,000.

Blais & Frere, lumber dealers Cap De La Madeleine, P. Q., are about to start work on a new dry kiln at a cost of \$2,500. The building will be 14 x 20 feet and will be of solid brick construction.

The Brunette Lumber Co., New Westminster, B. C., will start at once on a new dry kiln, boilerhouse and powerhouse at their Brunette mills. The new units will cost \$15,300.

The new mill of the Brunette Sawmills Co. at New Westminster, B. C., will be ready to start sawing about September 1st. When completed it will have a cutting capacity of some 300,000 feet a day.

Henry Atkinson, Limited, Saint Telesphore, P. Q., was recently organized to take over the business of the late Henry Atkinson and to manufacture and deal in pulpwood and lumber products. Capital \$750,000.

Fire recently destroyed two sawmills at Lac Long, P. Q., belonging to P. Bonenfant and A. Luasse. The loss on the building is about \$10,000 and on the material consumed about \$75,000. The owners expect to rebuild.

A timber tract, 4,160 acres in extent, containing 150,000,000 feet of timber on Sunderland Inlet, 160 miles north of Vancouver, B. C., has been sold to Patrick McCoy, of Seattle. The purchase price is said to have been more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Kenneth L. Golding, of the Bonney River Lumber Co., St. John, N. B., was married recently to Miss Kathleen S. Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, of Chatham, N. B. Mr. Golding and bride have taken up residence in St. John, and many friends will wish them every prosperity and happiness.

The financial year of the Laurentide Company, of Grand Mere, Que., which ends on June 30th, will show a considerable advance in the gross and net earnings of the company as compared with last year. The company has had the advantage of their wood supplies taken in at a much lower figure than in the previous year. In addition, there was an increase in the selling price of newsprint for half of 1923, and further an increase in production.

Price Bros. & Co., Quebec, Que., say they are operating five



KENNEDY

Transmission Machinery

Gears, Pulleys,
Bridgetrees, etc.

All sizes Steel or
Iron. Teeth either
Cut or Cast.

**Largest range of patterns in Canada
to choose from.**

The Wm. Kennedy & Sons

OWEN SOUND ONTARIO

LIMITED

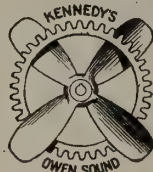
District Representatives:

M. B. SAUNDERS,
8 Silver Street, Cobalt,
Phone Cobalt 153

H. C. KENNEDY,
232 St. James St., Montreal.
Phone Main 394

Maritime Representative:

C. A. FOWLER, Tramway Bldg., Halifax, N.S.



BEAVER BRAND

The Saw Supreme

made by

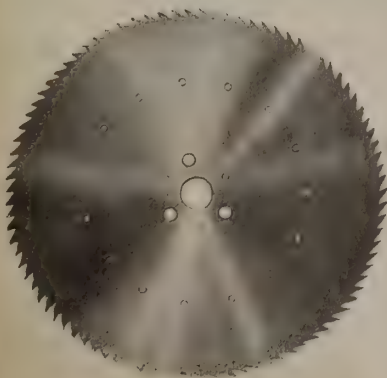
RADCLIFF

Illustration shows our shingle saw which is warranted extra crucible steel, tapered and patent ground. Unexcelled for toughness, temper and cutting qualities.

Write us for prices and catalog covering the complete line

RADCLIFF SAW MFG. CO., LTD.

1550 Dundas St. West, Toronto



lumber mills at full capacity during the present season and expect to produce about 65,000,000 feet of sawn lumber besides lath and shingles. Market conditions have been good although prices are not as high as they might be. The company have disposed of their entire production for the coming season. They report that labor is plentiful and wages normal.

In 1920 there were cut, in Canadian forests, 4,024,826 cords of pulpwood. This wood, if piled four feet high and four feet wide, would reach in a continuous line over 6,000 miles, or the distance from Vancouver to Halifax and out over the Atlantic to Queenstown, Ireland.

Timber interests have been petitioning for better booming facilities for many years at Squamish, B. C., and the Provincial Government will establish permanent booming grounds there, according to an announcement made by Premier Oliver, calling a meeting of the directors of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Engineers will prepare plans and it is expected that lumbermen will have ample booming facilities at Squamish in the near future.

Longfield Bros., Mount Brydges, Ont., recently completed a very handsome home for a leading resident. The firm, who advertise that they are specialists in house furnishings and built-in furniture made the plans, furnished and completed the material in the wood-working line and also made the interior trim, stairs, French doors, cabinets, sash and frames of this desirable dwelling. The interior trim is of chestnut, birch panels and quarter cut oak floors.

The lumber situation on the Pacific Coast remains about the same, with many orders on the books for export business. Building in the city of Vancouver is rushed forward and, generally speaking, the South Western part of British Columbia is in a sound and healthy condition. The Atlantic Seaboard business has undoubtedly come to stay, and the manufacturers are feeling for the first time in many years that their market for commons will be fairly regular and consistent.

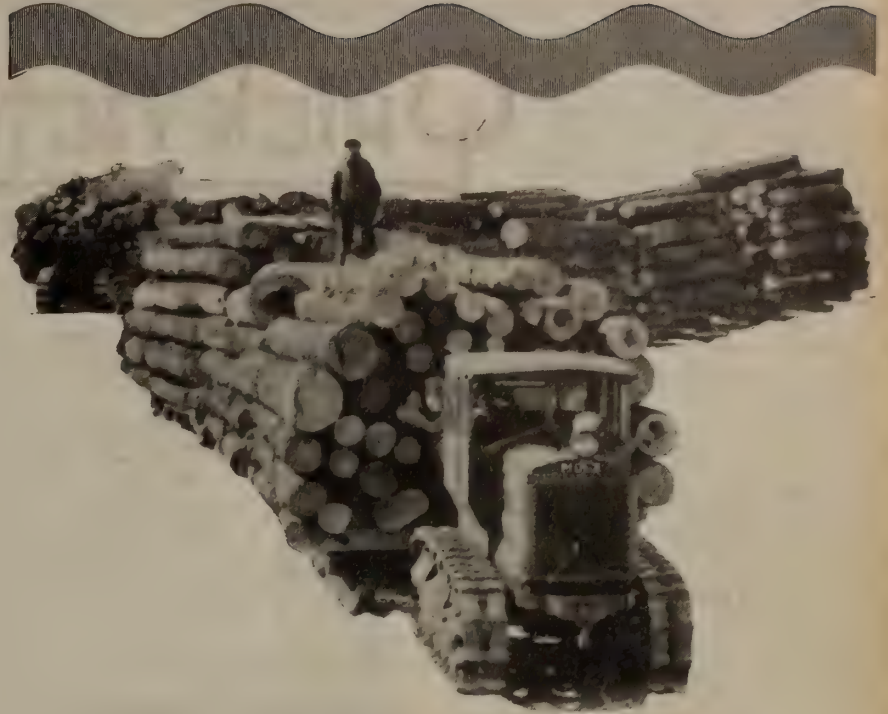
As stated in our last issue, the Western lumbermen are strongly opposed to the new sales tax. The B. C. Wholesalers' Lumber and Shingle Association has further defined its position, which is that the tax to remain as it is or in the alternative six per cent to be paid by the mill and not to be shown on the mill invoices, but if so shown, that wholesalers be compelled to also show the 6 per cent on their invoices and be definitely authorized by the Act to collect the same.

E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester, stated recently that he was trying to arrange a survey by areoplones of the area around Timmins, Ont., in which a number of small fires were reported. He believed that the district south and west of Timmins, which had been well cleared of lumber, might be considered safe, and Timmins itself seemed reasonably well protected. Mr. Zavitz admitted that if a strong wind developed it would be hard to say what might happen south.

If Canada cuts off the exportation to United States of pulpwood, Congress will be asked by the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association to retaliate by placing export duties on coal and other commodities obtained by Canada from the United States, according to resolutions adopted in the closing session of the international convention of the association held recently at Springfield, Mass. William A. Anderson, of St. Catharines, Ont., was elected a vice-president.

The industrial department of the C.P.R., with which the Board of Trade of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been in correspondence from time to time, has advised the board that a lumbering concern in the Southern States desired to locate somewhere in Canada, and G. W. Curtis, industrial commissioner of the C.P.R., has advised them to come somewhere along the Soo branch. Secretary Wolfe has written the concern, pointing out the advantages of establishing here. The company figures on employing 150 men and cutting thirty thousand feet of logs per day.

Some interesting rumors are afloat in regard to the reorganization of the Riordon Company. Preliminary difficulties have been surmounted and good progress made. Nothing has been made public yet in reference to the plans of the Canadian interests who are attempting the reorganization. It has been necessary to get assurance of a good deal of financial support before any public offerings could be made of the new securities that are to be issued or even an offering of those made to the shareholders. It is understood that it has to some extent been a fight to keep control of the Riordon interests in Canada. It is stated that Sir William Price, head of Price Bros. Co., of Quebec, may become a director of the Riordon Company. To what extent Price Bros. Company's interests will enter into the combination, however, can not be ascertained, but reports of all kinds are heard. Another rumor is that Lord Rothermere, brother of the late Lord Northcliffe, London, England may also become an important factor in the reorganization of the Riordon Company.



POWER!

The "Caterpillar"® Logger has no equal for power, sure traction, rugged endurance, and low cost of operation. Its design and construction are the result of Holt's long experience and exact knowledge of all the different conditions and requirements encountered in hauling logs and pulpwood over snow and ice roads, and all other conditions in Northern lumbering.

The "Caterpillar's" record for actual accomplishment is of vital interest to every Northern lumber and pulpwood manufacturer. On the operations of The Abitibi Power & Paper Company, The Mount Murray Woodlands Corporation, The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, The Great Northern Paper Company, and many others, the "Caterpillar" Logger has proved its ability to continuously haul heavier loads and at lower cost than can be hauled by any other machine or method.

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Grand Falls, Newfoundland, say—

"Your Mr. Davis is about to return after being with us during the winter months in charge of our 2 "Caterpillar" Tractors, and I am unable to let him go without a few lines thanking you for sending a type of man such as Mr. Davis.

"No doubt he has reported to you the very successful tractor operations just finished in which we hauled 11,000 cords with our 2 "Caterpillars", and with only a ¾ hour holdup for any trouble from December 19, 1922, to April 14, 1923. Our tractors averaged 15 hours per day, and we only lost 1 day, Sundays included, because of bad weather.

"On one trip over a snow and plowed road, the "Caterpillar" Logger hauled 9 sets of sleds containing 57 cords and 1 cord horns. The "Caterpillar" pulled the load over 4 miles without any help, took all the curves, and tracked very well, time 2.15 hours, and kept back all loads going down grade. Total weight 130 tons including sleds."

The latest "Caterpillar" Logger contains new features of strength and operating convenience, making it farther in the lead than ever before. Our unequalled service facilities are at the instant command of every Canadian owner. Investigate the "Caterpillar" Logger now and plan for your 1923-1924 operations.

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, Limited

1109 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal, P.Q.

Telephone Uptown 1504

Complete service stocks in all principal lumbering districts.

CATERPILLAR

H O L T

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

WE are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-11.

Wanted

Ten carloads of good No. 1 Common and Better 4/4 White winter cut Basswood. For further particulars, apply to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-T.f.

Wanted—Birch

and other Hardwoods suitable for the U. S. trade, graded or log run. Cash as loaded. Give loading point and full description together with estimated grades. Wallace H. Partridge, Inc., Springfield, Mass. 5-T.f.

Lumber Wanted

1 1/4" Basswood, Log Run, winter cut. 5/4, 6/4, and 8/4 Hard Maple No. 1 Com. and FAS. 4/4 and 5/4 Birch No. 1 Com. and FAS. Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 12-13

Wanted

10M' to 100M' 1 1/2" and 2" Hard Maple. All sound plank accepted and measured full that contain one clear cutting 5" wide by 8' long. Advise at once price f.o.b. your loading point, and amount you can furnish. Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 13-16

Slabs, Bundled Edgings and Cordwood Wanted

State quantity, when cut and price asked. W. H. FARRELL LUMBER AND FUEL LIMITED. 481 West Marion St., Toronto. 11-14

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13-T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2 1/4" and 2 1/2" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract. Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC., Corry, Pa. 10 T.f.

Dry Hard Maple Wanted in Carload Lots

1 1/4" x 3" in lengths of 18", 27", 36", 45" etc. 1 1/4" x 3 1/2" same lengths. 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" x 48" (one half each size.

1 " x 3 1/2" x 48") All to be free from defects. Will contract for mill cuts of hard maple to be sawn into these sizes after lumber is dry, shipment next summer and fall. Box No. 989, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8-T.f.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" in multiple lengths of 9" as 18" 27" 36" and etc. Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" x 48" and 1" x 3 1/2" x 48" one-half each size. Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3 1/2" x 51" one-half each size. Carload lots 1 1/4" x 1 1/2" x 48" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 48" one-half each size. Carload lots 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted

Rock and hard Grey Elm in car lots cut 3 1/4" thick. Quote price to St. Marys Wood Specialty Co., St. Marys, Ont. 11-14

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Slack barrel and keg material by the carload. R. J. Miller, Blacklands, Siding, N.B. 8-14

For Sale

Cedar Shingles, N.B. Standard 16", in all grades. Shipments in carloads, all one grade or assorted. Stadacona Box Co., 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 13-18

For Sale

Immediate shipment, approximately 3,000 cubic feet Fresh Hewn White Oak Timber 12 x 12 to 24 x 24" square, 50% 15 x 15 and up square, 18 to 50 ft. long, average 48 cubic feet per stick. Price on cars Ontario, \$1.00 per cubic foot. Apply Hall Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 12-13

Machinery Wanted

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

One C3 Yates Moulder, practically new. R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Ltd., Toronto. 13-16

For Sale

or will take manufactured lumber in exchange—one (1) right hand Clarke Brothers BAND MILL, shotgun feed with carriage complete, Stearns double duty edger, live rolls, spring saws, pulleys, shafting, etc. Haniel Clark & Sons, Inc., Corry, Pa. 10-13

For Sale

Second Hand—Moulders, Flooring Machines, Timber Sizers, Surfacing Planers and Matchers, Motors, Chamfer and Rabbit machines. Box 283, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale

Boiler 4' x 12' 52-3" flues, allowed 70 lbs. steam. Very cheap. One 54" Band Resaw, Clark Demill make, perfect order, 5" saws. Box 70, Sarnia. 13

For Sale

Yates 108 Moulder, 10" x 6" good condition. Immediate shipment from New Brunswick, Price \$1,000. Box 297, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

For Sale

Second-hand sawmill of 70 Horse Power very well equipped, band saws, edger, katherine (resaw), Trimmers, Slashers, etc., at a low price for a prompt buyer. Send your enquiry. Box 248, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-13

Corliss Engine for Sale

An E. Leonard & Sons 18" x 36" horizontal 175 H.P. Corliss Steam Engine; heavy duty frame and out bearing; 12' x 24" band wheel and ball governor; in first class condition. Will sell at a bargain. The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont. 13-16

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO., Pembroke, Ont. 1 T.f.

Following Used Machinery for Sale

Mill boilers 75, 45 and 25 H.P. Engines, 30, 40, 70, and 100 H.P. Lath machine with bolter. Large assorted duplex steam pumps, some centrifugal pumps and a few belt driven rotary and plunger pumps. One lot of boom chain and anchors. Three electric generators. Please let us know your needs and we will immediately send description and prices of what we can offer. Printed lists mailed upon application. Quebec Machinery & Supply Co. Limited, 19 Canoterie Hill, Quebec, Q. 13

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band resaw, Connell & Dengler, 54" and 60". Band resaw, Merzhon 54" Standard. Band Rip saw, Fay & Egan No. 180. Circular resaw, 44". E. B. Hayes, Dowel Gluer and Driver. Jointers, 16" and 24". Matcher, Woods No. 403 double profiler. Matcher, Sherman Hardwood Flooring End. Matcher and Sizer, 30" x 12", American. Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229. Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside. Moulder, Smith 10" four side. Moulder, Woods 12" 5 head inside. Planers, all sizes single and double. Sanders, three drum, 30", 42", 48" and 60". Saws, circular, power feed, several makes. Timber sizers, Yates 20" x 14".

Woodworking Machinery Co., of Buffalo, 54 Mechanic St., Buffalo, N.Y. 13-E.O.I.-T.f.

Machines for Sale

McGregor Gourlay Planer and Matcher.

1 Cowan 6" Blade 54 Wheel Band Resaw.

McGregor Gourlay Iron Table Rip Saw.

Box No. 300, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

Situations Wanted

LATH AND PICKET-MAKER wants position, 15 years experience. Will go anywhere. Good season cut. Box 271, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-13

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 204, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

POSITION WANTED as yard foreman, shipper or estimator, or to look after stocks. Eighteen years experience in pine, can handle men and get results, references. Address Box 288 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, married, 35 years of age, is open for engagement. Books, costs, financing, credits, collections. At present employed. Thoroughly competent and capable office manager. Apply Box 270, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-15

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumber company. Eighteen years experience logging, river-driving, sawmilling, etc., or would take charge of bush operations for pulp company. First class references. Box 268 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11 T.f.

OFFICE POSITION WANTED by clerk with six years practical experience in lumber offices. Bookkeeping, Pay-rolls, specifications, etc. Recommendations from former employers. Preferably Quebec or Northern N.B. Box 293, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

STEADY MARRIED MAN wishes position in wholesale office or mill office in Toronto or vicinity in any capacity such as cashier, bookkeeper or confidential stenographer-secretary. Twenty years experience in office work including lumber office. Apply Box 294, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13

WANTED A POSITION as accountant in Logging operation; understand thoroughly, buying of supplies and paying men and system of keeping camp books, in present position fifteen years, reason of changing, limits cut over. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 299, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-18

WANTED—"Executive position or Partnership in Lumber Manufacturing or Wholesale firm. Twenty years experience in Canada and United States. Age Thirty-Nine and married. Excellent references from past and present employers. Manager from stump to market of large White Pine Mill." Box 289 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

POSITION WANTED as bookkeeper with lumber manufacturer by competent man of 25. Have had retail lumber experience in sales department and can handle correspondence. Location no object. At present employed but could commence new duties immediately. Best of references. Apply Box 286, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

HAVE YOU A PLACE in your concern for young man with ability, integrity, aggressiveness and dependable all times? Want permanent position with Lumber Manufacturers or Wholesalers. Have 5½ years' experience different departments handling Correspondence, Orders, Sales, Shipments, Payrolls, Bookkeeping and have full knowledge of general office routine methods connected with lumber, but would prefer position on Order and Sales end of office. Could make small investment. Like to locate in Georgian Bay, Parry Sound, Northern Ontario or Ottawa Valley districts, but other places considered. Describe fully position you have to offer. Good references and replies confidential. Box 249, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-13

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Capable experienced assistant mill foreman. In reply state age, nationality, experience and salary desired. Apply box 280, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-14

WANTED—Competent and experienced man to salvage sunken pine and hemlock logs in Canadian lakes and streams this summer, either on salary or by contract. We want to get the benefit of the experience of other people. Apply Box 261, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-13

WANTED—Capable mill yard foreman, one able to take entire charge of the piling of lumber and loading of cars, together with other duties customary for saw mill yard foreman. In reply state age, nationality, experience and salary desired. Apply Box 281, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-14

SAWYER—Spare for three fast double cut, steam feed band mills. Must be able to saw both right and left, also act as spare man on saw floor. No one without experience in big mill need apply. Give reference and full particulars first letter. Gillies Bros. Limited, Braeside, Ont. 12-14

Business Chances

For Sale

Mill and Timber Limits for sale. Timber large proportion Hardwood. Mill twenty thousand capacity. Large cattle and breeding ranch. Will sell with or without ranch. Located in Eastern Ontario. Address Box No. 50, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-T.

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery; Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber.

also

Small two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Owen Sound. 24 T.

Sawmill for Sale

Complete small mill.

75 horse-power engine.
80 horse-power boiler.
60-foot stack.

Lane carriage, 32-foot log beam, 3 combination dogs, 1 green mountain dog, 52-inch saw, roller, gage etc.

1 patent edger with 18-inch inserted saws,
2 trimmers, 28-inch saws, ladders, arbours and hinges complete.

1 combined lath machine and bolter.

Sawdust carrier, consisting of light driving gears, shaft and 60 feet of No. 103 chain, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.

All belting practically new, only run one short season.

This mill is at Kemptville, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia on the side of the main road about 12 miles from the railroad. It is for sale as it lies at the bargain price of \$3,300.

Ralph P. Bell

Timberlands & Pulpwood,
Post Office Box 1081
Halifax, Nova Scotia.
12-15

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.

Timber Limit for Sale

Approximately fifteen square miles, vicinity of Burks Falls, Ontario. Large percentage of timber Hemlock and Birch. Can be secured with part cash payment, balance in lumber. Good opportunity for small operator. Apply Box 256, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-13

Miscellaneous

For Sale

10 Flat Cars in A1 condition, 80,000 lb. capacity. Smith Foundry Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. 13

For Sale

Standing timber for sale, about 3 million ft. Box 262, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-14

D. FLORENCE & SONS

Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

Sawmill for Sale

Mill on the Georgian Bay as it stands or for removal, in whole or part, machinery can be loaded on boat at Mill Dock if desired. This is a real bargain. For particulars write CONLON ESTATE, Box 12, Thorold, Ont. 13-16

Urgent Precautions Against Fire

Officials of the Forest Service Branch of the Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick are urging that every precaution be observed to prevent a forest conflagration similar to that of the Miramichi Fire. A carelessly thrown match, cigaret or cigar butt, or live ashes from a pipe may become the cause of a blaze which will sweep the province in its present critical state of drought. Recent fires originating in York County have shown the rapidity with which a blaze will spread, contrary to the general impression that central and southern New Brunswick has been exempted from the same conditions of dryness prevailing in the locality of the most serious fires in the northern portion of the province. At Mactaquack, fire fighters summoned to extinguish a blaze which spread over a mile in an hour, discovered a bait can full of live worms and two fishing rods which had been abandoned in haste. It is believed that this fire spread so rapidly from careless smoking that the parties responsible were unable to retrieve their fishing tackle.

The Nation's Timber Lands

An indication of the situation that will be faced by Canada in a very short time, if the destruction of forests by fire continues in such widespread fashion as during the past few years, is seen in a report by Dr. Richard T. Ely, professor of the University of Wisconsin, on the "Forest Crisis" in the United States.

Dr. Ely has made a recommendation for Government ownership of all forest lands in the States and the creation of a block system in timber areas so that administration and fire protection would be economically conducted. In this connection, it is pointed out that whereas the American people own just 25% of their forest estate, 85 per cent of all timber lands in Canada belong to the people of the Dominion, which means that every time there is a forest fire in the Dominion the whole Nation suffers—not "just the lumber companies." Industrial, economic, and employment conditions are also directly affected by a timber conflagration.

Dr. Ely, in his statement, refers to the fact that there are 80,000,000 acres of burnt-over forest country in the United States which are lying absolutely idle. He also stresses the economic value of maintaining and protecting natural forest beauty for recreational purposes.

"The Great Lakes Section will lose 75 per cent of its charm when the forests are gone," he said. "Recreation means an actual money income to the State. It is estimated that Michigan profits to the extent of \$75,000,000 a year from the people who visit that State for recreational purposes."

Record Cut of Pulpwood

The largest cut of pulpwood in the Thunder Bay district was made last winter, when 263,409 cords were taken from the forests. This is over 100,000 cords more than was cut during the winter of 1922. The value of the pulpwood, according to J. Millway, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur, Ont., will run in the neighborhood of \$3,160,908. The cut of railway ties, 463,978, was also the largest on record for the district. The value of all timber cut here last winter will total over \$4,405,000. In addition to the ties and pulpwood there were cut 550,043 sawlogs, valued at approximately \$678,553; 34,480 pieces of dimension timber, valued at \$137,920; 305 telegraph poles, valued at \$610; 9,681 cedar posts, valued at \$14,521; 9,000 cords of firewood, valued at \$56,000.

Pulpwood Export to be Restricted

By a vote of 96 to 57, the House of Commons, at Ottawa, lately defeated an amendment to give the six months hoist to the Government bill empowering the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the export of pulpwood; and subsequently the bill received third reading.

The amendment moved by Major Power of Quebec South,

came from the Liberal ranks, but it received only seven Liberal votes, including that of the mover.

A. R. McMaster (Brome) opposed the bill as being "not consistent with the principles which we would have supposed animated a party calling itself Liberal."

"The Prime Minister has said that I have erected a little altar of my own," said Mr. McMaster. "That may be so but I can inform him that the fires of this altar at least are not fed with fuel from the splinters of a broken platform."

The United States had no duty against the export of pulpwood or anything else from the country. If Canada restricted or prohibited export she would simply be inviting reprisals. What could be the situation asked Mr. McMaster, if the United States chose to prohibit the export of hardwood which was used by Canadian manufacturers of furniture, or of cotton which was the raw material for Canadian cotton mills? What would be the situation if the United States Government put an embargo on the export of anthracite coal? The whole of central Canada was warmed by anthracite from the United States, and the people living in this section would view with great alarm any thing which would result in a stoppage of the supply.

W. C. Good, (Brant) thought there was something sinister in the measure. The necessary precautions to preserve forests seemed to have been used as an excuse to carry out a policy benefiting a few pulpmen in Canada by enabling them to purchase pulpwood more favorably in competition with purchasers of the United States.

The Empire Forestry Conference

Canada is honored by being selected as the meeting place this summer of the second Empire Forestry Conference. No effort is being spared to justify the selection, and it may be anticipated that the numerous delegates will return to their respective countries with a clearer conception than they have previously had of Canadian conditions, the advantages of Canada as a source of raw forest products, and of the state of her development in the manufacture of wood material into many different forms.

It is the aim of the Conference to find the ways and means of making the Empire self-sustaining in its timber supply. This involves careful stock-taking of forest resources, the pooling of information in regard thereto, and the establishment of facilities for increasing Empire trade generally in forest products.

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Many letters reach us from subscribers enquiring where a certain machine, a certain kind of lumber or veneer, or some other class of goods, can be obtained. We can usually supply the information. We want to be of service to our subscribers in this way, and we desire to encourage requests for such information. Make use of this form for the purpose.

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Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

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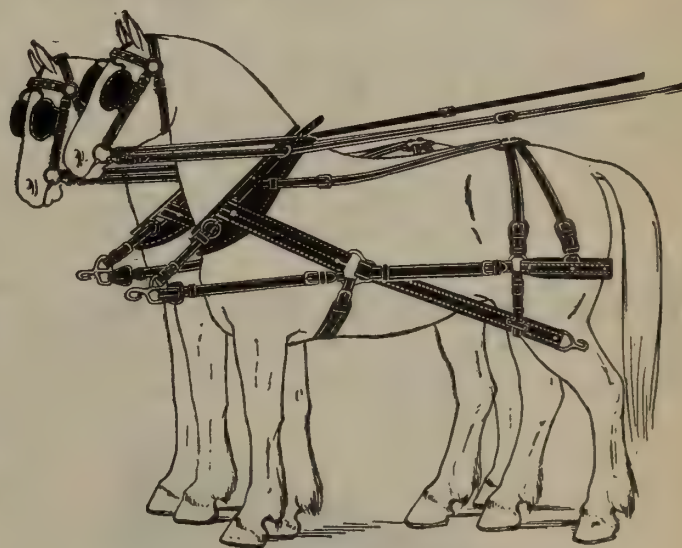
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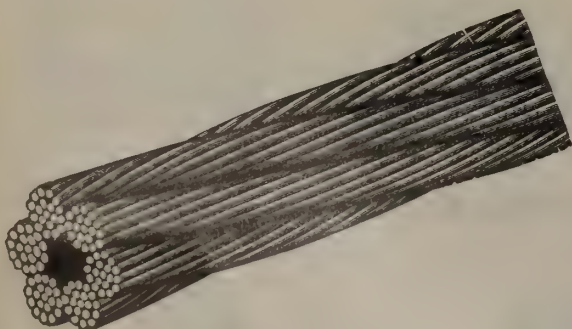
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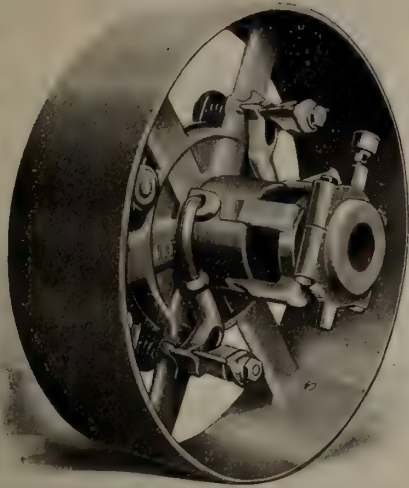
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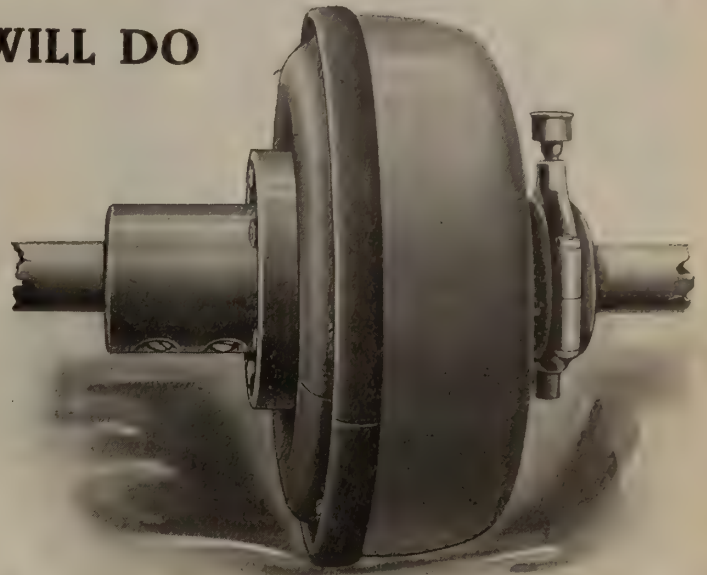
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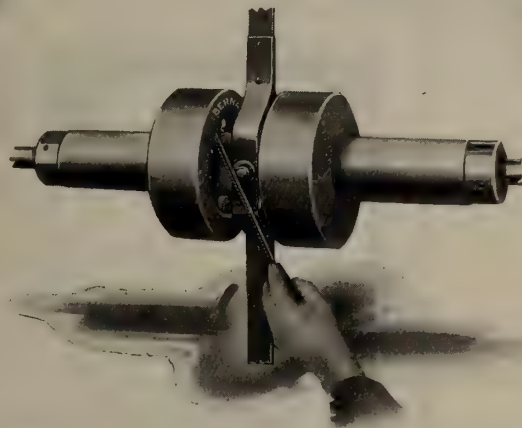
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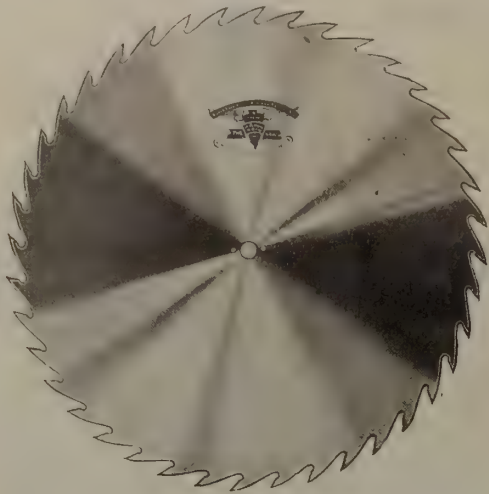
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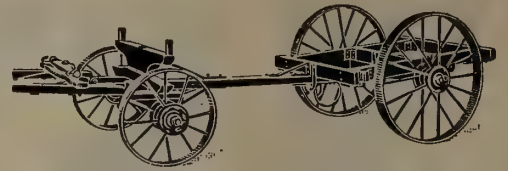


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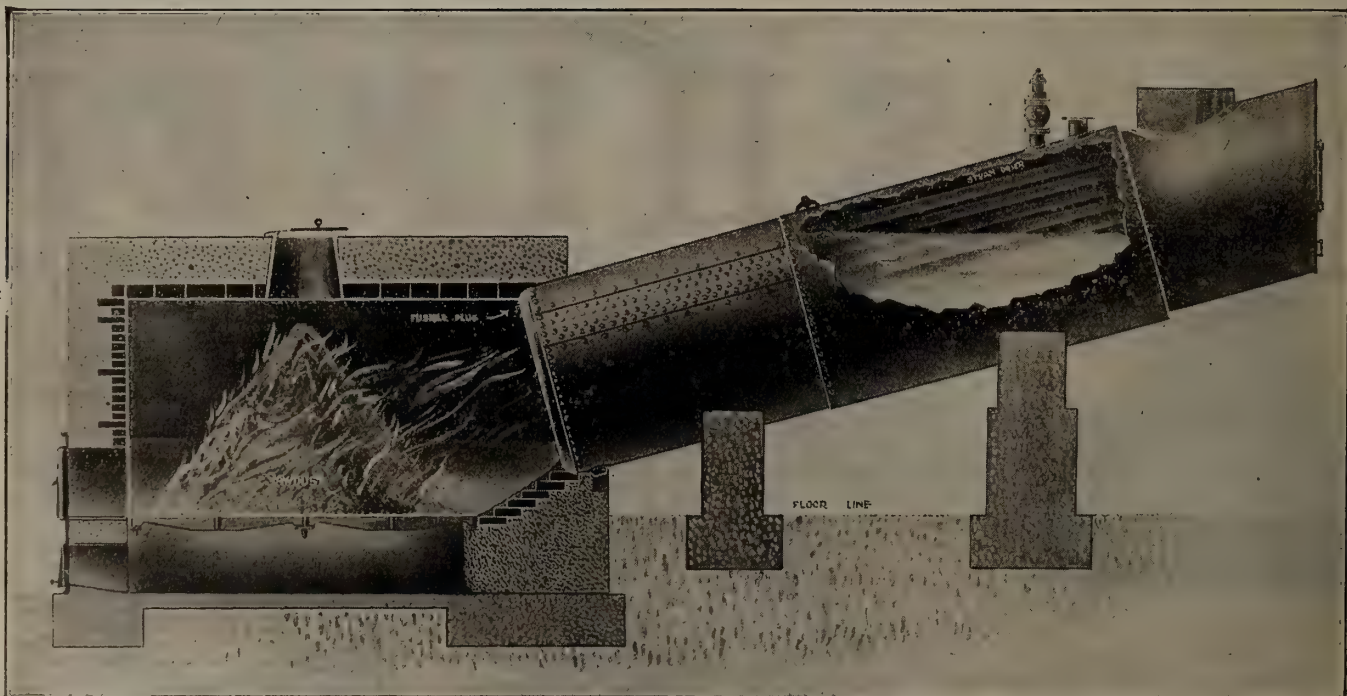
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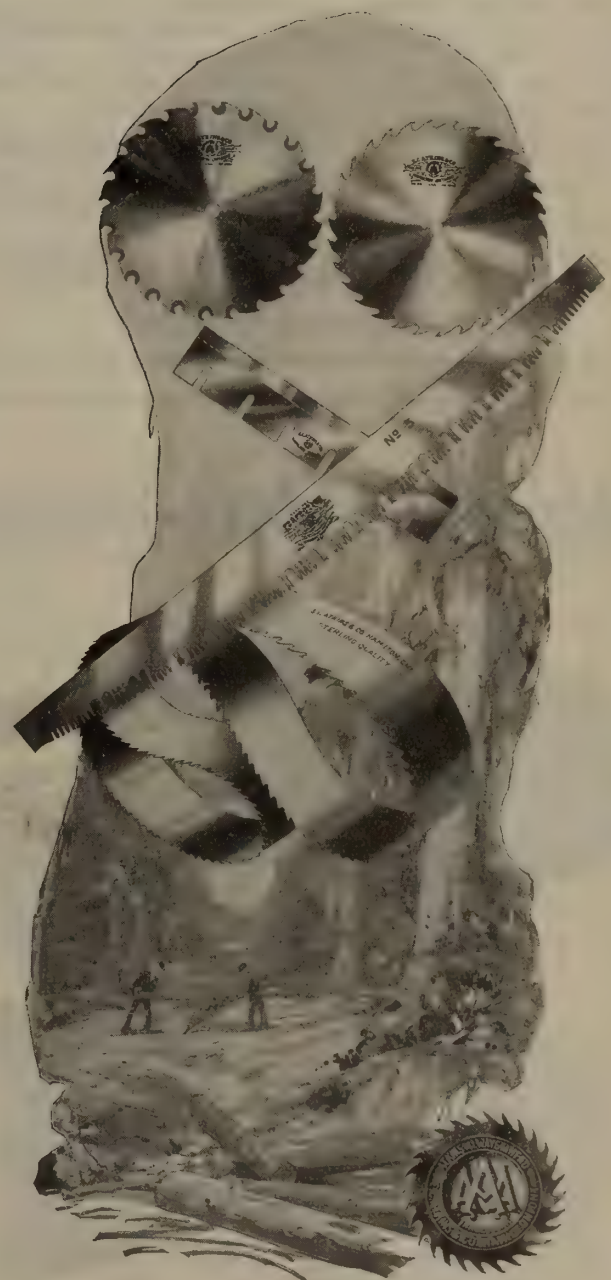
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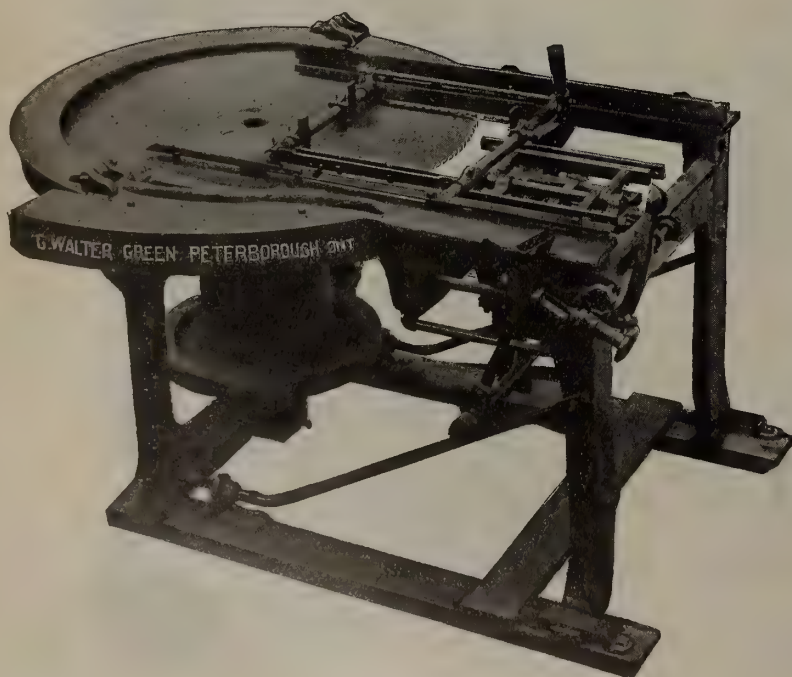
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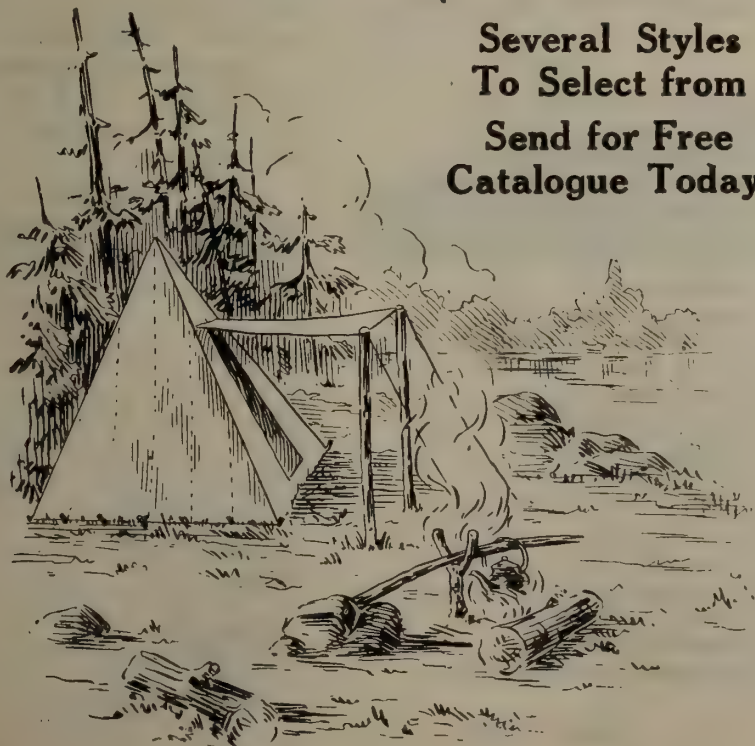
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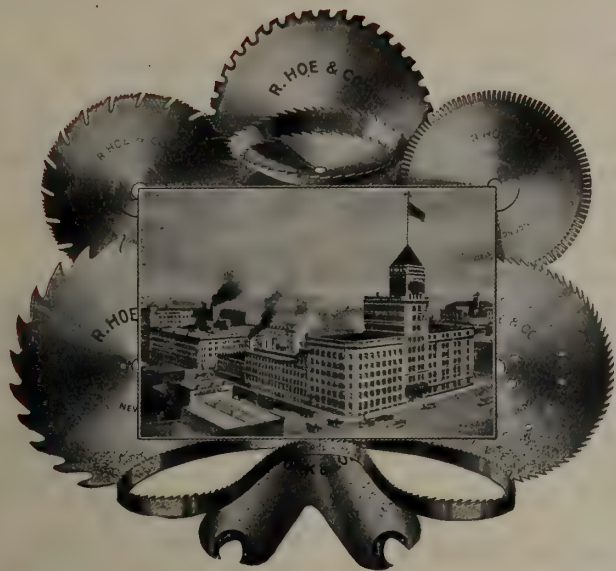
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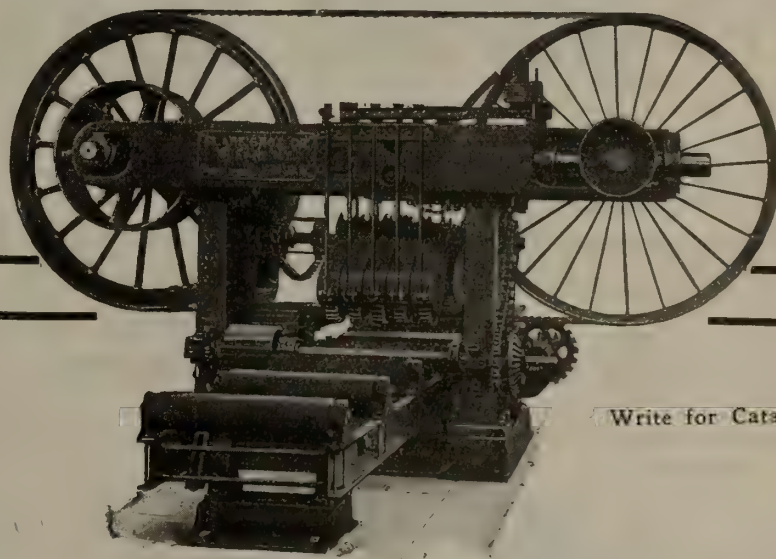
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Holt Manufacturing Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens Limited

TRAILERS
Dominion Truck Equipment Co.
Mussens, Ltd.

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Kennedy, Wm. & Sons
Waterous Engine Works Co.

TRUCKS
Tudhope Anderson Co.

TRUCK UNITS
Dominion Truck Equipment Co.

TRUSSED WIRE LATH
Greening Wire Co., B.

TURBINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES
Crane, Limited

VENEERS
Bury & Co. Robt.

VETERINARY REMEDIES
Dr. Bell Veterinary Wonder Co.
Johnson, A. H.

WARPING TUGS
West, Peachey & Sons

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

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Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Greening Wire Co., B.

WIRE GUARDS
Greening Wire Co., B.

WIRE ROPE
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Hopkins & Co., Limited, F. H.
Dominion Wire Rope Co., Limited
Greening Wire Co., B.
Mussens, Ltd.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY
General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
Beveridge Supply Company
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Company
Power Lumber Co.

WOOD PULP
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
Power Lumber Co.



What Did You Do with That Match?

The suffering and loss caused by forest fires are common knowledge and, yet, carelessness with fire in the forest continues. These forest fires are practically all preventable.

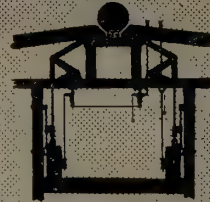
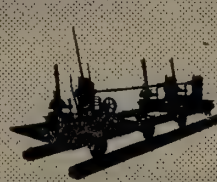
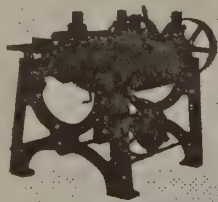
Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

Every individual who steps inside the woods should remember he is in the midst of highly inflammable property, for the upper layer of ground in the forest consists of partially rotted wood, which will burn. Lack of consideration for this gave rise to the strenuous situation in Ontario the last week of May and the anxiety for days in some settlements.

Thoughtlessness or bad judgment or carelessness cause practically all forest fires. Your co-operation, as a citizen, is needed to prevent these fires by taking the same care in the woods as in your own home.

**Ontario Forestry
Branch**
Parliament Buildings
Toronto, Ont.





LUMBERMEN'S



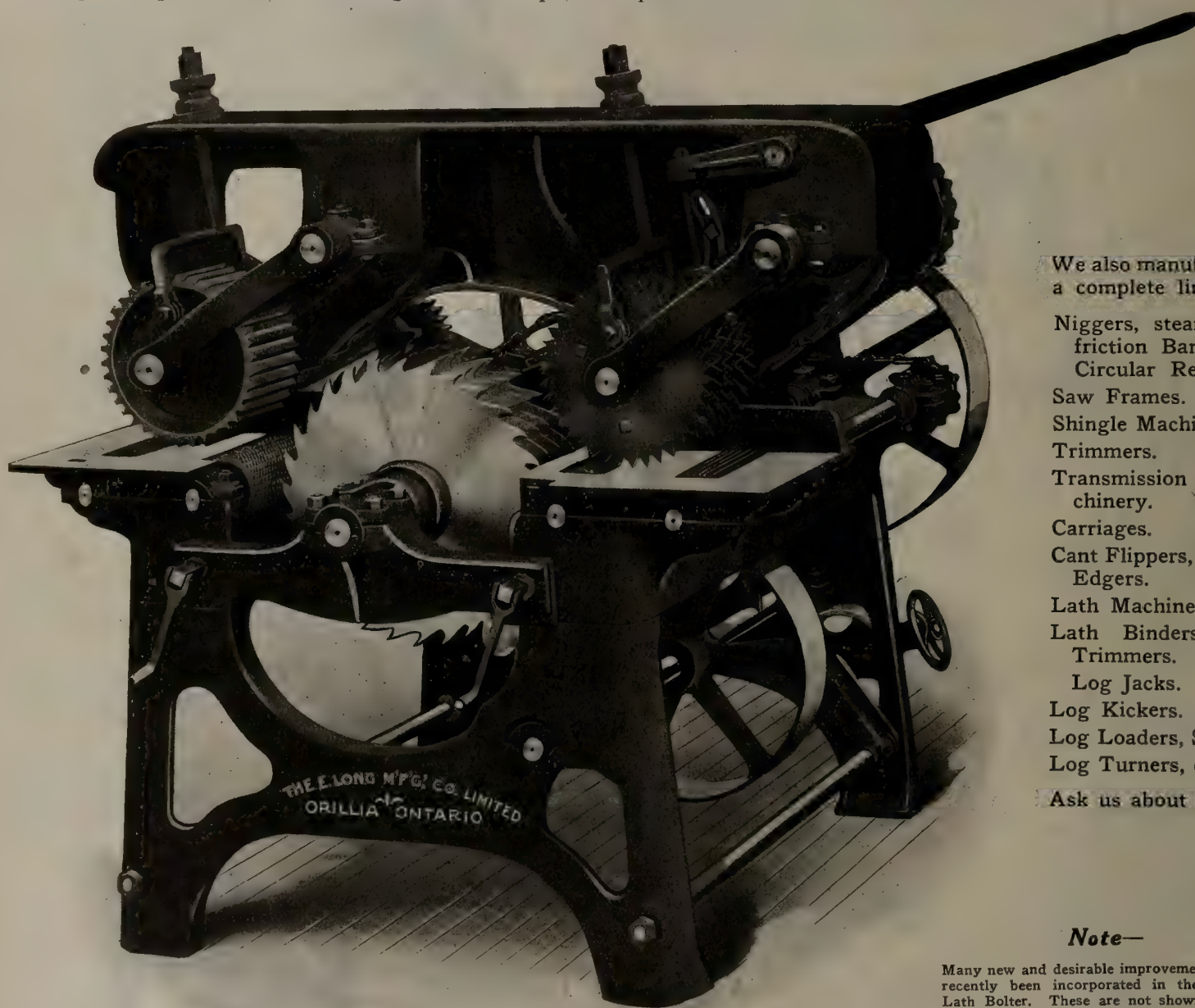
EQUIPMENT

"LONG" No. 3 LATH BOLTER

A fast, smooth running, simply operated machine that will maintain a tremendous output without attention over long periods. The best of materials and workmanship have gone into its construction, the design is simple and efficient—it is backed by "Long."

These are the reasons for its use by the largest mills in Canada.

Floor space required 4' x 4' 6". Weight 1,600 lbs. power required 15 H.P.



We also manufacture a complete line of:-

- Niggers, steam and friction Band and Circular Resaws.
- Saw Frames.
- Shingle Machinery.
- Trimmers.
- Transmission Machinery.
- Carriages.
- Cant Flippers, Steam Edgers.
- Lath Machines.
- Lath Binders and Trimmers.
- Log Jacks.
- Log Kickers.
- Log Loaders, Steam.
- Log Turners, etc.

Ask us about them.

Note—

Many new and desirable improvements have recently been incorporated in the No. 3 Lath Bolter. These are not shown in the illustration. A card will bring full particulars.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia Canada

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
Vancouver and Winnipeg



Gormans, Ltd. Calgary and Edmonton
Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY FOR THE SAWMILL

When you are overhauling your mill you will find quite a lot of parts—boxes, shafts, gears and pulleys—that need replacing. We can supply anything you will need in this line.

We supply pulleys in any size up to 12' in diameter, sheave wheels too. Steel shafting up to 25' long as large as 12" diameter, rough or finished, keyseated as desired. Also solid and clutch couplings, and set collars of every kind.

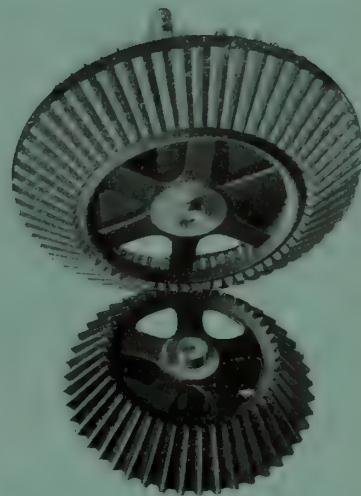
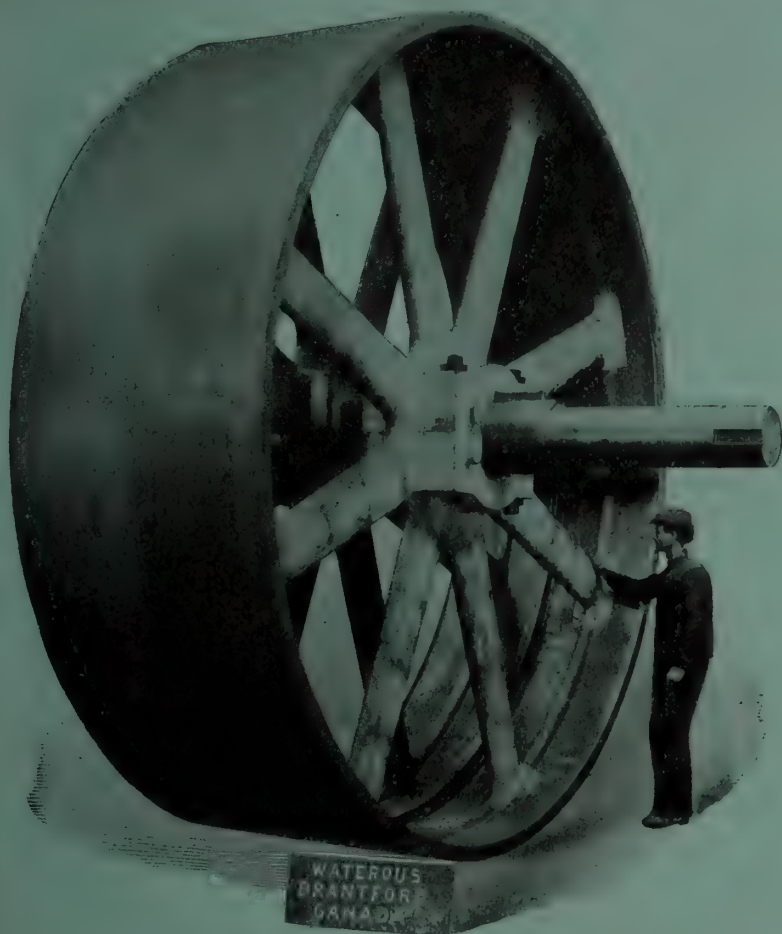
Our boxes and bearings, shaft hangers and mule-stands are furnished in standard styles and standard sizes.

If you require gears we build them in steel, iron and wood, cast or machined. Our patterns cover gears and blanks of most sizes called for and we can furnish what you want on short notice. Paper and iron frictions are accessories which we turn out right. Let us re-new yours.

Make out your repair list this week and we will give you right prices and quick delivery on it. Our workmanship is guaranteed.

**ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT**

**PILLOW BLOCKS
BELT TIGHTENERS
FRICTION CLUTCHES
PAPER FRICTIONS
SHEAVE WHEELS
IRON PULLEYS
CHAINS—ALL KINDS
GEARS—IRON, WOOD,
STEEL
SHAFTING
COUPLINGS
IRON ROLLS
SPROCKETS**



The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Branch
Winnipeg, Man.

Brantford, Canada

C. E. Kendall,
Vancouver, B.C.



Linn Logging Tractor on the operation of the Murray & Omanique Lumber Co., back of Barry's Bay, Ont.

THE LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

Hemlock is probably the heaviest of the soft woods—in the green log—Murray & Omanique cut in 16' and in 24' logs. Their average hauling distance was $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles—Their average train consisted of seven sleds—carrying 320 hemlock logs—five sleds loaded with 16' logs and two sleds loaded with 24' logs, to the train.

They hauled 2,000 logs per day of 24 hours.

Their road contained two up grades of 7%—They also had to haul down several steep down grades of about 25%.

They figure that their Linn Logging Tractor did the work of 20 teams of horses.

Linn Logging Tractors were in operation last winter as far east as Newfoundland, and as far west as Esher, Ont. Next winter Linn Logging Tractors will be in operation as far west as Ignace, Ont. 90% of the mechanical log hauling in eastern Canada was done last winter with Linn Logging Tractors—from the orders we have already received for new Linn Logging Tractors for fall delivery, we would say that next winter the percentage will be still higher.

Every user of a Linn Logging Tractor is an enthusiast for Linn Logging Tractors. This is the seventh of a series of photographs taken in Ontario and Quebec last winter, where Linn Logging Tractors were in operation—the eighth will appear in the July 15th issue of this magazine.

The actual performances of Linn Logging Tractors, when related by us, have been frequently doubted. But our users will vouch for our statements.

“Ask the logger who uses one”

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

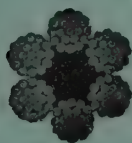
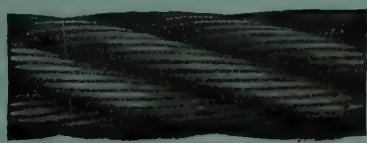
Philips Place Building

Montreal

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

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"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

The contributing factors in making good Wire Rope are: 1. Men who know how. 2. The best grade of materials. 3. The most modern machinery. We have all three and are producing the goods. Give us a trial.

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Stock carried in Montreal by J. H. HANSON CO. LTD., Agent

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

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N. F. Judah, McLeod Building, Edmonton, Agent

FIRE INSURANCE

Unequalled Facilities

Protection + Service + Saving

TO

Lumbermen

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BOOTH BLDG:

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Twenty Years of Successful Operation

DeVEUVE-BURNS UNDERWRITING COMPANY

Manager

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When in the market for quotations on Tents, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags, Grey Blankets, Straw Ticks, Canoes, Paddles, Oars—ask for prices from

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

Manufacturers

PETERBOROUGH,

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Headquarters for special light weight rubber coats

New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

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Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.

Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

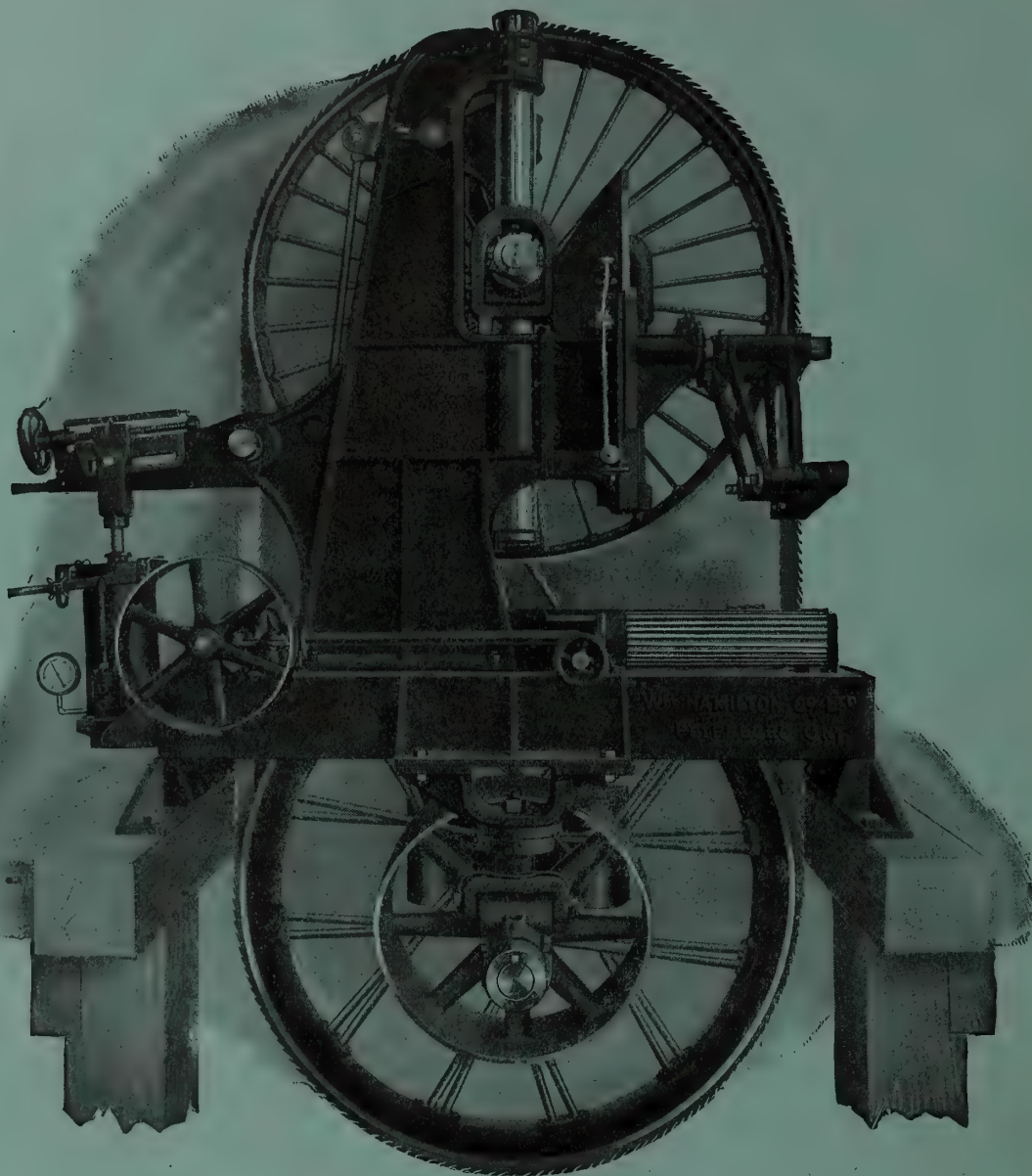
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Boats and Engines of all Kinds

PENETANG, ONT.

"Hamilton" Steam Tension Band Mill

(Single or Double Cutting)



SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS BAND MILL

- 1—Quickest and most sensitive form of tension yet devised.
- 2—First used on our machine.
- 3—Top wheel supported both above and below mandrel.
- 4—Extra large mandrel bearings top and bottom.
- 5—Top wheel has 12-inch range of adjustment.
- 6—Unbreakable upper saw guide raised and lowered by steam—first used on our machine.
- 7—Both top and bottom wheels instantly aligned by screw adjustment.
- 8—Operating mechanism is rapid and power driven.
- 9—Takes saws 12 inches to 14 inches wide.
- 10—Extra heavy, rigid, strong and accurately built throughout.
- 11—Built by expert workmen in a plant that has been manufacturing high grade saw-mill machinery for over sixty years.

A few of the users of these Machines

Victoria Harbor Lbr.
Co. (2)
Victoria Harbor, Ont.
John B. Smith &
Sons (2)
Callander, Ont.
East Kootenay Lbr.
Co.,
Jaffray, B.C.
B.C. Mills Timber Co.,
Vancouver, B.C.
Jas MacLaren & Co.,
Buckingham, P.Q.
Mageau Lumber Co.,
Field, Ont.
Colonial Lbr. Co. (2)
Pembroke, Ont.
Keenan Bros. Ltd.,
Owen Sound, Ont.
Jackson & Tindle,
Buffalo, N.Y.
Upper Fraser Lumber
Co.,
Dome Creek, B.C.
Wm. Copping, Esq.,
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Hawkesbury Lbr. Co.
Hawkesbury, Ont.
Shives Lumber Co.,
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Chapleau, Ont.
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Send for our Bulletin
No. 100

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"View showing our mill, warehouse and docks at Bickerdike Pier, Montreal." "S.S. Heathfield is shown discharging at the end of the dock"

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**We Handle
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If you are interested in Western stock send us your inquiries. We can make quick shipments from our Montreal stock.

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After all, the only reason you're in business is to make money, and the only kind of lumber you're interested in is the kind that's able to stir up business and bring in the profits. Hocken lumber is that kind. We've proved it time and again to merchants all over Canada.

We'd like to prove it to YOU.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

626 Confederation Life Building
Phone Main 3153 — Toronto

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH					PLAIN RED GUM					TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR					QUARTERED RED OAK					
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 in.—43,000 1 1/4 in.—1,500		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.				
3/4 in.	2,000	.....	1,500	2,500	1 in.	105,000	191,000	16,200	5,870										
1 in.	175,000	22,000	30,000	103,000	1 1/4 in.	24,000	52,000	2,700	800											
1 1/4 in.	17,000	5,000	75,000	4,000	2 1/4 in.	12,000	40,000	15,000	5,000											
1 1/2 in.	14,000	11,500	18,000	.....	2 in.	5,000	30,000	15,000	10,000										
2 in.	9,500	.....	144,000	70,000	10/4	.....	1,500	600	600									
2 1/2 in.	182,000	.....	7,000	13,600															
3 in.	5,000	.....	3,300	20,000															
4 in.	143,000	.....	43,000	7,500															
CHERRY					FIGURED RED GUM					POPLAR					QUARTERED WHITE OAK					
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.				
1 in.	59,000	10,500	163,000	214,000	1 in.	.....	25,000	12,000	.....	1 in.	.....	700	200				
1 1/4 in.	31,000	.....	26,000	17,000	1 1/4 in.	.....	2,000	800	.....	1 1/4 in.	.....	63,000	93,000	6,400	4,700	500
1 1/2 in.	15,200	100	7,000	104,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	700	.....	.....	1 1/2 in.	.....	7,000	27,000	.....	9,000	1,400
2 in.	8,000	.....	25,000	63,000	8/4	.....	1,000	200	.....	1 1/2 in.	.....	6,000	17,000	.....	4,900	.....			
2 1/2 in.	4,500	.....	4,300	3,000	4/4	.....	19,000	35,000	.....	2 in.	.....	13,300	29,000	.....	4,000	.....			
3 in.	21,700	.....	4,500	4,000	5/4	.....	21,000	52,000	1,000	2 in.	.....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....			
4 in.	9,300	.....	900	.....	6/4	.....	6,000	38,000	4,600	3 in.	.....	3,600	8,000	.....	.....	.....	
CHESTNUT					QUARTERED RED GUM					PLAIN RED OAK					QUARTERED RED OAK					
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.				
3/4 in.	1,600	.....	3,000	.....	4/4	.....	19,000	35,000	.....	3/4 in.	.....	51,000	191,000			
1 in.	90,000	.....	140,000	81,000	5/4	.....	21,000	52,000	1,000	5/4 in.	.....	53,000	21,000				
1 1/4 in.	15,000	1,800	46,000	49,000	6/4	.....	6,000	38,000	4,600	1 1/4 in.	.....	62,000	107,000					
1 1/2 in.	26,700	2,600	98,000	37,000	8/4	.....	70,000	70,000	.....	1 1/2 in.	.....	62,000	75,200				
2 in.	16,000	.....	15,000	45,000						2 in.	.....	68,000	120,000					
2 1/2 in.	2,000	.....	.....	.....						2 1/4 in.	.....	1,500	1,400			
3 in.	1,300	.....	.....	.....						2 1/2 in.	.....	94,100	34,000			
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....						3 in.	.....	27,800	22,000				
CYPRESS					SAP GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK					BLACK WALNUT					
	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	
3/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	200	1 in.	4,500	600	2,500	3/4 in.	17,000	7,000	15,900	3,000	1 in.	9,000	21,000	20,000	3,000
1 in.	39,000	25,000	35,000	6,500	1 1/4 in.	14,400	15,500	2,000	9,000	1 1/4 in.	62,000	107,000	9,000	2,100	1 1/4 in.	400	3,600	3,000	1,690
1 1/4 in.	60,000	22,300	14,000	1,800	1 1/2 in.	1,800	11,200	3,000	1 1/2 in.	68,000	120,000	26,000	10,000	1 1/2 in.	200	200	500
1 1/2 in.	119,000	31,000	16,600	2,800	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	2 1/4 in.	1,500	1,400	2 in.	3,000	3,000	200
2 in.	36,000	24,000	7,900	300	2 1/2 in.	300	300	2 1/2 in.	94,100	34,000	2 1/2 in.
2 1/2 in.	12,000	400	4/4	1,800	3 in.	27,800	22,000	7,000	12,000	3 in.
3 in.	4,000	6,000	14,000	3,500	5/4	9,000	4 in.	8,600	5,600	4 in.
4 in.	1,200	2,200	4,000	350	8/4	18,000	13,800	300											
					10/4	15,000	14,300											
					12/4	200	300											
HICKORY					QUARTERED SAP GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK					BASSWOOD					
	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	
3/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	200	1 in.	4,500	600	2,500	3/4 in.	17,000	7,000	15,900	3,000	1 in.	206,000	17,000	278,000	172,000
1 in.	39,000	25,000	35,000	6,500	1 1/4 in.	14,400	15,500	2,000	9,000	1 1/4 in.	62,000	107,000	9,000	2,100	1 1/4 in.	220,000	3,000	117,000	3,000
1 1/4 in.	60,000	22,300	14,000	1,800	1 1/2 in.	1,800	11,200	3,000	1 1/2 in.	68,000	120,000	26,000	10,000	1 1/2 in.	56,000	2,300	10,000	16,000
1 1/2 in.	119,000	31,000	16,600	2,800	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	2 1/4 in.	1,500	1,400	2 in.	51,500	6,000	8,000
2 in.	36,000	24,000	7,900	300	2 1/2 in.	300	300	2 1/2 in.	94,100	34,000	2 1/2 in.	5,200	2,500	900
2 1/2 in.	12,000	400	3 in.	300	300	3 in.	35,000	22,000	300	3 in.	7,000	13,000
3 in.	4,000	6,000	14,000	3,500	4 in.	300	300	3 1/2 in.	4,500	3,000	4 in.	5,000	1,500	4,000
4 in.	1,200	2,200	4,000	350						4 in.	41,000	17,800	4 in.	1,500	200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

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Invited*

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Can make up carload lots of
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Attractive Prices.

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Planing Mill in Connection



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CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water



LATH

$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 4'

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Piled Separate

WHITE PINE
RED PINE

SPRUCE
HEMLOCK

Canadian Forest Products

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LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO

Terry & Gordon,
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Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. Ltd., New Westminster, B. C.

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**WHOLESALE
LUMBER**

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Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar (\$1.00) bottles Free
to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair
trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation
of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys,
Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for
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All kinds of new and used Belting
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HICKORY

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High Grade Wood Specialties Ball Bats
Handles, and Hardwood Lumber."

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width, which we can sell at interesting
prices. Send us your requirements.

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Agents for the sale of
Pine, Spruce and Hard-
woods. Correspondence
invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square

GLASGOW

Timber Brokers


Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and ABC Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth,
Liverpool, England



Quick Action




You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

**CANADA
LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER**
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO



"Well Bought is Half Sold!"

Some of our friends found
last week's suggestions good
and took a few "bites".

Here are Some More:

3 cars	1 x 6	Box & Common	W. Pine
5 "	1 x 8	"	"
2 "	1 x 10	"	"
3 "	5/4 x 4 & up	Wormy Com.	W. Pine
1 "	6/4 & up	"	"
3 "	8/4 x 6	"	"

We have some large 16 foot Jack
Pine Logs and can cut Special
Sizes.

Canadian General Lumber Co.
Limited

FOREST PRODUCTS

TORONTO OFFICE:— 712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building

Montreal Office:— 514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

LUMBER WANTED

We are in the market for a block of
Spruce and Hemlock, inch and 2"
Merchantable and No. 2, also Pine
Mill Culls. In writing quote your low-
est price.

The Foley Lumber Co.,
18 Toronto Street,
Phone Main 2746 Toronto, Ont.

RELIABLE TIMBER ESTIMATES

Savage & Bartlett
FOREST ENGINEERS
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

A \$ Saved is a \$ Made Try

W. Y. Lloyd Lumber
Company
For

Spruce, Pine, Lath and
Shingles.

Boxing and crating - Lumber
our specialty.

1024 Federal Building
Adel 5714 TORONTO

Honest and Safe

Timber Estimates

at a cost of a few cents an acre

James W. Sewall

Forest Engineer

Old Town, 921 15th. St.,
Maine. Washington, D.C.

Largest Cruising House in America.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N.Y.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS
SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Tamarack

Rossed Pulpwood

Our modern Planing mill enables us to dress lumber
in any manner required.

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
609 Jackson Bldg.

Mills : JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Kindly address all inquiries care department "A"

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Avenue

LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

KEEWATIN

is synonymous with

BEST PINE

Red and White

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill
at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

Watson & Todd Limited

OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered



Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalf Sts.

Registered



Trade Mark

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET

OTTAWA, CANADA



WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lumber with the South American and British Markets.

Also Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

Correspondence invited



CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

American Office:
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Power Lumber Company Limited

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

**Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville
and Ste. Apolline**

On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.



**When You Want
The Best—**



THE PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yard: FT. SPADINA AVE., TORONTO

Important Announcement

A Shingle Nail is now being manufactured in Canada which should last the life of British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles.

This is a heavy gauge nail, has sharp point, wide head with thickened shank under, and is protected with a heavy coating of pure galvanized spelter applied by hot-dipped process.

Red Cedar Shingles applied with such nails assure a roof of lasting satisfaction.

Every lumberman could stock these nails to advantage. We will gladly send samples.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner
51 Yonge St. Toronto

The Smile of Satisfaction

Know what real satisfaction means by giving McDonagh Lumber a trial. Wholesale Hardwoods (Native and Foreign), Crating Spruce, Pine and Hemlock, Canadian Birch, Basswood and Maple.



Every Shipment Guaranteed

The McDonagh Lumber Co.
226 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—

All Thicknesses—4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Exporters of Lumber

Always on hand:—

Pine, Spruce, Birch, Cypress
all kinds of Lumber

Send us your enquiries.

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111 Mountain Hill

Quebec

F. W. Brennen & Sons

474 Main St. East

Hamilton, Ont.

Wholesale

LUMBER

LATH--SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

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Pine Spruce Hemlock Hardwood

Head Office: 701-703 Hope Chambers,
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Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

Sized Hemlock
White and Red Pine
Dressed Jack Pine
Spruce
Lath
B. C Products
1" Hemlock Boards

When You Want the Best
Call on Us

QUOTATIONS
FURNISHED

Larkin Lumber Company Ltd.
625 Federal Building
TORONTO, ONT

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON

Some of these Cars in Transit Now

California White Pine & California Redwood.
Yellow Pine Finishing.
Oak, Gum, Poplar and Cypress.

also

A few cars of 4/4 and 8/4" C. & C. Norway ready
for shipment.

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A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited
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Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

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British Columbia

Lumber and Shingles

Best Grades—Mill Prices—Prompt Shipment

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**International Land & Lumber
Company Limited
LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES**

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

LOOK!

at Bracebridge, Ontario

All sizes No. 1 Hemlock,
Dry Jack Pine Flooring & etc.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

ONTARIO
Canada's Banner Province



Ontario's timber production last year
valued at \$26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's
total output.

Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M

Pulpwood, 246,282 cords.

Railway Ties, 5,704,459.

Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34
different kinds of wood, provide a ready
market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per
cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries
purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

For maps and full information regarding Ontario, apply to

HON. BENIAH BOWMAN,

Minister of Lands and Forests

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine

In All Dimensions

1920-1921-1922 cut

Ontario and Quebec stock

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment

WANTED

5 million feet Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lumber. Also 5 million Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lath

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Telephones Main 651-1218-1219.

Suite 208 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

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Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



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Cabano, Que. Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que. Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que. C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que. C. N. Ry.
Sully, P.Q. C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B. C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Maguadavic, N.B. C. P. R.

Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills

Baker Brook, N. B. C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B. C. P. R.
Summit, N. B. C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B. C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B. C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B. C. N. Ry.

Railway Connections

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Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite.

Rough and Dressed Spruce.

White Cedar Shingles.

Railway Ties

Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

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The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

**Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles**

H. R. Goodday AND COMPANY

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**SPRUCE AND
PINE**

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,

Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.



For Prompt Delivery of
**Hemlock, Spruce, Lath
Pulpwood and Hardwoods**

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce
Timbers and have excellent facilities
for quick shipment—rail or water
delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

F. N. Waldie, President.

R. S. Waldie, Vice-President

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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



The large pulpmill division of the Bathurst Co., at Bathurst, N.B.

Lumber and Kraft Pulp

EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP

SPRUCE AND WHITE PINE

The Bathurst Company Ltd.

BATHURST, N. B., CANADA





General view of our mills at Bathurst

GLOUCESTER

***“with a reputation for
quality and service”***

Let us have your enquiries for Spruce,
Pine, and Hardwood Lumber, Lath,
Shingles, Railway Ties, etc.

We are headquarters in the east for
Sawn Lumber.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

Head Office: Bathurst, N. B.
Mills at Bathurst, N.B. and Burnsville, N.B.

Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited
OTTAWA CANADA



Don't be Stampeded

Our SHINGLE price is not always the lowest, but you get them when we take the order.

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1893

INCORPORATED 1916

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED 1 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American
Hardwoods
MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

30,000' of 4/4" x 10" to 24" 12' to 28' long.

Quarter sawn Figured African Mahogany, manufactured at our Bandmill, Burton-on-Trent, England.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

**We Specialize in Mixed Ship-
ments of Dry Hardwoods,
Veneers and Panels**

*This is a good time to conserve your cap-
ital by making purchases in
this manner*

Hardwoods Wanted

We are in the market for
Birch, Maple and Basswood
for immediate shipment.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West TORONTO

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

We have to offer the following:

200,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up, 6 to 16 ft. White Pine "O" Culls.
100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up, 6 to 16 ft. White Pine "O" Culls.
30,000 ft. 3 x 6 and up, 6 to 16 in. wide, 16 to 18 ft. long,
Hemlock.
35,000 ft. 1 inch "O" cull Hemlock.
100,000 ft. 2 inch "O" cull Hemlock.

The above is all dry and ready for immediate shipment.

410 Union Bank Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

CABLE ADDRESS: Codes:
"LUMBEROLL" A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The
Rolland
Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

FRASER BRYSON
LUMBER CO., Limited

Office: Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for*

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath**

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto

Phone Adelaide 0580

We offer for immediate shipment:—

Mill Run Hemlock— Band Sawn Stock—

2 x 4—6/10—14,000 ft., 12 ft., 20,000'—14 ft., 17,000'—16 ft., 39,000'
2 x 4 & up 6/10—74,000'—18 to 20 ft.,—86,000'
2 x 6—12 ft., 31,000'—14 ft., 30,000 ft., 16 ft., 46,000 ft.
2 x 8—12 ft., 60,000 ft., 14 ft., 71,000'—16 ft., 130,000'.
2 x 10—12 ft., 26,000'—14 ft., 38,000 ft., 16 ft., 70,000'.
2 x 12—12 ft., 12,000'—14 ft., 20,000'—16 ft., 42,000'.
1 x 4—26,000 ft., 1 x 5—19,000 ft., 1 x 6—69,000 ft.
1 x 8—21,000 ft., 1 x 7/9—10,000 ft.,

also:—

1 x 4 & 5 Mill Run Norway Pine—2 x 4 & up Mill Run White Pine.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we
carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for
quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

Quick Buyers Wanted

To clean up the following bone dry, well manufactured, small log stock.

- 1 large car 2 x 5 10/16 Red Pine.
- 1 car 1½ x 4 & up 10/16 White Pine
(Largely 5 & up).
- ½ " 2 x 4 & up 10/16 White Pine.
(Largely 6 & up).
- ½ " 1 x 4 7 up 10/16 White Pine.
(Largely 5 & up).

We have also several nice lines in

Sash & Door and Pattern Stocks

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM
JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

resident:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE

and

Hardwood

If its good Quebec Spruce you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in Hardwood Flooring.

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal



We are sawing now and will have ready for shipment the end of June, a well assorted stock of scant two inch **MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE**

Lengths and widths piled separate.

Send us your inquiries

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY
306 Kent Building - Toronto
Phone: Adelaide 3607

Mill Run White Pine

1922 Cut Bone Dry

1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

The Long Lumber Company
TORONTO OFFICE: - - - HEAD OFFICE:
25 Toronto Street - - - Hamilton, Ont.



MIXED CARS

We operate our own remanufacturing plant which enables us to offer a *Better Service* on your orders for *British Columbia Lumber* and *Red Cedar Shingles*.

Underhill
LUMBER CO. LTD.

Vancouver, B. C.

Fir Flooring	Hemlock Bevel
Fir Ceiling	Siding and Finish
Rough Clear Fir (Kiln Dried)	Red Cedar
Casing and Base	Bevel Siding and Shingles.
Finish S. 4 S.	



Line up with us for a good line of Lumber

Perhaps you are looking for a reliable source of supply of British Columbia Lumber. You will be glad to know where you can place mixed Car orders calling for any combination of B. C. woods. Our facilities for supplying you with this good lumber at right prices, are unexcelled.

Send your enquiries and orders to us. Correspondence from dealers who desire and appreciate UNIFORM GRADES, DEPENDABLE SERVICE, and SATISFACTION is respectfully solicited.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representative: J. D. Robinson, Room 5 Imperial Block,
Walkerville, Ont.

Vancouver, B.C.

E. Letherby, President

M. Chew, Vice-President

LEATHERBY and CHEW, LIMITED

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH and PICKETS
for Shade Roller Stocks

Mill and Head Office: MIDLAND, ONTARIO

**LUMBER****L
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H****MUIR & KIRKPATRICK**

1315-20 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

TORONTO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

**L
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H****LUMBER****Thurston-Flavelle, Limited**

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the 'Thousand'

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

KEENAN BROTHERS LIMITED OWEN SOUND

We have sold hardwood lumber for 27 years on merit, direct from our office, by phone, letter or wire.

We can continue to give better value by continuing to do so.

We have 6,000,000 ft. to select from

Your Inquiries Will be Appreciated

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

1226 Bank of Hamilton Building TORONTO

Phone Main 6752

We Specialize in

**British Columbia Lumber and
Timber and Red Cedar Shingles**

Let us quote you. Our prices are right

We also handle the well known

"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
6,000,000 ft. birch annually
2,500,000 ft. beech annually
2,500,000 ft. elm annually
900,000 ft. basswood annually
200,000 ft. ash annually
6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

FOR SALE

2 x 4, 10, 12, 14 & 16 ft.

2 x 5, Do,

2 x 6, Do,

2 x 7/9, Do,

2 x 8, Do,

2 x 10, Do,

The above stock is nice clean, knotted Jack Pine & Spruce Mill Run, Culls out. Cut last summer and now in excellent shipping condition.

C. A. LARKIN COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber Merchants

229 Confederation Life Bldg. Toronto, Ontario

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALISE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
SION, ALSO DIMENSION
AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
LUMBER

Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

J. J. McFADDEN LIMITED

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS

WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.

LIMITED
Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

**SPRUCE HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS**

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

*High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service
and prompt shipment*

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Thompson Heyland Lumber Co.

123 Bay Street - - - Toronto

For Sale

Everything in Dry Hemlock Lumber.
500 M. 1 x 4 x 5 x 6 in choice Merchantable Spruce.

Wanted to buy

2 million feet Spruce, Jack Pine and Hemlock for spring delivery.
10,000 cords of Spruce and Balsam, peeled pulpwood.
10,000 cords peeled poplar.
50 M. Ties in Cedar, Hemlock and Jack Pine.

Will make the necessary advances.

GILLIES BROS., LTD.

BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

**RED PINE
SPRUCE**

*Dry Stock
Well Sawn*

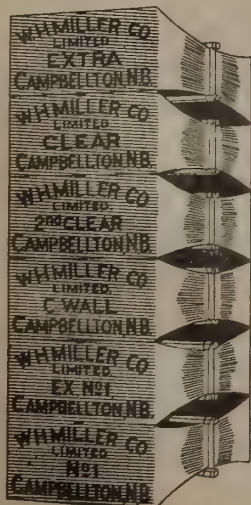
Prompt Shipment



The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.
Planing mill in connection with Yard.



NEW BRUNSWICK WHITE CEDAR S - H - I - N - G - L - E - S

We manufacture the finest shingles on the market—New Brunswick White Cedar. You'll find they will make steady customers of every builder in your district.

We also make Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

W. H. MILLER Co. Ltd., CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

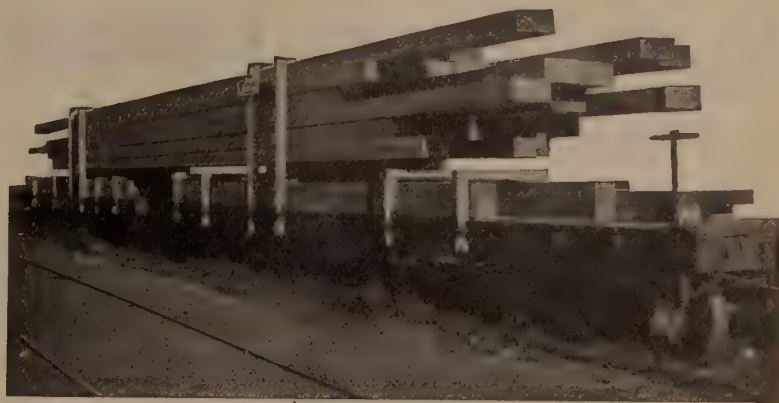
Spruce Box Shooks

Klin Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
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Rough—any size up to 110' long,
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Ladner Lumber Limited
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The combined resources of our Six Mills enable us to give prompt shipment of straight cars, Shed Stock, Mixed Cars, Uppers and Commons, Straight Cars Dimension, Timbers.

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R. B. Herron Limited*Wholesale Lumber*

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WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE
SPRUCE LUMBERLATH SHINGLES TELEPHONE POLES
PILING RAILWAY TIES*Write or wire for prompt quotations and quick delivery***P. Beauchemin & Fils**

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We offer the 1923 summer cut as follows:

About 5,000,000' fifth and better, Spruce
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2,000,000 Merchantable Spruce Lath.

*Will furnish on demand quotations for
MILLING Lumber in TRANSIT**White Pine***SCHROEDER MILLS & TIMBER CO.**

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Lumber and Lath Stocks at
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THE HUNTER LUMBER CO.
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New Britain, Conn.
WHOLESALE LUMBER**WANTED**

$\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4' Spruce Laths No. 1 also No. 2.
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 1" Matched Spruce Boards.
 2" x 3" to 2" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.
 3" x 4" to 3" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.
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**Mackinaw**Bearing this "Rooster" stands for
All Wool — Correctly Tailored — Generous Sizes

Over 30 Years Manufacturing for Lumbermen

COATS — PANTS — RIDING BREECHES — JUMPERS
SHIRTS — OVERALLS, etc. etc.*White Coats and Aprons for Cooks.***ROBERT C. WILKINS CO., LTD.** Farnham, Que.

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Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

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British Columbia Products

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Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar and Spruce
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ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

Milling in Transit

Planing Mill equipped with most modern
machines on C. N. Railway. Prompt serv-
ice and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Bennett Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Lumber

American Hardwoods & Mahogany

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MONTREAL, P.Q.

*No
Pot of Gold
at the
End of the
Rainbow*

Most of us will recall the thrill of disappointment of our childhood days which followed a realization that the wonder-story of the untold wealth lying at the end of the rainbow's colorful trail was only a myth.

There are few among us who have not, from time to time during the prosaic business career of mature life, had visions and promises urged upon us almost as impossible of fulfilment as the fairy tale of the rainbow.

INDEMNITY AGAINST MISFORTUNE has, in its various phases, furnished a prolific field for the dreamer, the visionist, the enthusiast--as well as those seeking self-advancement at the expense of the unwary. Insurance history contains many records of failure because the wholly impracticable was promised.

THE LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE

bases its offer of SERVICE TO THE LUMBERMEN on nineteen years devoted to the study of FIRE HAZARDS attendant upon the manufacture and storage of LUMBER; on its broad experience in the work of FIRE PREVENTION and FIRE CONTROL; on an earnest desire to reduce the danger of FIRE and a determination to force the cost of LUMBER PROPERTY INSURANCE down to the lowest level consistent with soundness.

The writer of the following letter had not been promised impossibilities. He was not looking for gold at the end of the rainbow; but he found at the termination of his active association with the ALLIANCE a surprising and most satisfactory SAVING. The faith had been kept because the promised benefits were within the realm of reason and common sense.

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance,
546 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Midland, Ont.
9th May, 1923

Dear Sirs:-

Attention of L. D. Payette, Chief Agent for Canada

I wish to thank you for the two cheques received, one in favor of James Playfair & Company and the other in favor of Playfair & White aggregating approximately \$2800.00, which is in full liquidation of the insurance carried by your good selves during the time we were actively engaged in the lumber business.

On looking the matter up I find that our premiums amounted to \$13,726.00, during the time you had our insurance, and we have received back, including the above amount, \$4700 which means a saving of around 34%. This is in addition to the saving we made by your rates being a good deal lower than other Companies.

I would also like to mention that while you had our business your system of inspection was most efficient in every way and am sure a good many losses were saved by same. If I ever go into the lumber business again will not forget you. Again thanking you for the cheques.

Yours very truly,
JAS. PLAYFAIR.

JP/EB

Ready Resources \$2,750,000.00

For further details write

The U. S. Epperson Underwriting Co. or L. D. Payette, Chief Agent, Canada
R. A. Long Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 546 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO, ONT.

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles



The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.



Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers
XXX-XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C. Eastern Sales Office, Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
Vancouver Block
Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg., Vancouver
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
3x-5x- Perfection and Eureka
CEDAR BEVEL SIDING
CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

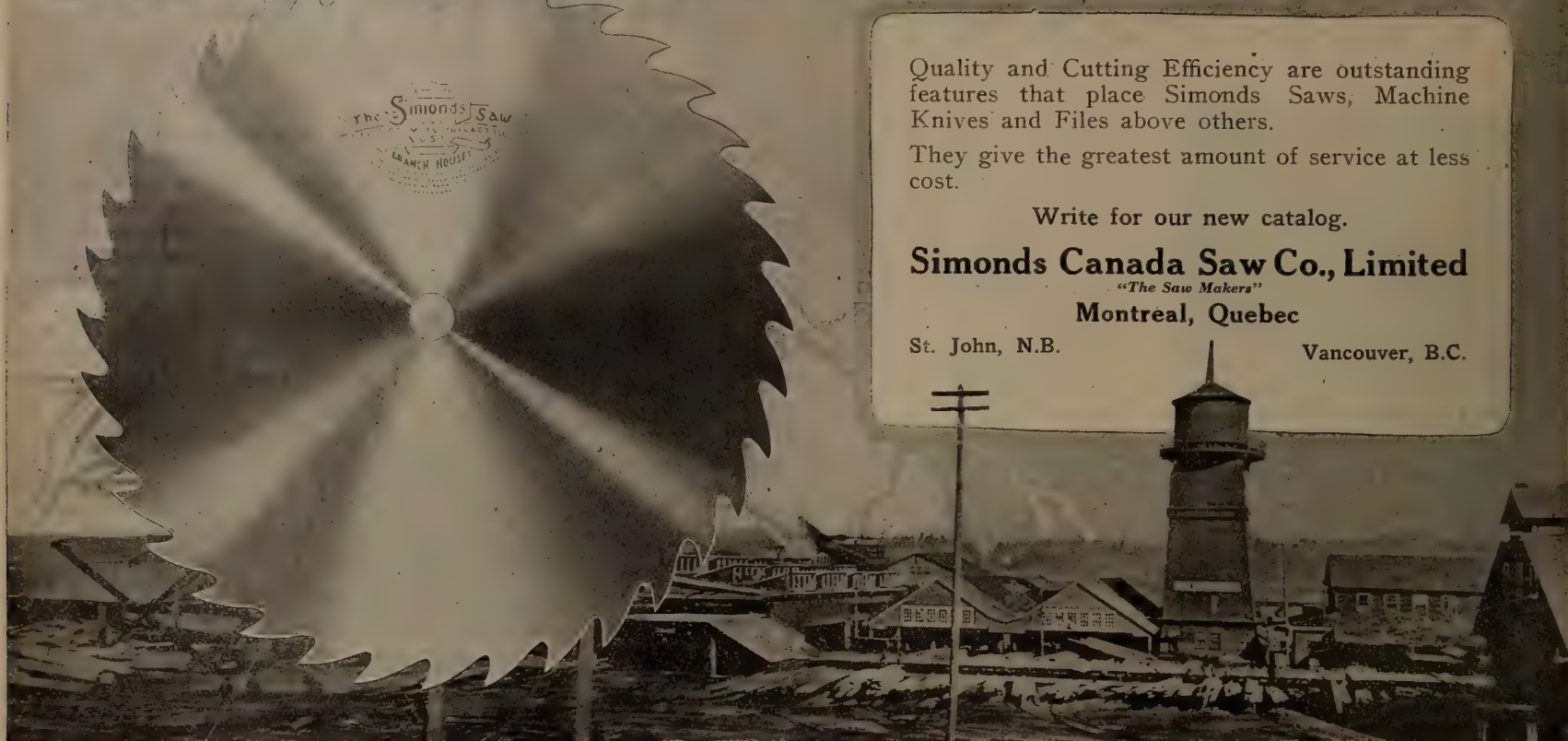
Shull Lumber & Shingle Co.
Limited
New Westminster B. C.
Trade Mark
RED BAND SHINGLES
XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market
for B. C. Red Cedar
Shingles put an advertisement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.
Port Moody, B.C.
Manufacturers of
**High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles**

SIMONDS

SAW STEEL PRODUCTS



Quality and Cutting Efficiency are outstanding features that place Simonds Saws, Machine Knives and Files above others.

They give the greatest amount of service at less cost.

Write for our new catalog.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

"The Saw Makers"

Montreal, Quebec

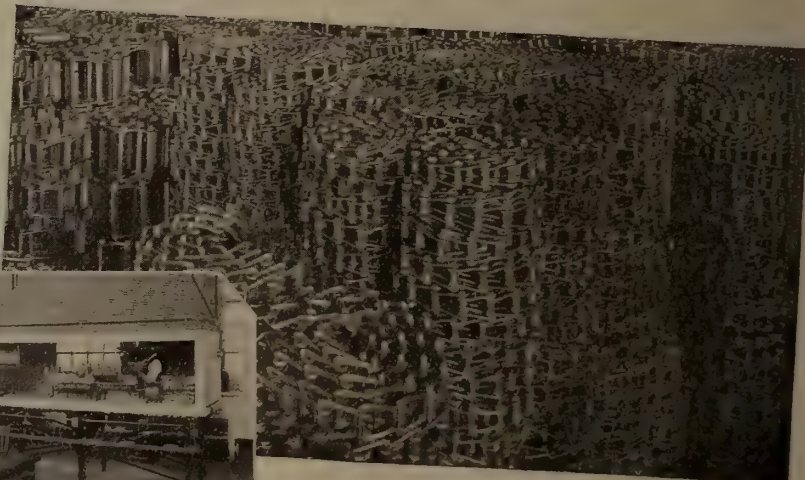
St. John, N.B.

Vancouver, B.C.



Above: Every strand of Link-Belt Chain is tested under load before shipping.

Insert: The Link-Belt Laboratory. Years of research and experiments have enabled us to reach and maintain the high Link-Belt standards.



Showing stock of chain at one of our warehouses.

HERE'S WHY YOU SHOULD USE LINK-BELT CHAINS

EVERY strand of Link-Belt chain is not only made from the best materials, but is inspected and tested under load for strength, and uniformity of pitch.

Uniform high-tensile malleable iron castings—hard smooth pins—hard smooth cored holes for pins—generous wearing shoes for dragging—uniformity of pitch,

giving good sprocket action. These are reasons why Link-Belt Chains wear longest.

Measure values in length of service, and you will find that Link-Belt Chains are cheapest in the long run.

This  mark identifies genuine Link-Belt Chain.

LINK-BELT LIMITED

TORONTO—WELLINGTON AND PETER STREETS

MONTREAL—10 GAUVIN LANE

LINK-BELT

Trade Problems Worthy of Serious Consideration

Lumber Retailers and District Associations May Well Give Thought to Timely Topics That Crop up in Their Business in the Course of Each Day's Operation

There are many problems in the retail lumber line that can always be profitably discussed, either at Association meetings or in the columns of the trade press. Too little attention is frequently devoted to minor matters, and it is surprising the large number of what might be called petty questions that could be considered with profit and pleasure. It is not possible, of course, to give detailed attention to every one, but retail lumbermen could very well do some thinking along the lines suggested in the subjoined queries.

The "Canada Lumberman" will be pleased to have comments from retailers on any of the questions as it is only, by an exchange of thought, view and speech, that knowledge is extended and a better grasp of trade and business affairs obtained. He, who is master of his own enterprise and its details and who studies the problem of service, proper stock-keeping methods, overhead systems, cost accounting, collections, discounts, insurance, banking, etc., is the one who grows in influence and is ever extending his activities.

There are plenty of retail lumbermen, so-called; fellows who are fine talkers, smoke a good cigar, tell a funny story, make predictions regarding the elections or tell how and why the local baseball team is putting it all over the other fellows. In the end, he who gives specific information, who goes beneath the surface and looks into the situation with a keen, analytical mind and not from a narrow angle or any superficial view point, will reap the largest reward and travel furthest on the road to prosperity and success.

However, this is a story quite apart from the consideration of any of the following questions on which the "Canada Lumberman" would be glad to receive from its readers suggestions, experience or ideas.

The cost of operation and maintenance of a motor truck for the average town yard, as compared with horse delivery.

What is turn-over? How may it be determined? What means can be taken to increase turn-over?

Is it possible for a dealer to increase the volume of business in his community, or does business just happen according to the state of the times and business situation?

Should special discounts be given to contractors, large customers or others who purchase regularly and in quantities from the retail yards?

What is the most effective way of meeting frequent requests for lower prices and the "shopper" who goes from yard to yard seeking what he terms the "best bargain."

What forms of advertising have the members found most productive,—newspaper space, booklets, souvenirs, calendars, road signs, price lists?

Is it a safe plan for a dealer to obligate himself to furnish material to complete any particular job for a given sum?

It has been asked, would it not be a better practice to submit an itemized list with quotations attached and extended. In this way the price for each item would be indicated and definitely known, whereas, where a blank sum is named, all individual prices are continued.

Is this a good time for lumbermen to stock up? Will the prices of lumber increase before the net cut is available?

Is there an advantage in buying direct from the mill over buying from the wholesaler?

Terms of sale and enforcing them. If discount for cash, how much?

Rebates to contractors, or relation of contractor to the lumber business.

Can a retail lumber yard be run successfully on a cash basis?

Value of window displays and their pulling power.

How to get the co-operation of the contractors and architects in a town working out a plan book system.

Mill work costs.

Right and wrong methods of soliciting business.

Meeting competition fair and unfair.

Method of dealing with the customer who is good but slow.

Cost of doing business, its increase and why.

The turnover of different items in the course of a year's business.

Will the lumber merchant of the future be the contractor, selling completed homes and other buildings, having one's own crew and business organization?

Adjustment of lumber claims when not up to grade.

How to build up an organization and keep up its interest.

How to run a small, detail factory profitably.

Best advertising medium for retail yards and why.

Necessity of retail yard advertising to combat the ready-cut.

Cash and carry in the retail lumber business. Will such a system come in near future?

Rural advertising and roadside signs where one has no local paper or refuses to patronize it.

The handling of cheap goods to overcome or meet demands of customers who send away for their material.

Grade and trade marking of all lumber; its advantages, etc.

Co-operative advertising and publicity by retailers of a community to create a desire to own homes; posters, copy, etc., to be furnished by the association.

Business ethics as practiced by the manufacturer of lumber, sash, doors and other mill-work in local territory. Reference is especially made to the practice of quoting consumers practically the same price as to dealers.

Some way or some plan by which the retailer and manufacturer can get together on grades of lumber shipped and received.

Minimum volume of sales required for a profitable investment in the average small town yard.

What will help retail lumbermen to become better masters of their business?

What is the most successful and generally satisfactory method of buying lumber for stock? Give details, such as do you buy from wholesalers, jobbers or manufacturers? Do you buy as you need stock or do you buy on weak market, etc.? How do you determine the market trend?

Should there be written into the grading rules covering planing mill stocks provision for the use of short lengths?

Moving picture advertising, is it an asset or a liability?

How can the returned material evil best be handled?

Retail Lumberman and His Delivery Problem

—Truck Tractors and Trailers—

By L. G. Jackson

It is my desire in this series of articles to assist the millman or lumber yard owner, by presenting the various ways in which he may deliver his products. It is not possible to state in a definite way what should be done regarding delivery equipment, without first knowing the various conditions under which the prospective client operates; therefore the proper selection is left to the future owner, assisted by the salesman representing the house selling the various trucks or tractors.* It is hoped that these contributions may prove to be of material assistance to any who may have transportation problems to solve.

As, in the previous article, I, will here outline and explain three methods of lumber delivery namely, by means of a truck and four-wheel trailer, a truck and pole trailer and a truck tractor and semi-trailer.

Another of the series will consist of a brief discussion of merits of the various methods and will be accompanied by a chart showing the comparative costs of operation so that one can compare the different systems from a financial standpoint. It is desired that those having problems dealing with lumber delivery will feel free to ask for assistance or advice in solving them.

In delivering lumber from yards situated in large centres of population or to jobs requiring heavy quantities of the one kind of stock, it is necessary to handle as much at one time as possible. To do this you can employ one of several types of equipment, and, possibly one of the most serviceable additions which you can make to your outfit, is the purchase of a four-wheel trailer for use in conjunction with your truck. The capacity of this trailer will depend, of course, upon the ability of your truck to handle extra tonnage beyond that rated for it by the truck builder and also upon your local roadways.

How to Handle More Lumber

An ordinary trailer equipment is usually of two to three tons capacity and has a loading platform approximately five feet wide and twelve feet long with side racks. Trailers of this type are frequently equipped so that they may be towed from either end. They have a locking device which permits of the lead wheels being free to steer with and having the rear ones locked in position.

With this added to your delivery system, a bigger quantity of lumber may be hauled at one time than is ordinarily possible and at very little greater cost for operation; also by using two or more trailers, a force of men, loading or unloading, may be kept more steadily engaged, thus saving labor charges.

It is not my desire to enlarge upon the value of truck and trailer use but, rather to point out the various installations available, in order that when new equipment is being considered by the lumber retailer, he may be as conversant as possible with the situation and select equipment more nearly suited to his requirements.

The foregoing equipment can also be used to good advantage in handling long timbers. This generally is more easily cared for by having a pole trailer available and, while this piece of equipment is not expensive, it should be part of the delivery system of every yard boasting a business of any great extent or one catering to the supply of long material, as its use saves much wear and tear on both man and machinery in that, excessive overhang is eliminated and added wear through unhung weight is done away with.

Truck Tractors and Semi-Trailers

Possibly one of the most up-to-date methods of handling lumber is by means of truck tractors and semi-trailers. In this article I show such an installation, the trailer being coupled to the tractor and waiting to be attached or standing for loading and unloading purposes. By referring to the illustrations, you will notice that the tractor itself is of much shorter wheelbase than the ordinary truck. It also should be much lower gear reduction to develop the necessary added tractive effort at the rear wheels. The load is carried on the semi trailer, which rests on the back of the tractor and is coupled to it by means of a fifth wheel, which coupling is sufficiently flexible to adjust itself to the various road conditions. Thus, the weight of the load rests, on not only the trailer proper, but also on the rear of the tractor and is, spread over a much greater area than is possible by using a truck alone. This method of delivery permits of handling much greater weights than by employing a truck alone.

The coupling and uncoupling is simple and, when unhooked the trailer rests on two front supports or jacks and the tractor may then take an empty trailer away to be loaded or pull another one to the point of delivery for unloading.

This method, as previously stated, is possibly the latest and most up-to-date as used by many of the lumbermen. While many may think it ideally suited to their needs, it must be borne in mind, that this equipment will not work to advantage over certain road surfaces and on certain grades. Before adding such equipment it would, therefore, be well for the prospective purchaser to study local highway conditions under which the tractor and trailer would be operated and also have the manufacturer advise him of the tonnage which it can haul over certain road types and up various gradients.

It is the desire that these articles should be of value to readers, and an expression from any one who cares to pass an opinion or discuss the various methods as outlined, will be welcomed.

In a succeeding article an endeavor will be made to point out an entirely different method of lumber delivery, yet one which is to-day becoming very much used and is regarded as very satisfactory.

The lumber entering into the construction of an average brick building amounts to 15% of the total cost; the millwork an additional 9.6%.



Heavy duty tractor and semi-trailer which is the delivery system employed by a number of enterprising retail lumbermen

Hardwood Flooring Has Put Meaford on the Map

Annual Outing of the Seaman-Kent Co. Staff to Northern Town was Instructive and Delightful—Many Social Features and Stirring Addresses

From the hour they left the company's warehouse, 268 Wallace Ave., Toronto, on Friday afternoon June 29 for Meaford, until the return motor trip on Sunday afternoon, July 1 there was not a dreary moment in the annual outing which the Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, tendered their staff.

Over good roads and at a swift pace the journey between Toronto and Collingwood was covered so that the shipbuilding town was reached in time for dinner. Here a pleasant surprise awaited the party at the Globe Hotel. The civic and Board of Trade authorities of Meaford, hearing of the approach of the Seaman, Kent contingent, had arranged for a banquet in their honor, and supplied everything in connection with the function even to the orchestra. The dining room was crowded with alert representatives of the hustling northern town who gave Mr. Frank Kent, president of the company, a hearty cheer and cordial welcome. The menu was attractive, the speeches bright and interesting, the music sprightly, and many warm tributes were paid to Mr. Kent and his enterprising and aggressive staff on the splendid business they had built up in the hardwood flooring line and the busy factory which has been in operation in Meaford for over a score of years. Mr. Kent lived in that town until a few years ago, was its mayor for three years and took part in every movement that in any way strengthened the moral or material standing of the place.

After the tempting things had been disposed of, Mayor W. H. Sing opened with a few appreciative words relative to the ability, and foresight of Mr. Kent. The visitors were promised the freedom of Meaford and told that everything would be done to make their stay pleasant and profitable, a promise which was implemented in every way. Addresses referring in eulogistic terms to the Seaman, Kent organization and its widely-known product, were made by Wm. Riley, Reeve of Meaford; D. Williams, editor of the Collingwood Bulletin; Ed. Cleland, president of the Meaford Board of Trade; Newton Cooper, Meaford; W. A. Hogg, editor of the Collingwood Enterprise; A. C. Gordon, chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto; K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; R. D. McLean, wholesale lumber dealer, Buffalo; G. B. Van Blaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," Toronto, and others.

Mr. Kent modestly acknowledged the many gracious references to him, and said that any progress that had been made by the firm was through the hearty co-operation and loyalty of the staff at head office and in the various plants. Credit was due to no one in particular but to each individual. Every man had worked with harmony, unity and goodwill, to place the organization in the forefront and help it achieve the position which it holds as the largest hardwood flooring producing firm in the British Empire.

Meaford the End of the Road

Mr. Kent invited all those who had entertained him and his staff, to a return banquet at the Paul House on Saturday at 1 o'clock, which was accepted. Music was furnished during the evening by the Meaford Orchestra under the leadership of J. B. Wallace, local manager of the Bank of Montreal, and several rollicking choruses were sung from a selected song sheet.

After the dinner the party motored some 22 miles distant to Meaford where the members were the guests of the Seaman, Kent Co. at the Paul House, which family have been keeping hotel in that town for 70 years. Gus. A. Paul made a genial host and cheerfully and courteously looked after the comfort of everyone.

Saturday morning, June 30th, was spent in visiting the busy plant of the company where all the machines were in operation, and every department from dry kilns to shipping room and warehouse was carefully inspected. Not the least interesting was the branch of the establishment in which the sawdust is converted into saleable by-products, for which a ready demand exists. The various operations from the time the material passes through rip and resaws, on through the flooring machines, the end matching machines, the grading, sizing, bundling, transporting, etc., all aroused keen interest on the part of the 30 or 40 visitors. The factory is well lighted and admirably laid out, possessing every time and labor saving feature.

After a tour of the plant, several members went fishing and others repaired to the lawn bowling green where several ends were

played. Dinner time soon came around and the spacious dining room of the Paul House was filled with the members of the Seaman, Kent party of sojourners, representative citizens from Meaford, Collingwood and other places.

At the close of the conference and speeches which followed the dinner, several representatives were invited to get into a sight-seeing omnibus which was of most ancient type and reminded one of the pioneer period. It contained curtains that flapped in the wind, wheels that creaked and springs that sagged and groaned and grieved. The conveyance was hauled by a pair of equine plugs and driven by a veteran garbed in a tattered red tunic and a bowler hat which



Some of the Seaman-Kent lawn bowlers assembled on green at Meaford

came well down over his ears. Kazoos and other "musical instruments" added to the merriment of the occasion.

This was followed by a baseball match between the factory plant and the Toronto office. The former won by 14 to 12, although "Tom" Armstrong did his best twirling to keep down the score, but with somewhat indifferent success. J. Marshall was the strictly neutral umpire. Norman Wilton is the superintendent of the plant at Meaford and is proud of the ability of his boys, not only in turning out various grades of maple flooring but also on their performance on the diamond.

From Tree to Finished Product

In the evening there was at the local theatre the special film of the Seaman, Kent Co., showing the process of the manufacture of hardwood flooring from the felling of the trees to the finished product in a large and attractive ballroom. Many of the scenes in the movie were taken from the various departments of the plant at Meaford, and a number of "the boys" upon the screen were recognized by local residents who cheered them heartily, the same as they would celebrated film favorites. Mr. Kent explained the nature of the pictures as they were presented. The films which were secured at a large outlay by the Seaman, Kent Co., have been shown in various parts of Canada, and are instructive and inspirational from an industrial standpoint. After the production at the theatre some comics were run off at the hotel, and by this time it was midnight and the boys had to turn in for slumber.

On Sunday morning the majority of the visitors went to church and shortly after noon the return trip was begun, the party travelling by way of the far famed Wasaga Beach, a many mile stretch of clean, hard, white sand a few miles south of Collingwood. A number stopped at Bradford for tea and on reaching Toronto declared the outing to be the most successful and interesting of any in which they have ever participated.

Some Members of the Party

Among those who were fortunate enough to be present were,—R. D. McLean, Buffalo; Alex. C. Gordon, Toronto, chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; E. McG. Quirk, Department of Labor, Montreal; M. J. Hutchinson, Hugh C. MacLean Publications, Toronto; G. B. Van Blaricom, "Canada Lumberman," Toronto; George T. Bissell, sec-treas; Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto; E. H. Stanners, sales manager, Toronto;

B. H. Harling assistant sales manager, Toronto; Horace Warren, purchasing agent, Toronto; George K. Tyler, manager Montreal branch; M. J. McCabe, accountant, Montreal branch; H. Watson, cost accountant, Toronto; T. A. Macdonald, chief accountant, Toronto; Arthur G. Sills, hardwood flooring dealer, Belleville; D. M. Heise, salesman, Toronto; T. E. McKenzie, salesman, Toronto; C. E. Hough, salesman, Toronto; T. A. Armstrong, salesman, Toronto; Frank Walden, assistant accountant, Toronto; Frank Jennings, salesman, Toronto; Cecil Snelling, foreman Toronto warehouse; A. C. Morris, sales manager, Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Toronto; K. S. White, Kent Ockley, Toronto, and others.

At dinner at the Paul House Frank Kent presided and everything passed off most pleasantly. The toast to "The King" was duly honored, after which Mayor Sing, of Meaford, and E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, did justice to "Canada." Dr. Hamill, now Postmaster of Meaford, who was Mayor in 1901 when the Seaman, Kent Co. located their plant in Meaford, and W. W. Stephen, then a member of the municipal council, a great booster for the industry, recalled interesting reminiscences of a score or more years ago and told of the great benefit the hardwood flooring factory had been to the town and how since its location there Meaford had enjoyed steady expansion.

Other speeches on the development of the hardwood flooring industry in the various factories of Seaman, Kent Co., the splendid record that had been achieved and the bright outlook were delivered by George K. Tyler, manager of the Montreal warehouse, George T. Bissell, Toronto, sec.-treas. of the company; E. H. Stanners, sales manager; Arthur G. Sills, of Belleville; Kent Ockley, of Toronto; H. Watson, cost accountant, Toronto; M. J. McCabe, Montreal branch, and others.

Among the citizens of Meaford who paid tributes to the work and worth of Mr. Kent were,—T. R. Moore; O. A. Keffer; Col. Cleland; Ex-Mayor, S. A. Gray; Dr. Huff, Inspector of Schools; A. Londry; David Gibbons, president of the Meaford Bowling Club, and others. Brief remarks were also made by A. C. Gordon, who sang "The Standard on the Braes of Mars," and M. J. Hutchinson, Toronto, who spoke as a Rotarian and praised Mr. Kent for the constructive work he was doing in connection with the under-privileged boys of Toronto, a home now being conducted at Wilcox Lake, North, Yonge Street. There the lads who are considered worthy of being given a chance, are afforded every encouragement and incentive imparted to right-living and right thinking. K. J. Shirton, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, also spoke.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Kent for the hospitality of the Seaman, Kent Co., the resolution being moved by Mayor Sing and seconded by W. W. Stephen. It was presented to the gathering by A. C. Gordon and was carried amid salvos of applause. In replying the recipient reciprocated the many kind things spoken of him, and said any measure of success with which his organi-

zation had met, was not due to any particular man but to the boys as a whole. They had worked unitedly and aggressively for the upbuild and welfare of the company, eliminating the purely personal element for the prosperity of the company and its products.

One of the features of the afternoon was a stirring address on "Salesmanship" which was delivered by A. C. Morris, of Toronto, general sales manager of the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Mr. Morris handled his subject in an able and forceful manner, and drove home many pertinent points.

We Reunite in the Rim

One of the Features of the gathering was the distribution of a circular tag each bearing the name of the recipient and the words,— "Souvenir Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, Annual Outing June 29 to July 1, 1923, Meaford, Ont." On the reverse side were the maple leaf and beaver which are the trade mark of Seaman, Kent flooring. Radiating from the centre to the circumference were spokes which proclaimed quality, honesty, loyalty, service, tact, co-operation, courtesy and aggressiveness. The outer rim of the wheel set forth the slogan,— "Even if we do not agree in our opinions, yet like the spokes of a wheel, we reunite in the rim."

Sales Manager Stanners, in his remarks, gave some interesting figures. He stated that the total production in all factories (Meaford, St. Agathe and West Lorne) during the year ending June 30th 1923, was 21,204,482 feet, b.m. and the shipments for the same period amounted to 21,750,163, feet. The decrease in stock for the year was 545,681 board feet.

Mr. Watson gave some illuminating statistics regarding the machine run in lineal feet and the equivalent in miles, based on the output for the month of May 1923. At Meaford the average daily run was 222,227 lineal feet, West Lorne 166,274 lineal feet, St. Agathe, 119,730 lineal feet, making a total of 508,231 lineal feet. The number of miles of hardwood flooring per daily run, if the output was placed end to end would be at Meaford 42, at West Lorne 31.5, St. Agathe 22.7, total 96.2.

Mr. Watson stated that the flooring at the company's three factories based on the present output, was produced at the rate of 9.8 miles per hour; 96.2 miles per day, 2,310 miles per month and 27,720 miles per year. The total output for one year, if placed end to end, would stretch 1 1/10 times around the circumference of the earth. At Meaford five machines are operated, West Lorne, three, St. Agathe, three.

It was announced by one of the speakers that an order for Seaman, Kent hardwood flooring had been lately received from the West Indies. Extensive improvements are also contemplated at St. Agathe. The dry kiln capacity will be increased, additions made to the boiler house and other alterations carried out.

Quebec Retailers Enjoy Sail to the Saguenay

The first summer excursion of the Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and of the Montreal Retail Lumbermen's Association to the Saguenay River on June 29-July 3, was an unqualified success. Although it was organized on comparatively short notice, the arrangements were quite adequate. The main object of such outings is the cultivation of the social side of such organizations—the getting together in a way that is not otherwise possible—and this was fully accomplished. The association extended its field of invitation to lumbermen outside the retailers' circle and several members of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association made the trip. Altogether the party numbered 77, including the wives and families of the retail and wholesale dealers.

The journey to the Saguenay is the most favored of all those on the St. Lawrence going East. It furnishes the opportunity to visit the city of Quebec with its old world associations, the more modern city of Three Rivers, which is an industrial centre in pulp and paper line, and Chicoutimi which is also the scene of much activity in pulp and paper. All these places have many years' connection with the industry. Then the visitors have the pleasure of viewing some of the finest river and mountain scenery in the Eastern part of the Dominion. The trip appeals to those who love beautiful landscape, those whose interest is of an historical character and those who are attracted by city sight-seeing.

The journey was made in the new boat "Saguenay." The party left Montreal on the evening of Friday, June 29th, and arrived at Quebec at 5 o'clock the next morning. Some of the members went ashore for a short time, the boat leaving at 8 o'clock. After a stop at St. Timothee, the "Saguenay" arrived at Murray Bay at 2.45, where a visit was made to the Manoir Richelieu. Here the choir of St. Enfant Jesus and the St. Jean Baptiste, who also made the journey on the "Saguenay," gave a most delightful concert.

The next stop was at Tadousac, rich in historical associations.

Some of the sojourners visited the old Indian church, built in 1717, and saw the fine collection of relics. At Tadousac the St. Louis de France Choir entertained the party with a splendid programme of classical music. Miss Benard gave some old, folk love songs, while Dr. L. Verschelden, Mr. Germain Lefebvre and Dr. Poissant also contributed to the programme. The concert was followed by a dance.

The boat left at midnight and arrived at Chicoutimi early on the morning of Sunday, July 1st. Some of the members inspected the pulp mill and the boat commenced the return journey at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The wharf was crowded by the inhabitants, who joined in singing "Oh Canada," as the "Saguenay" departed. One of the most impressive sights of the excursion was Capes Trinity and Eternity, 2,000 feet high, the boat stopping for a quarter of an hour to allow of a proper view of these magnificent masses of rock.

The city of Quebec was reached at 6 a.m. on Monday July 1st. The party was met by Messrs. O. Chalifour and J. M. Dessureault, directors of the Quebec district. Through their foresight and that of M. G. Chalifour, arrangements had been made for the loan of fifteen motor cars. These were kindly placed at the visitors' disposal by the Brown Corporation; J. G. Chalifour; O. Chalifour; J. H. Gignac, Limited; Nap. Gignac, Inc.; the J. Lefrancois Company, Limited; E. T. Nesbitt, Reg.; W. & J. Sharples, Limited; St. Lawrence Lumber Co., and the South Shore Forest Products, Limited. The guests were first taken to the Quebec Bridge and then to Montmorency Falls, the drivers of the cars explaining the interesting points to the uninitiated.

Prior to embarking Mr. H. H. Sheppard, of Sorel, took a group photo of the party. A stop was made at Cap de la Madeleine, where a visit was made to the ancient church. From there the vessel journeyed to Three Rivers, the opportunity being taken to inspect some of the principal points of interest in this growing city. On the trip



The Quebec retail lumber excursionists aboard the "Saguenay" during the stay of the party in Quebec—Photo by courtesy of H. H. Sheppard of J. Sheppard & Son, Sorel.

from Three Rivers to Montreal, the two choirs again entertained those on board, the concert being directed by Dr. L. Verschelden and Mr. G. Lefebvre. At the termination of the programme Mr. G. Lebel, president of the Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, expressed appreciation of the efforts of the choirs and also of the courtesy of the officers of the steamer. He presented purses to the captain, steward and assistant steward. Bishop L. A. Debuc also spoke, referring incidentally to the high place held by the lumber industry in Canadian commerce.

The "Saguenay" arrived in Montreal on the morning of Tuesday, July 3rd, after one of the most pleasant excursions possible.

The committee responsible for the arrangements were:—Messrs. J. P. Dupuis, George Lebel; J. A. Bonneau; J. I. Greeves; C. Drapeau; H. de Charette; L. W. Halliday and G. A. Thompson. Each member of the party was provided with a button and red, mauve and white ribbons while the committee were distinguished by special ribbons.

The following composed the party:—

J. P. Dupuis, president of the Montreal district of the Provincial Association, Mrs. J. P. Dupuis; Miss Jenne Dupuis; Armand Dupuis,

Rolland Dupuis, Leon Dupuis, C. Dupuis, E. Dupuis; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Greeves; Mrs. Edouard Greeves; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Halliday, Miss M. Halliday, Miss G. Halliday; Mr. George Lebel, president of the Provincial Association and Mrs. Lebel; Mr. and Mrs. Dupuis and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Lebel, Miss Lebel; Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Pare; Alfred Cossette and son; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Clermont (Valleyfield); Mrs. G. Millen and daughters; Mrs. J. Baudoin; Mr. and Mrs. Leduc (Beauharnois) Mrs. J. S. Bock; A. R. Bock; H. J. Tetreau; Mr. and Mrs. O. Page and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Gouin; Mr. and Mrs. E. Abel; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fortin; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Bourgeois (Three Rivers); Albert Limoges (Terrebonne); H. H. Sheppard (Sorel); I. Renaud; Mr. and Mrs. H. de Charette; J. O. Chalifour; G. Chalifour (Quebec); Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson; J. Duclos; I. Langlois; Mr. and Mrs. J. Theoret (Beauharnois); C. Drapeau; L. Doucet, (Coteau Station); J. W. Gross; V. Trahan, (St. Johns); Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thompson (secretary); L. A. Carriere and J. I. Dupre.

The directors of the Association desire to express their appreciation of the arrangements made by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.

Ontario Dealers Visit the Thousand Islands

Enthusiasm and delight were abundantly manifested by the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, their wives and families, on the annual mid-summer outing to the Thousand Islands on July 6-9. The 500-miles sail was enjoyable in every particular and the visitors were accorded a warm welcome at Brockville, Kingston, Belleville and other places. No factor that could contribute to the success or comfort of the party was overlooked and the "Cape Trinity," of the Canada Steamship Lines, in charge of Capt. Wm. Cornett and his courteous crew, was an ideal boat for the journey. Her appointments and other features which add to the pleasure and satisfaction of travel, were highly spoken of by all the congenial sightseers who numbered sixty. It is to be regretted that the attendance was not as large as it should have been, but what it lacked in numbers, it made up in a social and recreative way.

The steamer left Toronto at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon July 6th, with a jolly party on board and at daylight on the following morning the first of the Thousand Islands was to be seen. The sail was down the American side, many picturesque homes being passed, and among the pretty places on the shady shores were Clayton, Thousand Island Park and Alexandria Bay. Everyone was immensely pleased with the beauty and loveliness of the surroundings, and when Brockville was reached at 10 o'clock, the sojourners were greeted by F. B. and Harold F. Van Dusen, of the Brockville Lumber Corporation, the former being a director of the O.R.L.D.A. A number of drives were enjoyed around the town, several retailers paying a visit

to Senator Hardy's famous dairy farm. J. B. Mackenzie, of Georgetown, and E. D. Hardy, of Ottawa, were transported by motor boat to the golf links. Brockville was found to be an attractive and inviting centre, with delightful parks and imposing public buildings.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the "Cape Trinity" sailed down the Canadian channel passing Mallorytown, Rockport and Gananoque. Historic Kingston was reached shortly before 6 o'clock, and after dinner on board the boat, the local lumbermen met the excursionists and entertained them to a three-hour motor drive around the Limestone City. F. R. Anglin and C. S. Anglin, (the latter one of the city aldermen) of the S. Anglin Co., and Roy Allen, of the Allen Lumber Co., extended a cordial greeting to all. The city is at present celebrating its 250th anniversary, it being the original site of Fort Frontenac, built in 1673 by that wise governor and intrepid soldier from which it took its name.

Among the institutions visited were Queen's University, the Provincial Penitentiary, the Rockwood Hospital for the Insane, the Mowat Military Hospital, the Royal Military College and grounds, Fort Henry, overlooking the noble St. Lawrence; the City Buildings, Memorial Hall, City Council Chamber and the business section. The guns, walls, moat and martello tower of Fort Henry were a source of much interest to all. Fort Frontenac passed through many vicissitudes, being alternately in the hands of the French and English until it was finally destroyed in 1758, and on this site Fort Henry was reared in 1812 by the English. Kingston was also the rendez-

vous and chief naval base of the British fleet operating on Lake Ontario in 1812 and 1814.

The Cruise up Quinte Bay

The travelling lumbermen and their ladies spent night on board the boat in Kingston and at daybreak next morning set sail up the famous Bay of Quinte and en route passed Wolfe Island, the far-famed Lake-on-the-Mountain, Glen Island, Deseronto, (the former scene of the lumbering and other activities of the Rathbun Company), the Indian Reservation in the township of Tyendinaga, Northport, Big Island, Massassaga Point, the huge cement works at Point Ann, and many other places of note until Belleville was reached. This was on Sunday morning and a large number attended the city churches, after which Mayor Bennett, J. O. Herity, of the Belleville Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Angus and Keefer, the Belleville Sash & Door Co., and others, took the delegates for a motor tour around the City-of-the-Bay. The Belleville Country Club, the new buildings of Albert College, now in course of construction, and other points of interest were visited.

The stay of four hours in Belleville was so attractive and the time passed so quickly that, when the "Cape Trinity" departed at 4



The "Cape Trinity" on which the party sailed

o'clock, it was found that two or three automobile loads had not returned. It was necessary for the vessel to back up to the wharf again in order to take on the belated sightseers. They had tried to view too much within a limited time and came nearly being separated from the others in the party, or having to catch the boat at Trenton. On arrival at the latter town where Gill & Fortune, lumber merchants, now operate, the business portion was inspected and a fine view obtained of the main section from the more elevated portions of the town. Many years ago Trenton was the scene of the vast operations of the Gilmour Company, which flourished for several decades. Very little now remains of the original mill site and yard. At Trenton also begins the system of that imposing waterway, the Trent Valley Canal, connecting the Bay of Quinte with Lake Simcoe and others in central Ontario.

At 6.30 the boat left for Toronto and headed for the Murray canal, which is some seven miles long and links the Bay of Quinte with Brighton Bay, an arm of Lake Ontario. At the eastern entrance of the canal is the summer resort bearing the unique name, "Twelve O'clock Point," and at the western end, Presqu'île Point, now a part of the Provincial Park Systems.

On reaching Toronto early on Monday morning July 9th, the visitors from various parts of Ontario departed to their several homes after a midsummer outing that was restful, educational and health-giving in every respect. Five hundred miles of picturesque, Canadian waterway had been traversed and the associations were most delightful.

The Last Evening on Shipboard

On the final evening of the trip several bright and witty speeches were delivered and the sail was rendered all the more enjoyable by vocal selections from Mrs. T. A. Armstrong, Toronto, who never fails to delight her hearers. Her splendid singing was very much appreciated.

S. J. Hales, of Toronto, who is on the sales staff of John B. Smith & Sons, possesses a good voice and was heard to advantage in numerous selections, while the orchestra of the "Cape Trinity," composed of cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, were given hearty applause for many spirited contributions. During the evening short speeches expressive of appreciation of the trip, and the thanks of all the members present to W. B. Tennant, of Toronto, the energetic chairman of the Outing Committee, and to Secretary H. Boulton, for their efforts to make the event a success, and referring

to the happy time spent on the voyage were made by K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, president of the O.R.L.D.A., W. E. S. Savage, of Mimico, J. C. Irvin, of Toronto; Alex. Rhind, Toronto; G. B. VanBlaricom, editor "Canada Lumberman," and others. Suitable acknowledgments were made by Messrs. Boulton and Tennant.

There were various contests to enliven the three-days' sail. One was capturing the "mysterious Mr. Raffles." This much-sought-after but elusive individual proved to be Drummond Giles, purser of the steamer. His captors were Mrs. Harold W. George and Mrs. Horace Boulton. The presentation of silver pencils to the winners was made by E. D. Hardy, of Ottawa, in a facetious speech.

An old-fashioned "spelling match" with Alex. Rhind as official announcer was conducted. The prizes were won by K. J. Shirton, of Dunnville, G. W. Boake, Toronto, and G. T. Bissell, Toronto. The premiums were handed out by Udney Richardson, ex M.L.A., of Elora.

Mrs. Armstrong moved a vote of thanks, on behalf of the ladies, to the gentlemen for the presentation of a box of sweets to each member of the fair sex.

It was decided that Secretary Boulton should send letters of appreciation to the Brockville, Belleville and Kingston civic authorities and retail lumbermen for their kindness and hospitality during the stay of the party in these cities.

J. R. Beck, of Toronto, district passenger agent of the Canada Steamship Lines, and Oscar Day, superintendent of the Commissary Department, accompanied the boat on what was her initial trip of the season.

Plans for next year's excursion were talked over, and it was the unanimous decision of those present that a midsummer outing should be held in 1924 as these events from a social, educational and recreative standpoint are long remembered.

The Party on Cape Trinity

Those who took in the lumbermen's excursion were:—John B. Reid, Toronto, honorary president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Mrs. Reid; K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, president of the O.R.L.D.A.; P. G. Piggott, (P. G. Piggott Lumber Co.) Chatham, and son, Gordon Piggott; Charles Hubbell, Thamesville, and Mrs. Hubbell; T. A. Armstrong (Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto) and Mrs. Armstrong; G. T. Bissell (Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto,) and Mrs. Bissell; Horace Boulton, secretary of the O.R.L.D.A., Toronto, and Mrs. Boulton; M. B. Thomson, (Thomson Bros.) Port Credit; John C. Irvin, (Irvin Lumber Co.) Toronto, and Mrs. Irvin; John Watt (Watt Milling & Feed Co.) Toronto, and Mrs. Watt; Udney Richardson, ex M.L.A., Elora, and Mrs. Richardson; W. E. S. Savage, Mimico, Mrs. Savage, Miss Edith Savage and Master Savage; E. D. Hardy, (E. D. Hardy & Co.) Ottawa; C. F. Richards (Laidlaw-Belton Lumber Co.) Sarnia; G. W. Boake (Boake Mfg. Co.,) Toronto, Mrs. Boake and Miss Boake; G. B. Van Blaricom, (Canada Lumberman) Toronto, and Miss Eileen Van Blaricom; Albert Tourangeau, (Essex Development Co.) Ojibway, and Mrs. Tourangeau, G. H. Arnott, (Windsor Lumber Co.) Windsor; H. McDowell (Laidlaw Lumber Co.,) Toronto, Mrs. McDowell and daughter; H. S. Bissell (Laidlaw Lumber Co.) Toronto, and Mrs. Bissell; S. J. Hales (John B. Smith & Sons,) Toronto; John Wells (Essex Development Co.) Ojibway, and Mrs. Wells; A. Rhind (Simpson Planing Mills,) Toronto; James Lockie, Canfield, Harold George (Laidlaw Lumber Co.) Toronto, and Mrs. George; John Major (Essex Development Co.) Ojibway, and Mrs. Major; E. O. Penwarden (Green Lumber Co.) St. Thomas, Miss Penwarden; J. T. Todd (Adams River Lumber Co.) Toronto; W. B. Tennant (John B. Smith & Sons) Toronto; J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown, and Mrs. Mackenzie; A. J. Mercer (Mercer Bros.) Cookville, and Mrs. Mercer, and others.

Making Logs Too Hot for the Borers

Nearly everyone has had the experience of turning over a rotting log in the woods and finding the under side alive with insects which prefer to live and to work in the darkness. When the log is lifted over they scurry away to shady places.

Now the U.S. Bureau of Entomology, utilizing this dread of sunlight, has found that direct sunlight on logs will, in many cases, kill not only the insects on the outside of the log, but those within as well.

Logs act as heat traps. When placed in the sunlight they let in the heat faster than they radiate it and so get hotter and hotter until they are about 20 to 25 degrees above the temperature of the surrounding air. If the temperature of the air is up to 80, the inside of the log so exposed gets hot enough to kill all the bugs, or at least all those which do damage.

The method has been used in the control of the western pine beetle on the Pacific coast, and in the prevention of pin-hole defects in green logs.

Underwriting Alliance Opens Canadian Office



L. D. Payette, Toronto

In order to render more efficient service to their Canadian subscribers the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, (U. S. Epperson Underwriting Co.,) of Kansas City, Mo., recently opened an office at 546 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, with L. D. Payette, chief agent for Canada, in charge. For several years the company has been doing business in all the provinces of the Dominion and Angus McLean, head of the Bathurst Co., Bathurst, N. B., who is also president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was lately appointed Canadian member of the Advisory Board succeeding the late Senator Edwards who served for several years. J. J. Lynn is the aggressive general manager of the company which has been in operation since 1905.

Under his direction and with the cordial co-operation of all associated with the organization, its activities now extend all over the continent.

Mr. Payette, who has been with the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance for nearly nine years, was born in Penetanguishene, Ont. J. T. Payette, Mayor of that progressive town, is a brother. "L. D." secured his first job with James Playfair, widely-known lumberman of Midland, and soon became his private secretary. His next position was in Winnipeg where he represented Mr. Playfair on the Grain Exchange after which he joined the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance as secretary to Mr. Epperson. Mr. Payette rose steadily in the service until two years ago he was made chief agent for the Dominion. He has built up a good business for his organization and the opening of a Canadian branch evidences the advancement of the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance and the service it is rendering lumbermen. Undoubtedly one of the reasons which has materially contributed to the expansion and prestige of the company is its earnest effort in the matter of inspection which has tended to reduce the great waste of lumber properties caused through heavy fire losses.

Fifty Years Changes in Timber Trade

In the Jubilee Number of the London, Eng., Timber Trades Journal recently published, the veteran British timber importer from Canada, Henry Berkley, of the firm of Farley, Clark & Berkley, recounting his reminiscences of the past, writes interestingly. His remarks, which follow will prove of interest to old-time Canadian lumber exporters:—

To give anything like a history of the many changes in the timber trade over the past fifty years within the compass of a letter is quite impossible; but let me congratulate you upon the high state of efficiency which you have brought the "Timber Trades Journal" up to its jubilee.

Probably the chief factor in bringing about the many changes in the trade has been the transition from sail to steam as a means of transport, more especially in the import from the more distant sources of supply.

I remember trying to induce a large steamboat owner to send his boat to Pensacola to load a cargo of hewn logs for my firm, but he held strongly that it would "knock his boat to pieces." And now nearly the whole import to U.K. is by steam.

I remember we had some difficulties as to the discharge of these log cargoes, owners insisting that delivery must be taken from ship rail, until an eminent judge, learned in law and wise in reasonableness, decided that "to toss the logs over the ship's rail, and expect the merchant to catch them in mid-air was not a good and sufficient delivery."

Canada, too, has been a splendid source of supply, and it is a matter for great regret that the import has fallen off so considerably, as the different woods were so greatly appreciated; the Ottawa white pine is by far the finest wood we have for so many purposes, and the Canadian shippers have always held the premier position as shippers. The names of Sharples, Dobell, Burstall, Gilmore, etc., will long be remembered as representing firms of the highest commercial morality, with whom it was indeed a pleasure to do business.

I well remember signing a contract for 2,000 loads of prime Michigan white oak logs, to average 85 ft. cube, for shipment f.o.b.

at Quebec, and a very fine shipment it was, and there were many magnificent logs which caused the dock people no little anxiety to know how they could be loaded to truck. We were asked to allow these to be cross cut, but to this we demurred, and eventually I think the difficulty was overcome by using two cranes. Now we have to be satisfied with an average around 50 ft. cube.

Lord Bryce described Iceland as a land of negatives, and Canada might fittingly be described as a land of superlatives as the Canadians have everything on so large a scale, including snow.

I well remember driving out from Quebec Cove one bright frosty October morning to breakfast with Miss Sharples, and as I drove through the groves of scarlet maple and dark green pine I thought I had never seen anything more beautiful. Mr. Sharples' residence at Sillery Cove is, as its name seems to suggest, most beautifully situated, and I recall that at breakfast my ignorance as to how I was to eat the sweet corn caused great merriment. Well, it was a little difficult, though very nice.

Rimouski Lumber Co. is Expanding

The Rimouski Lumber Co., of Rimouski, Que., have practically completed extensive remodelling of their mill. They have extended their loading platform which will give them a loading space 30' x 400' long. The new power house is complete in every detail having installed 250 h.p. engine and boiler.

The mill will be 100' x 70', clear of all pillars which will facilitate the handling of lumber. The firm recently made changes in the management and were fortunate in securing Mr. D. P. De Laperelle, formerly with Price Bros., as manager.

The company have yard capacity for piling twenty million feet and purpose operating their three saw mills in the vicinity of Rimouski. They will specialize in dressing in transit as well as dressing all their own stock and have installed the latest type fast feed machines. P. B. Yates Machine Co., Hamilton, have supplied them with two Type A-4 planers and matchers with capacity to 200 feet per minute, one No. 341 band resaw, one No. 283 band resaw, one No. 281 band rip saw, one No. 108 moulder and one trim saw.

The Rimouski Lumber Co. have orders from American firms as well as extensive orders for Canadian firms and provision has been made for a capacity of ten to twelve cars per day. The company also have ample room to extend further and if business demands it, they intend to double their present capacity in the near future.

Lumber at British Empire Exhibition

W. B. Stokes, exhibition specialist of the Forest Products Laboratory, Montreal, who has been "loaned" to the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, Ottawa, in connection with the British Empire Exhibition which will be held in London, England, next year, was in Toronto recently calling upon the members of the lumber industry.

The Canadian Government will erect a special building in London at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars to present all the varied natural products of the Dominion. The structure will be 240 x 400 feet, and the most central portion has been allotted to forest products. This space will be approximately 40 x 100 and will be devoted to a display of all the commercial woods of Canada, some in the rough and others in their finished state. There will be a suitable showing in panels and of built-in and built-up productions, in which various kinds of wood will be used.

Mr. Stokes reports that he is receiving much encouragement from the lumber interests and he expects that the exhibit of forest products will be both impressive and extensive. The British Empire Exhibition will open in April next and continue for six months.

High Price Paid for Spruce Logs

More than \$24 per thousand feet was paid for spruce logs at the annual no-mark sale of the St. John River Log Driving Company at St. John, N. B., lately. Local lumbermen regard the high price as indicative of prosperity in store for the industry.

All the spruce logs were purchased by Randolph & Baker, Ltd. All of the pine and some of the cedar and hemlock were purchased by Murray & Gregory, Ltd. The Fraser Companies, Ltd., took the remainder of the cedar and Stanley Douglas, Limited, took the remainder of the hemlock.

Walter Jackson, of Fredericton, represented the Log Driving Company. Others present were: J. Fraser Gregory, of Murray & Gregory, Ltd.; A. F. Randolph, of Randolph & Baker, Ltd.; Stanley Douglas, of Fredericton, of the York & Sunbury Milling Company, of Devon; W. J. Glenn, of Fraser Companies, Ltd., Fredericton; F. C. Beatteay, of Stetson, Cutler & Co., St. John, and Joseph Hawkins, of Hawkins & Sons, Nashwaaksis.

Lumber Standardization is Making Progress

By its action taken at its meeting in Chicago on June 22-23, the Central Committee on Lumber Standards has largely paved the way for a general standardization conference to be composed of accredited representatives from all affiliated organizations interested in the standardization of lumber, to be held at the Department of Commerce in Washington next fall, to take final action on its recommendations, which will be binding on the entire lumber industry.

At the recent meeting in Chicago, the Consulting Committee on Lumber Standards submitted a number of its recommendations to the Central Committee which were approved with very few changes.

Briefly, the recommendations as approved cover standardization of lumber sizes, simplification of grade names, and the guaranteeing of quality and quantity through grade-marking and inspection service.

Some of the recommendations are that standard finished yard boards should be not less than 25/32 inch thick, and that standard finished dimension should be not less than 1-5/8 inch thick.

The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the thorough manner in which every detail was considered, together with the splendid spirit of compromise shown, indicates clearly that lumber standardization, involving a quarter billion dollars of annual savings and gain to the lumber consumers and to the lumber trade, is in definite and early prospect.

Tariff Commission to Investigate Log Duty

The United States Tariff Commission announces that it will hold a hearing in Washington on August 3 in regard to the duty on fir, cedar, spruce and western hemlock logs. This is the outcome of efforts that have been made by Washington state lumbermen to correct the inequity of the tariff law of 1922 which, while admitting free of duty shingles and lumber manufactured from logs of the species named, imposes a duty of a dollar a thousand on the raw material, the logs. Many of the shingle and some of the lumber mills of Washington import logs from British Columbia. The present situation has already shown a tendency to encourage the transfer of sawmill enterprises to the Canadian side of the line, as owners of American mills near the international line exhaust present timber supplies. British Columbian policy is to keep the logs at home that are cut from government lands, which are 90 per cent. of the timberlands of the province. But this permits the exportation of the surplus over home consumption. Prior to 1915 it was the policy to wait until there was a large accumulation of surplus logs before authorizing exportation. Now, however, the surplus is usually permitted to be exported as it accrues. The bulk of the log importations into Washington from British Columbia is cut from private lands and is not subject to embargo.

Washington lumbermen expect the next Congress to equalize matters by putting logs on the free list. In the meantime they have petitioned for a reduction in the present tariff rates by order of the President, through the Tariff Commission.

Australian Premiers Visit B.C. Log Camps

Logs scaling 10,000 feet being hauled out of the woods and loaded on flat cars, tall cedars, worth approximately \$750.00 each, being felled and prepared for shipment to the Fraser river and New Westminster and Vancouver mills, and a high rigger lopping the top off a monarch of the forest. These were some of the sights witnessed by Sir George Fuller, premier of New South Wales, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, premier of Victoria, and party recently when they visited the logging camp of Abernethy-Lougheed Company, back of Port Haney, B.C. The visit was a fitting climax to the Australian premiers' brief stay in the Coast province and, according to their own expressed appreciation made to N. Lougheed and to G. G. Abernethy, when the logging train brought them back to Port Haney lately, it gave them first hand knowledge of the extent of the lumbering industry as it concerns British Columbia.

Blair Bros. Appeal in Lath Case

C. G. Ogden, K.C., counsel for Blair Brothers, Limited, Montreal, has been instructed by his clients to take to appeal a judgment of Mr. Justice Surveyer condemning them to pay \$8,124.65 to the Riverside Manufacturing Company of Cap Madeleine, Que. The plaintiff company in this case maintained that Blair Brothers wrongfully refused to accept delivery of a purchase of one million laths, and claimed the above amount as loss suffered on re-sale.

The grounds for defence raised by the defendant company, and which will be relied upon in appeal, in substance, are as follows:

That it had cancelled and repudiated the contract on June 16,

1920, because the plaintiff company had violated an agreement made by it through its president, Mr. Biermans to sell lumber to the defendant company during the season of 1920 and, further, that the plaintiff company did not take prompt and proper measures, or make any attempt or adopt sound business methods, either at the time of the cancellation of the contract by the defendant in the middle of June, 1920, or for several months afterwards, to contract with other parties in respect of the manufacture and sale of its lath and that the plaintiff company could, at the time the contract was cancelled, and during the summer of 1920, and for some time thereafter, have contracted with other parties for the manufacture and sale of the lath in question at a price equal to or better than that which the defendant company agreed to pay, and that in any event, the plaintiff company went to uncalled for and unnecessary expense to sell the lath several months after the cancellation of the contract at a time when there was little or no market for the same and that the defendant company was not for the reasons above mentioned indebted to the plaintiff company in any sum of money whatsoever.

Windsor Firm Report Expanding Trade

Elliot & Elliot, wholesale lumber dealers, Windsor, Ont., who have offices in the Bartlett Building, recently entered upon their third year in business and report that trade throughout the Border Cities section is lively at the present time. They specialize in British Columbia forest products, such as fir, spruce, hemlock and red cedar, and are also eastern representatives of the Pacific Box Co., Limited, Vancouver. During the past year they have broadened their connection and strengthened their position, particularly in the Niagara Peninsula.

Among the firms, whose products are sold in Ontario by Elliot & Elliot, are T. A. Burrows Lumber Co., Winnipeg, who are specialists in Manitoba spruce; Southern Alberta Lumber & Supply Co., Limited, of Seattle and Vancouver, and the Campbell Lumber Co., Limited, White Rock, B.C. The Southern Alberta Co., Limited, ship large quantities of fir commons in timbers and dimension, to the Eastern market via the Panama Canal. Their regular shipments average from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet per month. The Campbell River Lumber Co. are widely-known producers of fir, cedar and spruce and have a good reputation in Ontario.

W. R. Elliot and J. E. Elliot, of Windsor, who comprise the firm of Elliot Bros., are well known to the trade in Western Ontario, and have worked up a live connection in timbers, lumber, lath, shingles and box shooks.

Several Timber Berths Are Auctioned Off

Six timber berths were sold at the Crown land office, Fredericton, N.B., recently. Two square miles on the Caraquet river were sold to W. G. White, of Bathurst, for \$21 per mile; two square miles on the Penniac to Charles Pond for \$20 per mile; three square miles on the Nepisiquit river to J. D. MacKay for \$153 per square mile on the same river to W. G. White for \$111 per square mile; three square miles on the same river to the same man for \$136 per square mile, and three square miles, also on that river, to the same man for \$126 per square mile. There was considerable competition for some berths.

Forest Exhibit Car Doing Good Work

The Canadian Forestry Association's Exhibit car was in Windsor N.S., and there was a very large attendance of interested visitors. The Association's Exhibit car is properly termed "a forest protection school on wheels." It travelled nearly 12,900 miles last year and was visited by over 250,000 people. It plans to cover all of Canada except the Prairie Provinces, and is in charge of Mr. G. Gerald Blyth, assistant secretary of the association. It carries motion picture equipment, and movies are shown each night in the open air, or in school halls or theatres.

The erosion model demonstrated the necessity of preserving timber on the water sheds. The fire illusion model automatically shows the woods before and after a fire. It is a splendid object lesson for the children. A considerable portion is devoted to forest entomology and many of the forests are shown and complete descriptions appended thereto. It is estimated that forest insects are doing damage each year to the extent of \$75,000,000 throughout the Dominion.

One of the most interesting exhibits was that showing many different articles made from wood fibre, such as neckties, shirt waists, stockings, potato bags, grain sacks. There was also a process exhibit, showing how matches are made.

Every nook and corner of the car is taken up with some exhibit.

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Stop the Export of Pulpwood

The Federal Government at its recent session provided facilities, which may be put in operation at any time, by means of an Order-in-Council, to prevent the export of pulpwood from private lands.

For many years there has been an agitation which, at first received but indifferent support, to preserve the natural growth and wealth of Canada's coniferous woods. These forests have been disappearing altogether too rapidly. Limit owners, farmers, settlers and others have grown too prodigal in their ideas of what constitutes caution and conservation. Fire, insects, storm and other enemies of trees have caused a waste of our national substance until at last we are aroused from our lethargy and becoming seized with the conviction that timber is much like good health. It is comparatively easy to retain if watched and taken care of, but once undermined, it is almost impossible to restore without a long, painful process.

Canada is destined to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, pulp and paper country in the world. It is her one outstanding characteristic and distinction and no industry has developed with the same rapidity and solidity as pulp and paper enterprises. The exports continue to grow and are helping to place Canada on the map more than any other great national undertaking. No citizen who does not possess thrift, loyalty and foresight, ever becomes a factor in his community, and no country, which wastes its raw material, dissipates its natural resources and takes no thought of the generations that are to follow, will ever travel very far in world affairs or material expansion.

Canadians are now beginning to waken up to the fact that they possess something worth while and that no longer should outsiders come in and exploit raw pulpwood. In taking steps to make it compulsory that the unfinished material be converted into the finished product at home, more capital will be placed in circulation in the Dominion, more employment, both skilled and unskilled, will be afforded, and Canada will grow in population, prestige and power.

It is generally acknowledged that Canadians have not sufficient pride in their possessions. They do not evidence enough cohesion in great ideals or in material matters, and lack vastness of vision and optimism of outlook. It is time to be up and doing before it is too late and the Federal Parliament has at last been incited to action on a great national problem.

The only contention raised against the proposed prohibition of pulpwood export from private lands is that it might injure the settler or colonist by restricting his market and confine his sales of wood to Canada. It is understood that the regulation when it goes into

effect will allow considerable freedom to the settler whose chief source of revenue is his pulpwood, and that he will not be shut out from the foreign market at the present time by the embargo.

It has been well pointed out that no interest in Canada is going to suffer through an embargo on freehold pulpwood. The value of the product will not deteriorate and there will be just as much wood sold and used as ever as long as the supply lasts. The chief difference is that it will be disposed of to be manufactured in our own country instead of going to enrich another. It takes only about eight months to erect a pulp mill and, with a six months' period allowed before the Act takes effect, there will be ample time for readjustment. This latitude will permit of the shipment of all wood now on hand.

It is declared that the exports of pulpwood have been draining the country of its great timber assets and too swiftly has this vast natural and national kingdom been vanishing. The problem is not one of reciprocity, politics or reprisals, such as some public men would lead the people to believe. It is decidedly one of national self-preservation, standing up for one's rights and the inventories in our own household.

Canadians have at last started to take cognizance not only of the present but to give some heed to the morrow. It has been well said that in time of peace prepare for war. In days of plenty it is advisable to prepare for a dearth of material, which, while it may be deferred, may come sooner than we expect. We must learn to appreciate and properly appraise our natural endowments. He, who has no self-respect, will never be respected by others, and any country that does not uphold the protection, preservation and perpetuation of its splendid heritage, will sooner or later go down to oblivion and be numbered among the wastrels and wantons of the world.

Social Side of Association Work

One of the most notable developments of recent years is the expansion of the social aspect of commercial life. The old idea that, in trade, each man is a law unto himself, is being discarded, and replaced with one having for its basis the principle of co-operation and sociability. Through the media of trade associations and such societies as the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club and others, men are getting into closer touch with each other, and extending their circle of friends.

The lumber industry is taking a foremost part in this movement. In Eastern Canada, Toronto led the way, followed by Montreal. The meetings, luncheons, excursions and golf tournaments all play a part in this cultivation of a better understanding between the various sections of the trade and between the members of those sections. There is no better means of eliminating business jealousies and of promoting harmony within an industry than these periodical social events.

The directors of the Ontario association were wise in their day and generation when they inaugurated summer excursions. The Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has followed this excellent example. The excursion to the Saguenay, a report of which will be found elsewhere, was an outstanding success, and an event of this character is to become an annual one. Probably the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Association will next year be asked to make it a joint excursion. Those, who took the trip to the Saguenay, declare that it was one of the most pleasant excursions in which they have participated, and that it has done much in the direction of establishing a greater spirit of co-operation which is the foundation of a live trade organization.

What Lumberman Salesman Expects

Leaving aside orders, there are two things which a salesman values—one is courtesy and the other consideration of his time. He too often obtains neither. Many buyers, who have salesmen on the road, lack the quality of giving to men who call upon them the same treatment which they expect will be accorded to their own representatives. This is sometimes due to temperamental causes and sometimes because the buyer is trying to do too much. In the latter case it means that he has not sufficient time to see those who call upon him and involves a great waste of time to those who regard him as a prospect. Salesmen, like every one else, have to take their chances of seeing those upon whom they call, but they expect that their time will receive a certain amount of consideration, and that they will not be kept waiting for an unreasonable period. A division of work would appear to be the remedy.

There are buyers in the lumber trade, as well as in other industries, who give little thought to such matters. Their attitude is one of indifference to the time of those who call upon them. This subject may seem of small importance to some, but to the representatives on the road it means a great deal, especially when they have many calls to make.

New Sales Tax Goes Through Unchanged

It is understood that the federal sales tax on lumber, as originally proposed, will, in spite of the protests, arguments and other points raised by the Canadian lumber industry, go into effect January 1st next. One or two features have been added to the tax in that lumber imported into the country will be subject to a six per cent. tax on its duty paid value which, on remanufacture into the finished product, will be refunded.

The lumber interests put up a stiff fight to have the present tax of three per cent. retained and at one time it looked as if the proposition might be favorably considered. However, nothing was done at the last moment and Parliament adjourned with the new measure endorsed, which, in its ramifications, duplication and interpretation, is likely to cause endless trouble and misunderstanding in the way of adjustments overlapping and rebates. However, it is nearly six months before the measure will go into operation and there is no sense in crossing a bridge until one comes to it, or, as an easterner might say, it is time enough to shake hands with the devil when you meet him.

One lumberman humorously asserted the trade might offer up a prayer that so far as the Federal authorities and the sales tax are concerned, "from the ignorance and arrogance of those who make the law, may we be delivered."

It would appear that the chief clauses of the new sales measure, which will go into effect on January 1st, 1924, are as follows:

A manufacturer producing goods to the value of \$10,000 per year will be required to take out a sales tax license at a cost of \$2.00.

Wholesalers selling fifty per cent. of their sales to manufacturers holding a sales tax license will be permitted to take out a license.

The product of a sawmill will only be taxed when it is not to be used as raw material for "further manufacturing."

Shingles and lath, doors, sash, etc., will be subject to the tax when sold by the mill, being regarded as finished products.

A straight retailer, not operating a planing mill, will pay a price in which the manufacturer or wholesaler has included a six per cent. tax. That will be the end of it for him, as he will not have to collect the tax.

The retailer, who operates a planing mill, and who sells \$10,000 worth of "further manufactured" product per year, will have to take out a sales tax license. He can buy material for his planing mill without any tax upon it but, when he sells his "further manufactured" product, it will be subject to six per cent. tax. On his purchases of material which he intends to sell without putting it through the planing mill, there will be a tax when he buys and no tax when he sells.

The date when a refund on account of sales tax with respect to goods sold at a price fixed before May 12th 1923, is June 30th 1924.

It is said that the intention of the Finance Minister is that the tax shall not be shown in the invoice as a separate item, but shall be added to the price.

Another Well Known Lumberman Passes

Alex. Leishman, 36 Chicora Ave., Toronto, who for many years was a well-known lumberman, passed away recently. He was born in Lanark County in 1862 and was well known in Toronto, Woodstock, Galt, Orillia and Bracebridge, in each of which places he resided for some time. For several years Mr. Leishman was engaged in the lumber business in Woodstock and Galt under the name of Leishman Maundrell & Co., after which he was with the Rathbun Company, making his headquarters in Orillia. He retired from the forest products arena several years ago and was appointed city agent of the Continental Life Assurance Co. in Toronto.

New Retail Lumber Firm in Waterloo

E. Honsberger and A. S. Boyer have recently formed the firm of Honsberger & Boyer and gone into the retail lumber business on John St. North, Waterloo, Ont. The concern have erected a storage shed 44 feet wide and 48 feet long, with an office 11 feet by 16 feet in one corner. The shed is one-storey high with a pitch roof and gable end facing the street. The firm say they built this kind of a shed as they can easily add to the rear end of the building if in future they require more storage space. They pile their lumber on the flat in the shed and have bins on either side of the driveway which is 11 feet wide. The location of the yard is in John St. along the Canadian National Railway tracks.

Honsberger & Boyer have no siding but if the outlook for a successful business is what they think it is, they intend applying for one. They will stock all kinds of 2-inch hemlock for joists, etc., sheathing material, shiplap, etc. They have in their shed now dressed pine, both 1 inch and 2 inch. They are putting in a stock of fir, interior trim, flooring, moulding and ½ inch match. The firm have

also in stock shingles and lath, and have arranged to supply frames, sash, etc., in fact everything in the lumber line required for a house.

Waterloo has a population of about 6,000 people and about 75 per cent of the residents own their own homes. Honsberger & Boyer believe that prospects for trade are good and are now getting acquainted with the trade. Mr. Boyer the junior partner of the firm was for several years with the Wm. Shirton Lumber Co., of Dunnville, Ont.

Quebec Settlers and Forest Fires

The appalling destruction by forest fires in the province of Quebec and the monetary value sustained is causing much anxiety, especially in the minds of the limit holders and lumber manufacturing interests. There is no doubt but that the Government is doing a truly national work in the promotion of colonization and that every encouragement should be given to the hardy pioneers who penetrate the forests and remote sections of the province to clear land and make homes for themselves. But it is regrettable that the average citizen of the province has no conception of the value of forest areas and what they mean to the livelihood of the Canadian people, who in the thousands are employed in the lumbering operations, pulp and paper industries and other activities directly and indirectly connected.

A leading Quebec lumberman, discussing the situation, points out that the forests in the province, according to the statistical year book issued by the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1922, netted the Government a revenue of \$4,004,432.15, and, of that amount, the stumpage dues and the ground rent paid by the limit holders, amounted to \$3,403,146.82, being the largest sum coming under any heading of the receipts of the province for that year. Classed as ordinary revenue receipts, the Government receipts that year were \$21,609,396.16, proving that the lands and forests mean 25 per cent. of the total annual revenue, not to mention the many millions which the public derive from industries which the forests keep in operation.

"It is a well-known fact," said the lumberman, "that the strongest advocates for forest conservation are the limit holders. They do not only preach conservation but they practice it along the most practical lines and annually spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in controlling fires and supervising work of all kinds and in reforestation.

"It must be admitted that the Government is also doing something in the work for forest protection, and during 1922 expended a total of \$318,000, but, even with that outlay, can it be said that the forest protection is adequate, in view of the tremendous fire losses? Are the large sums of money expended at all proportionate to the amounts which are spent upon colonization, and are all those expenditures to be set at naught by the criminal negligence of settlers who, in disregard of all regulations, are responsible for the conflagrations which annually devastate large tracts of timber areas?

"The government in 1921-22 spent \$2,000,000 to assist colonization while, during the same period, the revenue from lands sold to the colonists amounted only to \$107,365.50. During that year the Government built bridges and culverts and aided in the construction of schools, and when forest fires come, such as recently, a large percentage of these bridges and culverts are destroyed and have to be rebuilt.

"It is generally admitted that something must be done to remedy the situation as regards the colonists. The Government is responsible, and the system, now in vogue, is open to criticism. Although there are many good available farm lots, the colonists, in the majority of cases, insist on selecting lots with a thick growth of good wood.

"The existing law permits a colonist to clear five acres of standing forest off his lot a year, but, as the colonist finds that the sale of wood is more profitable than cultivation of the land, he, in many cases, is known to go far beyond the five acres allowed. Where the standing timber has been touched by fire, the law allows unrestricted cutting, and this is a loop-hole for the unscrupulous owner. He welcomes a little fire, which will permit him to cut all the timber that he chooses from his lot regardless of regulations, and he burns slash in prohibitive seasons, no matter what happens, so long as he reaps handsomely from his cut of wood.

"It is, therefore, clearly evident that the colonists or new settlers are responsible for the large percentage of the forest fires. The Government of the province must also accept a measure of the blame through failure to see that the laws and regulations in the aggregate are not enforced," concluded the speaker.

The man who is more concerned with what he gets than with what he earns, generally winds up by getting just about what he earns, which is less than he hopes for.

Link-Belt Company's Improved Wood Grapple

The wood grapple is without question the most effective and economical tool yet devised for unloading, piling and reclaiming evenly piled pulpwood and logs. It is usually handled and operated by a locomotive crane or double drum hoisting outfit, and is adapted for wood upward of four feet in length.

Earlier forms of grapples were crude and comparatively unreliable in service. With the demands of recent times for increased production and greater capacity, however, has come the development of grapples which are capable of a large volume of work, often under severe conditions.

Ever since the first Link-belt grapple was built in Chicago, more than ten years ago, it has been the company's desire and aim to improve and perfect its design and construction. The first grapples had cast steel arms and coil closing chains acting in combination with wide face closing drum. This construction was improved by a more scientific design of grapple arms and closing drum by equalizing the coil closing chains through the head yoke and in the drum guard. Still later the use of the flat link closing chain were found to be a decided improvement over the coil chains formerly used, both in strength and length of life.

In the latest design of the Link-Belt grapple, known as the "Improved Type," are incorporated all of the features and details which careful study and long experience have proved to be advantageous and desirable. The accompanying cut illustrates the sub-



The latest type of wood grapple

stantially reinforced, built-up, heavy section forged structural steel grapple arms, which give maximum strength and resistance against breakage and distortion when handling frozen logs. Logs and pulpwood, regardless of length, have a tendency to roll or slide into the grapple, the points or teeth being especially formed to cause this action. This insures full loads. The closing drum which is of steel to give long life affords long life to the closing cable. Fouling of this closing cable is prevented by the husky guard. The heavy and practically indestructible flat link closing chains are made of hardened steel, made especially for this service.

There are numerous other refinements throughout but the foregoing are the salient features of the "Improved Type" of grapple which will readily handle 5/8 cord of wood 8 ft. long, or a proportionate amount of shorter or longer wood. It weighs approximately five thousands pounds, empty.

How Fire Ranging is Far From Efficient

The ravages of forest fires in various parts of the country have directed attention of late to a more rigid system of inspection and more efficient organization in the matter of fire rangers. While progress has been made in the work, numbers and facilities of the fire rangers, there is yet a long way to travel before anything like perfection is attained, according to the facts set forth by an "Ex-Ranger" who now resides in Toronto. In a recent letter to the press he makes rather startling disclosures. Some timely and feasible suggestions are also offered and are well worth consideration. "Ex-Ranger"

says that, in view of the increasing loss from forest fires in Ontario, he believes that fire-ranging, discussed from the standpoint of the ranger, may be interesting and instructive, and continues:

The system of fire-ranging in use in Ontario at present is out of date and inefficient. The personnel of the provincial service is poor. The writer has several years' experience as a ranger and more as a bushman. He knows that the average man who is sent out to range is the old lumberjack or miner out of a job in the Summer time, or the student—though the latter class has been growing smaller. About seventy per cent. of the men on beats do as little work as possible, and for this the so-called "old-timer" is better fitted than the maligned student. The pay of \$2.75 per day, the ranger to board himself and pay his own railway fare, is not an inducement to the better class of men. There is no semblance of permanency in the service unless it be for chief rangers and their deputies. A man is on the job one year. If he can make more than the above pay he will not range next year. So very little pride or efficiency can be engendered.

The writer knows of cases of men being employed for canoe routes who had not the least idea of how to handle a canoe, let alone take care of themselves in the woods. How, with a personnel of this nature, can one expect to find an efficient ranging service.

It is not the fault of the chief rangers, who are conscientious, hard-working men, with too much territory to cover and the consequent inability to make frequent and unexpected inspections. The rangers are supposed to cut out portages, etc.—if they do this properly on most beats they will have little time looking for fires.

The inadequacy of methods is more or less apparent. Two men may have from 90 to 150 square miles of territory with no tower to watch from and with no telephone connection with headquarters in case they do find a fire. Under present conditions, if a fire gets a little start so that it is too large for two men to handle, they have to go by canoe or on foot to the nearest point of communication with headquarters—the return trip may take up two days—the fire in the meantime has got beyond all control. With telephone lines to headquarters, communication could be established quickly and help rushed to the scene of the fire while the two men could watch it and do what they could in the matter. The grouping of men in camps of four or six, with beats radiating from the main camp, would help there. There would always be a fair number on hand to meet the instant need. A fire that six men could control may be beyond control of sixty or two hundred in twenty-four hours.

The ranger is hampered by his lack of control over persons traveling in his district. A licensing scheme is the only one that would help this. For instance, the writer knows of instances when he knew to a fair degree of certainty the men who had started fires and when he was helpless to take action against them as there was a possibility of someone else being on the spot at the time. If an efficient licensing system had been in use, the names of men traveling in that part of the country could have been ascertained and the guilty ones arrived at by a process of elimination. It might even pay the Province in the long run if the onus of proving his innocence were put upon the suspect. Certainly any one acquainted with the North Country knows the utter indifference to possible fire damage shown by many of the prospectors, settlers and others.

Wherever the prospector goes, he carries fire and desolation in his wake, and a good many million dollars' worth of timber have been destroyed so that a few optimistic prospectors may explore their forty acres or so of rock with greater ease. Look after the careless prospector, then cancel his license if he can be proved to have caused a bush fire, and fine others heavily, not a mere \$50 or \$75, as the usual fine seems to be. Pay the rangers well and get as nearly permanent a staff as possible, thus creating a certain esprit-de-corps and consequent efficiency. Build observation towers and telephone lines, and augment these with aeroplane observation as far as possible. Re-group rangers so that an effective force may be concentrated on a fire at the shortest notice, and, by a system of frequent inspection, keep the men up to their work all the time. Then, the writer believes, there will be a lessening of fire-loss and a tremendous annual saving to the Province, despite the comparatively small additional outlay to cover these changes.

Thurston-Flavelle Mill is Coming Along

The Thurston-Flavelle lumber mill, Port Moody, British Columbia, which suffered from a disastrous fire about two months ago which destroyed about \$50,000 worth of cut stock and storage sheds, is now cutting about 100,000 feet of cedar a day. The mill is employing about 175 men. The storage sheds, which were destroyed, are being rebuilt at a cost of about \$40,000 and will be completed in about two months. Rainy weather for some time delayed the starting of re-construction.

Newsgraphs from Far and Near Points

A charter has been granted to the Bridgewater Lumber Co., Quebec, to buy, sell and carry on the business of manufacturing of every kind of wood and lumber and import and export the same.

The Welsh Lumber Co., 2219 Yonge St., Toronto, intend erecting a new planing mill in the near future. The structure will be of brick 50 x 40 feet, and will be well lighted and laid out on the most modern lines.

George K. Guild has established a new industry in Edmonton, and is producing a high stiff board for making a number of industrial products from waste paper, etc. He is turning out a pulp board pulley which is reported to be giving every satisfaction.

A labor mass meeting at Nelson, N.B., has appointed John Martin, M.L.A., of Chatham; Edward Tighe, of St. John, and A. Comeau, of Newcastle, a committee to wait on the lumber mill owners for a shorter day and higher pay. In case of failure to reach an agreement, a strike is talked of.

Fire broke out on the J. B. Snowball Company's timber limits on the Tabusintac River, about five miles east of the Bathurst road and about twenty-five miles from Newcastle. All afternoon automobiles conveying men and supplies left for the scene and at daylight next morning the 350 men were reported to have the fire under control.

The Toronto sales office of the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., which is in charge of F. J. Archibald, will be removed from the Stair Building, corner Bay & Adelaide Sts., to Room 824, in the new Federal Building, Sheppard & Richmond streets, where larger and more commodious quarters will be available. Mr. Archibald expects to be located in his new office by August 1st.

Henry Atkinson, Limited, with a capital stock of \$750,000 and head office in Saint-Telesphore, County of Levis, Que., has been incorporated to carry on a general lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper business and to buy, sell and deal in all products of the forest. Among the incorporators are Donald Cameron, Thompson Atkinson, William S. Atkinson and Henry C. Crawford, all of Etchemin, Que.

The outlook in the lumber business continues to be bright, according to T. J. Humbird, president of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., who was a recent visitor to the big mill at Chemainus, B.C., which is operated by this company. E. J. Palmer is the mill manager at Chemainus. Mr. Humbird is the head of several enterprises, and makes his headquarters at Spokane. The first six months of this year had seen shipments from the mills in which he was interested, equal two-thirds of the total output of the previous year.

P. Beauchemin & Fils, of Amos, Que., state that their cut this year in the Abitibi district will only be about one-third of the usual quantity. Production in the neighborhood will be about 20,000,000 feet and probabilities for the market this coming fall certainly look like an increase in prices. Beauchemin & Fils say their mill is running at capacity and, although they have difficulty in securing workmen, they manage just the same to fill the numerous orders which they have on hand. Good laborers are paid \$3.00 a day and up, according to their capacity. Recently the firm made some extensive repairs and put in new equipment which will allow them to double the production of their manufacturing plant and, at the same time, enable them to handle cars with more speed.

The Canadian Export Paper Co., Limited, Montreal, has issued a four-page folder in three colors, entitled "One Hundred Years Ago." The second page contains cuts of William Price, founder of Price Brothers, Limited, and John Saxton, founder of the "Canton Repository." A reprint of the first edition of the paper is inclosed in the folder. Brief histories of William Price and John Saxton are given. It is recalled that the former in 1817 began operations on the St. Maurice River and the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and that he gradually extended his activities into the north by way of the Saguenay, where he became the leader in colonizing and developing the virgin forest lands.

Demand continues for improved facilities for storing and handling Island lumber at a central shipping point in Victoria, B.C. A committee, composed of J. O. Cameron, president Cameron Lumber Co. and Genoa Bay Lumber Co.; W. H. Munsie, president Shownigan Lake Lumber Co. and J. W. Spencer, has been appointed to make an investigation and make the necessary representations to Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National railway, when he reaches the Coast. W. J. Bristow, of Comyns & Co., Vancouver, stated that owing to the lack of organization and facilities for handling lumber except at the Victoria tidewater mills, it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain adequate tonnage to handle the occasional shipments that might be sent down from an up-Island mill.

Although plans for construction of a big sawmill either at Cowichan Lake or at Chemainus in connection with the present plant

were discussed recently between F. J. Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., and T. J. Humbird, sales executive of the Weyerhaeuser Timber organization, no official announcement of the company's decision has been made. The press has announced the proposed construction of a mill in the Bear Lake district of Cowichan Lake with a daily capacity of 450,000 feet per 8-hour shift. There is little doubt, however, that the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co. is about to extend its operations.

A party of officials of Price Bros. and the Canadian Export Paper Co. recently visited Kenogami, Chicoutimi, Jonquieres and the site of the great power development now proceeding at the Grand Discharge of the Saguenay. The party inspected the paper mills of Price Bros., including the extension of the mill at Jonquieres. Price Bros. have a large interest in the work at Grand Discharge, which will develop power for the mills of the company, and is part of the programme for the extension of their pulp and paper interests in the Lake St. John district. Many million dollars will be spent in this development which promises to have an important bearing on the industrial life of that region.

Nigger That Got the "Unanimous" Letter

A scared looking darkey rushed into the sheriff's office, with a scrawly, unsigned letter in his hand, and said:

"Judge, Ah jest got to have pitection. Ah got a unanimous lettah heah and dis here niggah says he's fixin' to kill me. Ah got to have pitection."

"Let's see your 'unanimous' letter," said the sheriff.

It was a big nigger scrawl that read: "If you doan let mah wife alone Ah'm goin' to take mah razor an cut yo' black haid plumb off."

"Dat's dat unanimous lettah, Judge, an' Ah got to have pitection," said the scared darkey again.

"Why, you don't need any protection," said the sheriff, "all you got to do is let his wife alone and he won't hurt you."

"Judge," was the earnest reply, "you doan seem t' undastand. Dis here's a unanimous lettah. How do Ah know whose wife to let alone?"—Gulf Coast Lumberman.

Timber Should be Regarded as Crop

Whether timber is to be mined from our forests, without thought of replacement, like coal from our hills, or whether it is to be considered as a crop to be harvested and grown like other farm crops is the main theme of an article in the last Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Timber: Mine or Crop."

The article discusses very thoroughly the problems now confronting the country as a result of the lack of a forestry policy and the resulting depletion of the Nation's forests by logging operations and fire.

Nearly half the land area of the United States, some 822,000,000 acres, was originally forested, says the article, but the forested area has now been reduced to 138,000,000 acres of virgin forest, 250,000,000 acres of comparatively inferior culled and second growth, and 81,000,000 acres of barren land, a total of slightly less than 470,000,000 acres.

"Largely through timber mining," it continues, "the original stand of timber has been reduced from more than 5,200 billion board feet of virgin timber to 1,600 billion feet of virgin timber and 600 billion feet additional in culled and second-growth stands."

"Seventy-five per cent. of the remaining virgin timber is west of the Great Plains, and more than 50 per cent. of all the remaining saw timber is in the three Pacific Coast States, while nearly half of the lumber cut is consumed in the region east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. Lumber producing and consuming centers are so far apart that we pay \$250,000,000 annually in lumber freight."

The article traces the shifting of the timber industry from the East to the Middle West and South, and then to the West. The necessity for vigorous reforestation and for the conservation of the remaining forests is emphasized since, according to the article, the valuable timber supply of the United States is being consumed about four times as fast as it is being replaced.

Quebec Will Uniform Forest Rangers

Forest rangers in Quebec will be uniformed by the government, according to a decision arrived at recently. Gustave Piche, chief forestry engineer, received the first series of uniforms which are to be distributed shortly. The uniform is a greenish one with gold buttons and red stripes on the arms and shoulder. The collar is buttoned. Only forest rangers will be authorized to wear such uniforms, and though the distribution will not be completed this year, with a few months a great many of the forest rangers will be well equipped.

Will Restore Prestige of Red Cedar Shingles

The Timber Industries Council of British Columbia recently called a meeting of all branches of the lumber industry. The purpose of the meeting was to unite the industry in a determined effort to restore the prestige of the Red Cedar Shingle. The important fact of the meeting was the following resolution which was proposed by E. S. Sanders, General Manager of the Vancouver Lumber Company, and seconded by G. G. Johnson, President of the B. C. Loggers Association:—

"Whereas the report made by Mr. Whiting discloses a very serious position in the shingle industry, due mainly to anti-shingle propaganda, and

"Whereas it is evident that the propaganda will not be confirmed only to the prohibition of shingles, but will undoubtedly spread to other forms of the industry, and

"Whereas steps must immediately be taken to combat the false and erroneous impressions promulgated by this propaganda of persons and companies interested financially in the sale of other substitutes for wooden shingles, and

"Whereas the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of B. C. has already organized a line of defence:—

"Therefore, Be It Resolved:—

"That this meeting, composed of representatives from all the timber interests, support the B. C. Shingle Manufacturers' Association in their fight, and recommend to the B. C. Loggers' Association, the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, the Pulp and Paper Companies, the Box Manufacturers, the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Wholesalers' Association, and the Timber-holders Association of B. C., that Committees be formed from each of these associations to meet the Executive Committee of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association to devise ways and means how best to accomplish the revival of the shingle industry, and the effective protection of the entire lumber and logging industry."

Budget of Briefs from Busy East

The rafting crew of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company working at the mouth of the Nashwaak walked off the job recently and demanded an increase of fifty cents a day. The management refused and paid the crew off. Thirty-seven men left work. Foremen, scalers, etc., were not affected. The men had been receiving \$2.75 for a nine hour day and those living at the boom were boarded. The rafting operations, according to the boom manager, Thomas Jones, were to be held up a fortnight as low water in the Nashwaak and St. John rivers made it convenient for the suspension of operations. When asked if it were true that a new crew would be sent from St. John, Mr. Jones, said "no." He maintained that there were sufficient men about Fredericton to handle the work. Of the fifteen million feet of logs to be rafted for the Nashwaak Company eight million feet have already been handled.

That wage disputes in the building trades of Boston and vicinity have been settled on a basis of a two-year agreement was glad tidings to lumber manufacturers in the Province of New Brunswick. Owing to these troubles the great building programme was held up and now that peace has again been restored it is felt that work will continue and this should prove a boon to New Brunswick lumber dealers.

Only one new forest fire was reported to the Department of Land and Mines over the holiday July 1. This blaze was confined to an area of one hundred acres and was said to be under control. It was on the Red Pine Brook in the vicinity of Gloucester Junction on the C. N. R. in Gloucester County. The fire hazard on account of dryness, especially in the north of the province, where the rain fall was light, is again mounting, although no extremely serious situation has arisen from the fires which were placed under control during the wet period recently.

A commission has been appointed by the New Brunswick Legislature to hear a claim at St. Quentin, which has been made by J. D. McLaughlin of Red Rapids, N. B., against the Province of New Brunswick for \$75,000. Mr. McLaughlin claims this amount as the result of the destruction of his lumber mill and property at St. Quentin, Restigouche County, in May 1921. It is alleged that during the forest fire season Mr. McLaughlin had a crew of men engaged to protect his property but these were commandeered by the forest rangers in that district to fight fires there and, while they were thus engaged, his mill and other property were destroyed by fire. Hon. J. E. Michaud, member without portfolio, will preside at the hearing and the other members will be Messrs. Bentley of St. John, Smith of Queens, Young of York and Warnock of Victoria.

The Department of Lands and Mines has resisted pressure brought to bear in connection with the raising of the embargo on

travel permits for entering the New Brunswick woods. This is due to weather conditions which have increased the forest fire risk.

The Miramichi Lumber Company a few days ago had to send a large crew of men to fight a fire at Renous. This fire had been down for two weeks, but it broke out again. The warm breezy weather is making fire risk in that section serious.

A case in which Fred W. Cameron of Queenstown, is bringing suit for \$5,000 damages against Fraser R. Fox of Gagetown, for alleged "malicious prosecution" was started in Gagetown, recently. The affair is the outcome of a fire at Queenstown on September 10, 1921, in which about 40,000 feet of lumber owned by Fred W. Cameron and Alexander Watson, Ltd., was burned together with Cameron's cookhouse and motor car. Mr. Fox had a warrant sworn out for the arrest of Mr. Cameron at that time and also for Arnold Lyon of Hibernia, an employee of Mr. Cameron, charging the latter with setting the fire at his employer's instigation. Lloyd proved an alibi, and a "no bill" was found by the grand jury in the case against Mr. Cameron. Owing to various reasons the trial was postponed from time to time. It is creating considerable interest.

L. A. Gagnon, Chief Game Warden of the Department of Lands and Mines, has been conducting investigations in connection with the recent devastating forest fires, which occurred in the north of New Brunswick. As a result six men were arrested at St. Quentin and Kedgewick and were taken to Campbellton where they will be tried on charges preferred under the criminal code in connection with setting fires. There are still a large number of cases to follow as a result of various conflagrations, which wrought havoc in the province during the month of June. In some cases permits were said to have been issued for setting slash fires, but it is maintained that the provisions of these permits were not followed out.

Some trouble has arisen among lumbermen and mill operators on the Miramichi and their employees. The men are asking for a nine hour working day. At a meeting of employees held recently 500 men were present. The matter is still pending.

Aerial Economy in Forest Fire Control

Economy in the methods of forest fire control is to be a distinctive feature of the operations of the Canadian Air Force during the present season. Instead of patrolling the forests with a large machine, the method to be employed involves patrol by single seaters. Furnished with a wireless apparatus, once a fire is discovered instant communication may be had with the base, from which a large machine carrying men and fire fighting gear can proceed to the scene.

This, it was said at the offices of the air force, is along the line of experiments with which the force is blazing the trail for commercial enterprise. The air force has done considerable survey and forest fighting work for the different provinces during recent years. The provinces pay the cost of operation plus a small appropriation for depreciation in the machines. Last year Ontario paid a bill amounting to \$38,000, Quebec paid \$20,000 for such work and British Columbia \$5,000.

Difference Between Hard and Softwood

The question as to what constitutes a "hardwood" tree as distinguished from a "softwood" tree is often asked. Can we call the poplar a "hardwood" when its wood is so soft? And, conversely, can we speak of hard pine as a "softwood" when its wood is so much harder than that of the poplar?

This is a case where a term, apparently quite definite, has acquired an altered meaning in use. A "hardwood" tree is not necessarily a tree whose wood is hard, nor is every tree whose wood is hard a "hardwood" tree. Poplar, basswood, and tulip, or "white-wood," for instance, are all termed "hardwoods," although their wood is comparatively soft; and, on the other hand, hardpine and yew belong with the "softwood," although their wood is much harder than that of the "hardwoods" just mentioned.

The usage prevailing in the forest services, both federal and provincial, in Canada is to apply the term "hardwood" to a tree that bears bears leaves, such as the maple, oak and ash, as distinguished from those trees having needle-like foliage, such as the pine and spruce, or scale-like foliage, such as the cedar, which are termed "softwoods."

These latter are often described as "evergreens," though the tamarack, which is a softwood, sheds its foliage in the Autumn, and the madrona in British Columbia, which is a hardwood, keeps its foliage all Winter. Nor is the term "conifer" or cone-bearing tree, altogether satisfactory; the fruit of the yew (another softwood) has the external appearance of a berry. The botanical terms "Angiosperm" and "Gymnosperm" (as applied to trees), could they be popularized, would clearly define the groups of "hardwoods" and "softwoods" respectively.

Great Waste of Lumber Wealth

By M. N. Wright

Some Pertinent Observations by Practical Millman Regarding Potential Economy in the Manufacture of Lumber

The yearly log of one of the Pacific Coast's large mills—cutting No. 2 logs, shows a return of 65 per cent. of the solid content of the logs handled and, when they reached the market, 35 per cent. was lost in the process of manufacturing.

The grades were as follows: 40 per cent. clears—to dry house; 30 per cent. common—through planing mill; 30 per cent. rough—sold undressed.

Some of the losses were figured thus: Kerf sawdust 15 per cent.; in drying 5 per cent.; in planing 10 per cent.; in yard 2 per cent.

The mill owner does not stand this loss but the logger does as this particular mill shows for the year an overrun of 9 per cent.,—or, in other words, it did not pay for the solid contents of the logs. The scale rule is so figured that a log scaled to the millman at 900 feet will give the operator a return, if properly manufactured, of 1000 feet of saleable lumber. Now is there no way that the forest wealth of the world that is fast disappearing, can be conserved?

Some years ago several furniture factory owners combined and bought a shipload of mahogany logs. They had them sent to Great Britain to be sawn. The logs were sawed alive with a gang saw—using very thin heads, (and if my memory serves me right, the saws were 24 gauge.) After being sawn, the contents of each log were placed together and hooped with iron bands and again slung aboard ship for passage to Canada.

It was found that there was no loss from splitting or warping and that the loss from saw kerf was less than 10 per cent. For every 1000 feet of logs bought in the South, the furniture factory owners had landed in their yards in Canada 900 feet of lumber. This lumber was conserved, nothing but the bark was lost, and this was removed before the logs were shipped.

The mill already referred to, cut during the year 1922 in round figures 50,000,000 feet of lumber. Suppose by some change in mill construction and machines, the loss of 35 per cent. of the solid contents of the log was cut down to 25 per cent., the mills output would then be 5,000,000 feet more. This extra 5,000,000 feet would net the mill \$30.00 per M.,—a tidy sum to add to the profit side of the year's transaction.

The Average Through the Planer

Can this be done? I believe it can. Spend a few hours in any of the large mill yards and watch the planer feeders passing 2 x 4 and other sizes through the sizers. Put your rule on these and you will find they average considerably larger. Possibly 2-1/4 x 4-1/4 would be the measure of 50 per cent. of the run, and, at the other end of the planer, you find a finished product of 1-5/8 3-5/8. The same applies to 1" lumber. 50 per cent. of this would measure in the rough 1-1/8" thick, to finish 3/4" thick. Fast feed in the sawmills makes this over-size necessary as the saws snake more or less in cutting, and to make sure that all will be stout enough to dress, liberal allowance is made.

The mahogany owners had the 1" boards cut small inch thick and easily got a finished thickness of 3/4" in their factories. In place of having their boards put through an edger, they left them the full width of the logs, many of them running from 24" to 30" wide.

Why would it not pay the millmen to manufacture the lumber for the trade in standard sizes; door stock cut close to size and run to exact sizes; sash stock the same, using up all the mill shorts in this way.

Hardwood millmen are being compelled by scarcity of timber to manufacture down to the smallest piece to make ends meet. Furniture and other trades are delighted to buy in large quantities smalls and shorts cut to rough size for their different products, enabling the millmen to cut up even the slabs into some useable and saleable material.

Softwood Men and Wastage

The soft wood mills will have to face this same problem in the near future. Logs are scarce to-day and are going to steadily (even if slowly) advance in price until the day will arrive when the mill owner will turn a piece of bark over several times to see if he cannot make something out of it. The good material sent out through this mill's wood yard would, if utilized, supply a toy factory with all the material to keep a staff of 150 toy makers busy the year

round. Could not other use be found for this material before it reaches the stove wood grate?

Twenty-five years ago I was making a specialty of manufacturing hardwood chairs with a one-piece solid seat. To get this material it was found necessary to buy from the farmers, chiefly in the winter time, short hardwood logs to be cut in our factory. The planks were carefully cut 1-3/4" thick and planed on one side to 1-5/8". The balance of the logs were cut in chair stock for the lathe in sizes down to 3/4" x 3/4", and still smaller pieces, 1/2" x 1/2" for dowels, were made, so that little of the logs beside sawdust and bark reached the steam boiler furnaces. The man, who can show the softwood millmen how profitably to cut down as close as we did the hardwood or to get 80 per cent. of the solid content of the log, will surely be in the millionaire class in five years. I have not sufficient knowledge of the mill business to attempt the job, but from recent investigation of present methods, I am astounded at the enormous wastage.

Keeping Ahead of Mail Order Houses

As a rule men who study selling methods and go after trade in a scientific way are not generally disappointed in results. Every line of goods on the market has stiff competition to meet and the retail lumber merchant is no exception. He must study selling methods as carefully as do the automobile companies, the talking machine people and the furniture men. His strongest or perhaps it would be better to say his most aggravating competition is that of mail order houses. The catalogues issued by these concerns are well illustrated giving the sizes of the different articles, their prices, the kind of wood used, etc.

Retail lumbermen in the smaller centres where these catalogues are more frequently found say they do not fear the mail order firms, and yet business is being taken from them every day. They say that their prices are just as attractive as the catalogue quotations. In fact on some items, such as doors, they are cheaper than the city firms. What then is the inducement for the suburban public to buy from outside concerns. Surely it is not because of ill feeling toward the dealers of their own town.

Irrespective of prices, a well illustrated catalogue whether it be representing a jewelry concern or a company selling wood products is a fine advertisement and good salesman. The prospective buyer has before him generally, a picture of the article, say a door, giving the different sizes and the corresponding prices of each. All the particulars about the wood and how it will look when finished are given the prospect right in his own home. No wonder, with so little trouble attached to the purchasing of any article, that these catalogues are drawing plenty of business. The service which the catalogues guarantee, and the customer really receives is another question. But it is known that the catalogues are creating business. Their advertising is fructifying to those who issue them.

A splendid idea employed by an Ontario retailer who also manufactures millwork, reached the editor's desk a few days ago. The dealer had apparently decided to beat the mail order people at their own game. Each month he had planned to reach his prospective buyers by feature advertising and circulars. In this way the people of his district would have definite knowledge of his stock and prices at their finger ends. Monthly he featured some particular article of millwork. The articles advertised in this way are illustrated and accompanied by particulars about their general appearance and construction. The prospects in this man's community are no longer allowed to become worshippers of the catalogue. They now have home prices with which to make a fair comparison before trusting their money to strangers.

Another feature of the publicity is the listing of the sizes in stock which affords anyone not familiar with millwork figures something definite. The June circular which the "Canada Lumberman" received featured a pair of garage doors with six lights each and a panel of 3" v-jointing. The illustration was an actual photograph of the finished product. These doors were offered at a special price for the week of June 4th to 9th and no doubt prospective garage builders lost no time in investigating after receiving the attractive announcement.

Advertising That Originates from Current Events

Bits of News May Often be Dressed up to Make Excellent Publicity

Isn't it a fact that not only women, but men like to hear and talk about other folks? And they like to read about other folks too, and the more personal the reference is, the better reading it is. That's why scandal stories are so popular among the women.

The personal touch is an old friend to newspaper writers. In fact personal views must have been the medium through which the first newspaper was founded. And yet how many of us who are trying to attract the attention of the public in a commercial way, have entirely forgotten that the personal touch in our advertising has the greatest pulling power of all.

Very often when we prepare advertising copy to appear over our name our foresight is so short, and we are so obsessed with the idea to say that "Our product is the best," that we entirely neglect to analyse our advertisement to see if we, ourselves, would be compelled to read it, if disinterested.

Another way to look at it would be this: suppose you have made a new acquaintance and you find, after a few minutes conversation, that you have nothing in common with him. What happens?

There is nothing to hold you together and so you part to find more agreeable companions. It is the same in advertising, if there is no human, everyday way for your readers to get acquainted with you and your business, it is all the harder to make an impression upon them.

Did you ever notice in a street car or public place how many people are either reading the picture, sporting or comic pages? The writer doesn't mean to insinuate that these are the only parts of the paper read, for that would be foolish. But there is no doubt about it, that these sections are more widely perused than any others. Why? First, we'll take the illustrated section. Pictures always attract the eye much more than just plain print. But pictures of people who do unusual things or who are well known to everybody, are always read with interest.

Next take the comic page. If international advertisers could get the public to talk about their product one-tenth as much as they do about Andy Gump and his family their fortunes would be made.

Then there's old King Tut. Why is this ancient monarch's name on everybody's tongue? Isn't it interesting to read about a man who lived practically like ourselves three thousand years ago and was found in mummy form along with all his royal belongings. It certainly is a common ground for every class to talk and read about. These are only a few of the most outstanding examples of how people like to talk and read about things that are human; subjects which they can thoroughly understand and enjoy. Many copy writers have even appropriated King Tut news to brighten and attract readers to their advertisements.

The accompanying advertisement is similar to the methods used by a prominent Canadian advertiser who is making good use of the personal touch in his publicity work. This is only one of the hundreds of ways that may be employed to make copy really attractive to the average reader. Advertisements of this type cannot fail to be read, especially if they are followed by others equally as interesting. Indeed, they often become a source of news to readers who look for them upon receipt of each issue of the journal or newspaper.

The Message Paramount

But it is well to remember, however, that the personal touch is merely the lead up to the announcement you wish to make about your merchandise. Here is where the person preparing the copy must bring into play all his knack of producing pleasing literature, to make this link a non-stop-off point until the real message is put across and the reader has correlated your product with the entertaining paragraphs he has just finished reading.

It is surprising how easy it is to prepare something interesting for your readers along the lines mentioned above in comparison with the "deep stuff" that so many advertisers resort to. A good point to keep in mind when planning your publicity is to give your readers something new to read about as often as possible. This does not necessarily entail a lot of work. Getting the viewpoint of what constitutes interesting reading is half the battle, the rest will follow as if you were relating a story to a friend—just do it like that. It goes without saying that space that has a frequent change of copy will be read more widely than the one which remains unchanged. We think it funny to be caught reading a yesterday's paper. Why do we? Because we have already read it. It is old news. We want to learn something that's new. Surely that is a hint that sticks out like a sore thumb, why advertisers should endeavour to have something different to tell their readers as often as possible.

Whether through misunderstanding or some other peculiar reason, advertisers very often think that a change of copy will mean an additional expense. On the contrary newspapers and journals are particularly anxious that their advertisers should make their space as bright and interesting as possible. As a confirmation of this it is well known that journals and newspapers employ service departments to assist their advertisers in preparing attractive and bright copy. It is up to the advertisers to make profitable use of this service.

While this particular type of advertisement is illustrated, the "Canada Lumberman" does not mean to hold it up as a paragon.



Frank L. Woodhouse



—Just Got Back from My Vacation

I KEPT my eyes open purposely on my holidaying down at Miami, so's I could tell you folks on my return about the homes they have in the land of sunshine.

One afternoon about a week before leaving for home we motored out around the suburbs of Miami to see some of the historical spots and get a first-hand look at the homes the southerners live in. One point very noticeable is that most of the homes are built entirely of wood. The beautiful designs they are able to produce in true emulation of the old southern mansions, entirely eclipse the most attractive of our moderate priced brick bungalows. Of all the architectural styles the colonial is the most popular. The numerous old show places, usually the homes of old southern families, with their long snowy white pillars

and surrounded by beautiful magnolia trees are a sight not soon forgotten.

Building activities in the south are in full swing and although prices have advanced, dealers are confident that homes and other buildings will continue to be erected. One good feature of the southern market, when I left for the north, was its steadiness.

While away I took some very good photographs of typical moderate priced wooden homes along with some special plans and would be glad to show them to you the next time you're down our way, or when you're sending in your next order for some of our carefully graded pine and hemlock.

Yours truly,

Frank L. Woodhouse,
Pres. Goodwood Lumber Co.

THE GOODWOOD LUMBER CO.

Debt Canada Owes to Pioneer Lumbermen —Influence of the Forests—

By Dr. C. D. Howe,
Dean of Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto



Dr. C. D. Howe, Toronto

A little meditation reveals to any man the fact that his environmental conditions have a marked influence upon his life. Sometimes his development, his career in business or profession are much more a product of his environment than he would care to acknowledge. Passing from the unit to the mass, we find that races of men and nations have been largely guided in their development, industrial and social, by their environment—our own country is an excellent illustration in point. The climate makes a hardy people; the extent and fertility of the soil make an agricultural people; the varied and luxuriant forests make a wood-working people. The richness and availability of the ore deposits make a mining people. The farm, the forest, the mine,—

these engage the attention of much the greater portion of our people and they have placed their imprint in some form or other upon us all.

Of all the fashioning factors of environment probably none has had a more profound influence upon the human race than the forest. Our remote ancestors of Asia and Europe worshipped in the forest and singled out certain trees, such as the oak, ash and pine, as objects of adoration. They filled the forests with good and evil spirits, with fairies and goblins. The tree is the symbol of life's creative power or of the origin of good and evil in many religions besides our own. The tree or some part of it has been the symbol of victory or peace since the beginning of strife among men. The tree motif, with the significance indicated above, is found in the architecture of most peoples. The trees and forests have appealed to the artists and poets of all ages. Trees in some mysterious manner penetrate to the soul fiber of the men who come into contact with them.

Influence of Forest upon Life

The history of Canada in relation to the forest has been no exception. Who can measure the influence of the forest upon the life and development of the Canadian people? Who can tell how much it has added to the romance and adventure of the early days of exploration and settlement? One needs only to refer to Champlain, LaSalle and Iberville, to the voyageur, the fur trader, the later French colonist, and to the conquest of the forest in Upper Canada by the English-speaking people to recall the vision. The struggles with and adventures in the forest developed hardiness and certain traits of character manifest even to this day—and we are grateful for that.

Indeed, I would be remiss if I referred to this matter only in the past tense. In fact, the utilization of the forest, the development of the lumber industry, notwithstanding its frequent failures and tragedies, has been a romance of first magnitude. The lumber kings and timber barons of a generation gone were decisive, and often picturesque, factors in the industrial—and sometimes political—development of the country. Within the past decade a phase of forest utilization has experienced a most phenomenal growth. The development of the pulp and paper industry can only be numbered among the greatest industrial romances in these times of great achievements. The men who have built up and maintained these great enterprises are not alone mere captains of industry; they are generals of great armies; they are monarchs of extensive realms. Their holdings are often larger than some independent countries on this continent and larger than certain principalities of Europe, and I doubt not that their financial budgets are larger. The happiness and welfare of whole communities, in the aggregate of many thousands of people are in their hands.

In fact, the influence of forest utilization upon community

development is more intimate than most of us realize. We are all familiar with the fact that in the early settlement of Eastern Canada the forests were destroyed to make way for agriculture. The markets for wood products being few and far between and the forests being abundant and practically continuous in extent, the forests were destroyed in a very literal sense. We are not so familiar with the fact, however, that actual forest utilization has made settlement possible. If we go back to the early days of the lumbering industry, we find that it paved the way for agriculture.

Lumbering Paves Way for Farming

I have lately been reading the history of the administration of the Crown lands in Eastern Canada, and I have been impressed by the fact that the license system of handling timberlands had its origin in the necessity of clearing away the forests in advance of agricultural settlement. Many of the fine farming counties along the St. Lawrence and its larger tributaries and along the shores of the Great Lakes have been prepared for settlement by the lumberman. We have a modern illustration of the same process in the southern portion of the great Clay belt. Some of our railways were first built as logging railways. The settler followed them up because they gave him a ready opportunity to get his produce to market. Most of us will recall a striking example of such a railway being incorporated into a through line to the West. There are many prosperous communities in Eastern Canada that owe a deep debt of gratitude to the pioneer lumbermen. We must, also, bear in mind that the enterprise of the lumberman has furnished as a whole cheap building material for the settler and all the farmers of the country and he has thus contributed directly to the upbuilding of the agricultural interests.

So much for the policy of selling timber preparatory to the settlement and development of agricultural lands; now let us examine the working out of such policy for lands unfit for farming. You know that between the agricultural lands of the south and those of the north lies an enormous extent of country where the underlying rock is so near the surface and the deeper soils so sandy or stoney as to render them unfit for farming purposes. Such soils nature designed for the raising of trees and only for the raising of trees. Between the natural forest soils and the soils capable of raising profitable farm crops lies a widely distributed class of soils intermediate in character. These soils may give abundant crops for a term of years, usually very brief, and then wear out. They, at first, give hope to the settler, but their declining fertility soon leads to discouragement. Then follows a period of tenacious hanging on in dire poverty and finally abandonment either by the settler himself or by his children. Soils of this kind have a potential agricultural value, but not for the pioneer. They are adapted for certain specialized crops and can be worked profitably only when within short hauling distance from large centers of population. It is probable that several generations of trees could be raised upon these intermediate soils before the population of the region becomes sufficiently dense to justify their use for agriculture.

Settler Follows the Lumber Camp

Both the settlement and finally abandonment of the inferior agricultural soils have been stimulated by the lumber industry. The settler follows the lumber camp into the forest; he is especially inclined to locate about depots and headquarters of logging districts. Sometimes small farming communities establish themselves about the larger depots. For several years the settlers find a good market for their produce with the lumber company. Since our forests are regarded as mines to be abandoned when the commercial timber is cut, the lumber industry is of necessity a roving one. When the timber is cleaned out of a district, the camps and depot sites are abandoned and the business re-established in another district. The withdrawal of the logging operations takes away the settler's local market and leaves him no outlet to distant markets. He is thus reduced to extreme poverty and he ekes out existence for himself and family by hunting or trapping or by getting employment in the winter in distant lumber camps. His children are far from school or church and they often grow up without the influence of either.

This process of cutting the forest clean from non-agricultural

soils, moving on to other sources of supply and leaving a scattered and depauperized population behind, has been repeated over and over again in Eastern Canada. Instead of encouraging and stimulating community development, the unstable nature of the lumbering operations has strangled it. Not only the hope of the soil, but the hope of the forest, also, has been destroyed. It was cut with no provision for another crop on the same area and as a general rule the efforts of nature to reforest have been made abortive by repeated forest fires. The result of such a system of forest treatment is to be found in thousands of square miles of barrens, semi-barrens and inferior forest growth through which is scattered an isolated population, without permanent employment, with few churches and schools and few contacts with outside markets. Their conditions of life are exceedingly hard and not of their own making. They are the victims of a public policy towards the forests, over which they had no control.

The Rise and Fall of Lumber Centres

The disastrous effect of a forest policy which compels the lumber industry to migrate from place to place is to be found not only in the forest itself and on the farm, but, also, in the larger towns. Throughout Eastern Canada there are many towns once growing and prosperous, but now declining and discouraged because the sawmill, or other wood-using establishment, has gone out of business, through the failure of forest supplies. They are in the condition which the commercial traveller so aptly designates as "dead." Many other towns have been saved from a like fate by the coming of railway shops, by development of the waterpower site or because their geographical situation made them natural trading centers for developments in agriculture, mines or pulpwood farther to the northward.

The older men will at once recall illustrations of what I mean, but for the benefit of the younger men let me give one example. Forty years ago the town had a population of 1300. Then came a sawmill or at least the old mill was rejuvenated and enlarged. In ten years the town had a population of 3,000 and in another decade it had reached 3800. From this point the output of the mill declined and about 15 years ago the work became spasmodic and finally the mill went out of business because the river valley had been logged out. The population decreased with the declining fortunes of the mill until now the town has less people than it had 40 years ago. Stores and shops have been abandoned; whole streets have vacant, tumbled-down houses. Discouragement and despair are written everywhere in that village—in the faces of its people as well as in the condition of its streets.

This town, like many others, is the victim of an administrative policy on the part of the government which regards a forest only as so many trees to be cut and not as a restorable resource capable of producing crops indefinitely when properly treated. The river valley had and still has forest soil enough to support three such towns as the above at the time of its best development, under intelligent use and conscious effort to keep the forest continuously productive.

Community Development Based on Wood

The influence of the forest on community development is something very real and tangible in the cities and older settled portions of the country, as well as in the more rural and pioneer districts. In fact, our whole development, industrial and social, is based upon wood. Not long ago we spoke of the age of steam and the age of electricity, but now we are in the age of wood, the product of the forest. We can neither eat or sleep with comfort without coming into contact with or using in some form the products of the forest. We cannot go to business or use the materials of our office without being impressed by our dependence upon wooden articles. Even in our relaxation at the movies we look at impressions on a film, into whose composition a wood product has entered.

Notwithstanding the popular conception to the contrary, we are becoming each year more dependent upon wood products, instead of less so. The introduction of substitutes does not keep pace with new and extended uses of wood. I believe this ratio will be maintained for years to come. I mean the forest has not yet rendered its maximum service to the industrial needs of man. As I have already indicated, the forest forms one of the chief supports of our economic structure, being second only to agriculture as a wealth producer. Yet through indifference and ignorance we are letting that support slip out from under. The impending disaster will be great; it will, also, be unnecessary.

Several indirect influences of the forest are important in the development of the community. Thirty or forty years ago the greater portion of forestry propaganda concerned itself with the beneficial effects of forests upon climate and streamflow. Then followed a period in which it was believed that data in this regard had been misinterpreted and exaggerated. But now the pendulum is beginning to swing toward its original position. The extraordinary devastation that has taken place in the past two decades in which

not only the forest has been removed, but in many cases the soil that bore it, has led scientists to re-examine their data with the result that many now believe the forest does exert a beneficial influence upon the humidity of the air in adjacent open areas, that the forest cover regulates drainage and the flow of streams. There are many evidences of this in Eastern Canada in the drying up of wells and streams. These may be transformed from intangible to very tangible influences upon the community, when they modify waterpowers, the navigability of streams and production.

How People Love the Green Forest

An increasing number of people visit our forests and forest parks each year for recreational purposes. This influence of the forest in giving renewed health and vigor to thousands cannot be measured. And they give more than this. They give a point of view, a philosophy of life that is beyond price to the community. It is the green forest that people love, not the burned and fire scarred. We hear no more common regret among tourists and campers than that such and such lakes have been spoiled for their purposes by forest fires. It seems to be the ultimate fate of most of our forest areas that they shall be burned. If this devastation goes on the playground function of the forest will largely cease, and the penalty in weakening the moral fiber of the community will be great.

Let us return now to the consideration of the treatment of our forests.

The natural forest soils and the intermediate soils in Eastern Canada probably comprise some 150 million acres and they far surpass in extent the purely agricultural soils. Much the greater portion of our timber and pulpwood has come from soils of the above mentioned class, yet in Ontario at least they are cut under a system designed for agricultural development after the lumberman had finished his work and in no Eastern province is there an adequate provision on the part of the government for the re-establishment of the forest removed by the lumbering operations. The results of such a policy, already being acutely manifest in Eastern Canada, are as inevitable as they are logical.

It is far from my intention to belittle the splendid work in forest planting now being carried on by certain pulp and paper companies, nor the magnificent program of reforestation now in operation at the instigation of the Ontario government, nor the results of a fixed diameter limit in cutting operations as enforced by the governments of Quebec and New Brunswick. They are, however, only subordinate parts of a really adequate and effective forestry program.

What Adequate Forest Policy Means

By an adequate forestry program I mean one that will keep our forest lands continuously productive in terms of commercially valuable trees. An effective forestry program for this country can never entirely depend on the planted product of worn out agricultural soils or of burned out forest soils; its broad foundations must ever lie in and rely upon natural forest soils as maintained in the forest. Forestry to be successful should chiefly concern itself with forests, not with barrens. The fixed diameter limit, in spite of some advantageous aspects, does not insure the regeneration of commercial species—and such regeneration is fundamental in an adequate forestry program.

We can, if we wish, let matters run on under their present momentum until they exhaust themselves. We can calmly watch the passing of spruce as we have watched the passing of white pine as a leading lumber product. We can sit back and take only what nature undirected may give us, just as the farmer might have done and just as the manufacturer might have gone on without improving his processes. We can, of course, use inferior woods. We can furnish our houses with slats sawed from poles and saplings; we can make paper of willow soots or even from grass. Such arguments, however, are not worthy of Canadians. They indicate a vision on a par with that of the men who forty years ago argued that the Western prairies were little better than deserts and would never support a farming population, or the men who twenty years ago claimed there could be no rich ore deposits in northern Ontario because the rock strata was not the proper kind, or the vision of the men of more recent date who claimed that aircraft could never be successfully used for aerial patrol or for forest mapping.

Men of Vision Have Built Canada

No, the arguments of the timid have never prevailed for long in Canadian councils. The history of Canada is largely the history of men of vision who had faith in their vision and worked for its accomplishment unceasingly. It is as true today as in the days of the early French explorers, or in the time of the struggle for responsible government, or the days of the Confederation fathers; it is true of those who settled the prairies, who developed the mines, and

of those who built up the great lumbering and pulpwood industries. I feel confident that the same quality of vision will be displayed in the co-operation of the lumbering and pulp and paper interests and the government in bringing about an effective forestry program based upon an adequate regeneration of the commercial species as a result of the logging operations. Such a program would naturally vary with varying conditions, but its general principles would be of uniform application. In justice to the operator, it, also, should be of uniform application in all the Eastern provinces or, at least, for each class of products competing for the same market.

An effective forestry program would doubtless restrict somewhat the present methods of cutting which would mean that the cost of the product would be higher, but the public would be the beneficiary of a sustained yield and, therefore, it would be reasonable to ask the public to pay for it in higher prices for lumber, pulp and other forest products. The prices under an adequate, controlled yield, however, would be more uniform and cheaper for the public in the long run than the inevitable panic prices under the knowledge of vanishing supplies from the forest just as the individual pays for security from loss of life or health or loss from the destruction of his buildings from fire. The sooner the public understands this, the better for all concerned.

Would Maintain Continuous Business

Under an adequate forestry program we could meet our present demands indefinitely, or in other words our present half billion dollar business in forest products could be maintained each year so long as the sun shines and the rain falls. Is not that an object worthy of a great deal of thought and effort, especially when we know that under the present treatment of the forest the lumber and pulpwood business can not be maintained at its present level very much longer?

There is another consideration. We are growing rapidly in population and will undoubtedly consume larger quantities of forest products—a probable increase which our forests will be absolutely unable to supply if present methods are continued.

There is still another consideration. Our outside markets are growing. In fact, they already consume a very large portion of certain products. Why not prepare for extended markets in the future, or in other words, why should not this country go into the business of raising forest products to compete in the markets of the world as wheat, beef, butter and cheese for the same purposes? Nature could hardly have done better by us in preparing the way for conscious effort in continuous forest production.

We have a climate that grows trees with fair rapidity. We have 150 million acres of soil in Eastern Canada better adapted for tree crops than for farm crops. And think of the transportation facilities in that vast area! At the southern edge of it, a great river already navigable to ocean traffic for nearly a thousand miles inland. Navigable to boats of 14 foot draft for an additional 1400 miles inland. Perhaps some day navigable for the entire length of 2400 miles by ocean-going freighters, if the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal ever becomes more than a dream. At frequent intervals along the entire length of this great river, tributaries come from long distances to the northward. Some of these tributaries are great rivers themselves nearly 800 miles long and furnish log-driving channels for more than 80,000 square miles of forested country. These river valleys, also, form natural routes for railways that penetrate into the hinterlands. At least three through lines traverse a large portion of the area from east to west. No other forest region of its size in the world is so accessible by water and by rail.

With an adequate forestry program, we could in the future replenish the diminishing supplies in the Eastern states with lumber and paper made in Canadian mills by Canadian labor. We could doubtless extend our lumber trade with Great Britain and there are also South American markets that might be still farther developed.

No other forest region in the world contains such a large number of commercial species and so widely adapted to various uses, or has so large contiguous areas so well provided with transportation facilities and so easily accessible to great and growing markets as that of Eastern Canada. This vast area properly stocked and under intelligent use for forest purposes could supply the markets of the world. Shall we accept the challenge which God in his wisdom has laid before us?

Now, to recapitulate, I have tried to point out to you some of the influences which the forest exerts upon the individual, the community and the nation. The greater portion of Eastern Canada was designed by nature for the growing of forest and nature originally covered this area with a magnificent and valuable forest. It was a great heritage, but now greatly impaired. Our great task is to restore it and maintain it and establish within its boundaries a permanent population and permanent industries. The forests have played a major part in the upbuilding of our country. They form today the broad foundations of our industrial prosperity.

Assumes New Position With Holt Co.



Guy H. Hall, Peoria, Ill.

Guy H. Hall, formerly director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming has been appointed as manager of the Division of Public Relations and Sales Promotion, newly created by the Holt Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Illinois and Stockton, California. On July first Mr. Hall relinquished his directorship of the Institute in Chicago and assumed his new duties with the Holt Company. For more than ten years Mr. Hall has been an industrious champion of the tractor industry. Previously he had been engaged in the motor car business in Kansas City, Missouri. With his brother he became a widely known distributor of tractor power in the districts surrounding the western Missouri metropolis. Then, to better promote

the cause of power machinery, he became one of the organizers, and secretary of the Kansas City Tractor Club which organization conducted the National Tractor shows for five years. Through this connection with the National Tractor shows he achieved huge success in his ambitions to educate the agricultural public to the advantages of power machinery as applied to the scheme of better farming.

When the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers decided to create an organization for the common good of both manufacturer and consumer, Mr. Hall was requested to fill the post of Director. In the period of one year and a half as directing head of the National Institute of Progressive Farming he has accomplished valuable results for the entire tractor industry in its relations with the public. It was decided that the Institute must operate unbiased as between tractor and horse power and under Mr. Hall this policy of education to the fact that both the tractor and the horse had their proper place in business was carried on successfully.

Fires Kill Freight, Declares Thornton

"If a man wants to add to the burden of the Canadian National Railways, let him start a forest fire this year," says Sir Henry Thornton in a statement to the Canadian Forestry Association.

"The forest is a main pillar of our freight business and tourist travel. I appeal, therefore, to every Canadian to protect the forests."

The lines of the Canadian National are the greatest carriers of forest products of any railway in the world.

The latest record covering twelve months shows over 11 million tons of lumber, pulpwood, logs, posts, ties and paper. This compares with 5 million tons carried by the Canadian Pacific.

The total traffic supplied by the forest to all Canadian railways for twelve months was in excess of 22 million tons.

No Canadian commercial interest is so intimately identified with the safety of the forests as a railway carrier. From the millions of wooden track ties, the scores of thousands of telegraph poles, the fifty to sixty million feet of lumber for buildings and repairs, a modern steam road is a forest creature and cannot run a mile until it first has called on a timberland for essential supplies.

The future of the railroads is so intimately tied up with maintenance of the forests along their lines that experts look upon every forest fire in railway territory as having the most serious possible bearing upon their earning capacity.

With every timber tree taking on new value in a rising world market, the forest resources, which the C.N.R. and C.P.R. tap throughout such a large part of their territory, promise to develop freight traffic far beyond anything as yet realized. The "fly in the ointment," however, is the fearful record of forest fires, most of them set by campers, fishermen, prospectors, etc., which are ruining the timber resources nine to ten times as fast as they are being cut. Although millions of tons of pulpwood have been cut and shipped on Canadian railway lines, probably nine times as much has been destroyed by human-set fires.

The sportsman, the prospector, the settler and all other users of the woods have the power to maintain or destroy the future revenues of the railways from forest products. This does not take into consideration the menace of forest fires to tourist traffic for, after all, the tourist patronizes Canadian railways because of the lure of the woods and not to inspect our city streets or our factories.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Lumber Prices Remain Firm at St. John

The condition of the lumber market in St. John is favorable although it has not shown any recent sign of strength. However, prices remain quite firm and show only a slight falling off in comparison with the figures published in the last edition.

Provincial random shows 2 x 3 selling from \$27 to \$29; 2 x 4 from \$27 to \$29; 2 x 6 and 2 x 7 for \$27 to \$29; 2 x 8 for \$35 to \$37; and 2 x 10 from \$38 to \$39.

Spruce covering boards five inches and up are going at \$28 to \$29, merchantable boards (spruce) clipped 10, 12, 14, 16, \$32 to \$35.

Scantling is being offered at \$27, \$28 and \$29, but the most popular seems to be \$28. The higher price is only obtainable for desirable lengths. Some lots have been disposed of at \$29.

2 x 8 is bringing \$35 and in a few instances is being disposed of for the higher figure. As regards 2 x 10 the sale is not large although some is being sold for \$39.00.

Laths are still holding on the local market for \$6.50 and \$7.00 although the sale is not strong at the present time. However, the opinion prevails that the market will strengthen during the remainder of the summer months. 1-5/8 inch laths are still holding at top price and from present indications will continue to do so.

The demand for shingles is good and white cedars are decidedly firm. There has been no change in the price of any type of shingles here for some time. The new cut is on and the depleted stock being replenished. Manufacturers here are confident that their supply will be taken care of.

On the whole the demand for all types of provincial random is said to be growing a little and the prices remain firm. As it is felt that the settlement of strike situations among builders and laborers' unions in the United States will mean an increase in building operations and necessarily the need for more lumber of all sizes and lengths.

Ottawa Market Picks up Considerably

An improvement in the tone of the Ottawa lumber market was noticeable during the opening period of June when orders became more plentiful and a brisker demand made itself felt. Prices in all grades remained firm and the outlook was encouraging, several firms reporting that they expected good business about September and, in the meantime, there would be a steady volume of trade.

The biggest improvement noted was in the domestic market, where stocks of practically all grades were in demand. Another encouraging feature was the undertaking of considerable new building late in May and early June. Merchantable red and white pine, spruce, and pine culls were principally in demand.

The condition of the Montreal wholesale market, Ottawa shippers said, could be better and they would be pleased to see it as active as the Toronto and the markets at other Ontario points. With the improvement in early June, manufacturers were inclined to believe that the slow business of the previous six weeks had been but a temporary lull.

The situation in regard to the American market did not show much general change, the demand from this quarter remaining about the same as it had been, which was slower than during the early part of the year. American yards, it was stated, had stocked up some time ago when warehousemen slashed prices and undersold. When these stocks have become exhausted, Ottawa shippers believe there will be a return of normal business and a considerably larger number of orders and inquiries. Another view expressed in regard to the U. S. situation was that American yards and builders were turning to southern pine and native grown woods.

Conditions with the South American trade continued irregular, there being only a few orders, which ranged from 50,000 to 300,000 feet for pine and spruce. Most of the pine orders called for Ottawa Valley pine, and the spruce orders for spruce from the Eastern Townships.

Shipping to the English and European market continued fairly active, the shipments being forwarded being those which had been ordered several months ago. Shippers to the English trade, stated that there were indications of the pine market taking a firmer tone in the near future.

Conditions with the sash and door, and the woodworking plants remained about the same. Labor for the sawmills was reported

plentiful. In some sawmills an advance of ten per cent. over last year's wages has been put into effect with the base wage being three dollars per day.

Several companies reported good progress being made with the drive, under favorable conditions. The supply of rivermen, it was asserted, was adequate and the level of the Ottawa river and its tributaries was such that few, if any of the bigger drives experienced any trouble through low water. Transportation conditions both by rail and water showed no change.

Montreal Reports More Activity in Some Lines

After a period of comparatively slow business, the Montreal market shows indications of greater activity. Following the break in the building programme in the United States, due to the abnormal demands of labor, buyers of lumber there stayed their hands. Now that conditions in the U. S. have been placed on a more stable basis, the orders are once more coming to hand and in some cases the lumber is required for immediate shipment.

While the general outlook is satisfactory, advices from some parts of the province do not speak optimistically of the position from the farmers' point of view. Crops are in a backward state and prices for cattle are by no means remunerative. The result is that the farmers have no surplus funds, and this condition is reflected in slow collections. This, of course, affects the lumber in common with other industries. At the same time there is a considerable amount of building proceeding in the towns and cities of the province.

The spruce lath market is easier, but the large mills are not inclined to make concessions.

Exports are on a fair scale, all the shipping firms sending moderate quantities. There is a great activity at Three Rivers, over twelve million feet being exported by one company during a month. The spruce lumber was loaded on four tramp vessels.

The revival in building in Montreal is illustrated by the figures for the first six months of the year. The permits for June were \$2,226,015, bringing the total for the half year to \$15,464,520, compared with \$9,142,774 in the corresponding period of 1922. With the exception of February and June, each month showed an increase. Some of the permits are for large amounts, several important structures being now under construction. The revival in building has undoubtedly been helped by the understanding as to wages arrived at between the employers and the men. There has not been any friction this year, and it is also stated that the men are more efficient than they were. There is in some directions a shortage of help.

In view of the possibility of a prohibition of the export of pulpwood it is interesting to note that for the two months of the fiscal year—April and May—the exports totalled 187,967 cords valued at \$1,713,125, as compared with 124,778 cords and \$1,216,631 in the corresponding period of 1922.

Quebec Export Firms are Busy Shipping

Quebec lumber export firms are busy shipping timber and sawn lumber these days to the United Kingdom. The export trade up to the first of July is said by the shippers to be 100 per cent. better than in 1922, and 150 per cent. in advance of 1921. Up to the end of June fourteen ocean steamship freighters were loaded with timber and deals at the port of Quebec, the principal shippers being the firms of W. & J. Sharples Limited, and John Burstall & Co. These firms expect to ship to the United Kingdom all the wood ordered by the British importers last winter, by the end of July, and then be free to get ready the restock for midsummer and fall shipments.

The biggest cargo shipped from the port of Quebec for some years past was taken by the SS "Romera," which sailed from Greenock on Wednesday June 27th, the "Romera" carrying 1,400,000 feet b.m., timber and deals, the firm of W. & J. Sharples Co., Limited, shipping 760,000 b.m. in timber and 40,000 b.m. in deals, and the firm of John Burstall & Co. 600,000 b.m. timber.

In the meantime the inquiries from the United Kingdom have slowed down, there being no demand from the middle to the end of June. This is explained by the reports received by the Quebec export firms from their United Kingdom agents who say that, while business in all departments of trade is steadily increasing and the timber trade this year is being conducted on more normal lines in

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CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

White Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$110.00	\$115.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips...	135.00	140.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155.00	165.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	150.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides ..	195.00	210.00
1 x 7 & up No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	87.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	115.00	120.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	60.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60.00	63.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	61.00	62.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	58.00	62.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	59.00	63.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	65.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	67.00	71.00
1 in. Mill Run Shrots	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	36.00	38.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls ..	43.00	45.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls ..	43.00	45.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	29.00	30.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls ..	33.00	34.00
1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	17.00	18.00

Red Pine (Rough)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	40.00	42.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	47.00	49.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	49.00	50.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	50.00	51.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	40.00	41.00
2 x 6	41.00	42.00
2 x 8	44.00	45.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
1 x 4 and wider	37.00	39.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy ..		
1 x 4 & wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 & wider	33.00	34.00

(Spruce Rough and Dressed)

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
1 x 4, and 5	40.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	45.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	49.00
1 x 12	50.00	51.00
2 x 4	39.00	41.00
2 x 6	40.00	42.00
2 x 8	43.00	45.00
2 x 10	47.00	50.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	33.00	34.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 to 16 ft.	\$32.00	\$34.00
1 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	36.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11, 8 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 8, 9 to 16 ft.	38.00	41.00
1 x 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	40.00	42.00
2 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	36.00	38.00
2 x 4, 8, 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft. ..	39.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12, 18 ft.	45.00	46.00
2 x 4 to 12, 20 ft.	46.00	47.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	26.00	28.00
2 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	30.00	32.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 75.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	72.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	56.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	59.00	
1 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir. Rough	\$82.50	86.50

1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 4 to 12, No. 2 & Better, clear, fir rough	\$86.50	90.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	82.50	86.50
3 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	91.50	
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. fir casing	79.00	
1 x 8 and 10 in. fir base	84.00	
1/2 x 6, 8 to 18 ft. No. 1 and 2 clear cedar bevel lining	50.00	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Stepping	94.25	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Stepping	84.25	
1 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir dressed 4 sides	77.25	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir D4S	81.00	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M...		
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M ..		
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in. per M		

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	\$11.00	\$12.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	9.00	
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in. ..	4.50	5.00
Merch. Spruce Lath, (Ontario) ..	6.50	6.75

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
1"	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	120.00	70.00	45.00
2 1/2 and 3"	125.00	75.00	50.00
4"	130.00	80.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	90.00	60.00	35.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	100.00	65.00	40.00
2"	110.00	75.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00
5/4	120.00	75.00	52.00	27.00
6/4	120.00	75.00	52.00	27.00
8/4	125.00	80.00	60.00	32.00
12/4	135.00	90.00	65.00	35.00
16/4	135.00	90.00	65.00	35.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 35.00
5/4 and 6/4	95.00	60.00	40.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	45.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Sound
1"	\$135.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2"	150.00	100.00	43.00
2"	155.00	110.00	45.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	100.00	80.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red
(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1	Quartered—
		1s & 2s	No. 1
1"	\$115.00	\$ 70.00	\$115.00
1 1/4"	120.00	75.00	120.00
1 1/2"	125.00	80.00	120.00
2"	130.00	85.00	125.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$ 65.00	\$ 55.00	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	73.00	63.00	
2"	83.00	73.00	

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$125.00	\$70.00	
1 1/4"	145.00	70.00	
1 1/2"	145.00	75.00	
2"	150.00	80.00	

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$145.00	\$ 85.00	
5/4 and 6/4	155.00	90.00	
8/4	170.00	95.00	

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	135.00	90.00	
5/4 and 6/4	150.00	95.00	
8/4	160.00	100.00	
10/4	170.00	105.00	
12/4	170.00	110.00	
16/4	185.00	115.00	

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$165.00	\$ 95.00	
5/4 and 6/4	175.00	105.00	
8/4	180.00	110.00	

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		\$140.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up		170.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up	90.00	95.00
Good strips:		
1 in.		110.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.		135.00
2 in.		145.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		100.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		85.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.		140.00
2 in.		145.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	58.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	75.00	80.00
No. 1 dressing strips		65.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	55.00	60.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		52.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		55.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		56.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		62.00
S.C. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		65.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	48.00	50.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 5		43.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 6		45.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in. ..		50.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6-11 ft. ..		35.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up 12-16 ft. ..		39.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and		
x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up ..		30.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1		
in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		30.00
O. culls r and w p	23.00	24.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/4 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 2 in.	38.00	40.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00	35.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. to 16 ft.	38.00	40.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. . .	43.00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft. . .	40.00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	43.00 47.00
1 1/2" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00 28.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft. . .	30.00
Tamarac	25.00 28.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out . .	45.00 50.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out . .	50.00 54.00
Birch, log run	60.00 65.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	58.00 68.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00 65.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00 62.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00 56.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00 52.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.	12.00
No. 2 White Pine	11.00
Mill Run White Pine	10.00 11.00
Spruce, mill run, 1 1/2 in.	10.00
Red Pine, mill run	10.00
Hemlock, mill run	7.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal . .	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide . .	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

1 to 4 in thick, per M. ft.	\$35.00	\$40.00
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr. .	\$29.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge . .	29.00
2x6, 2x7,	29.00
4x4, 4x6, all rough	30.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6,	37.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7,	40.00
2x10, 3x9	39.00
2x12 and up	45.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5 . . .	30.00
Merch., Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up . .	45.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18-0 long.	
Cenths 19-0 and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$6.50 and \$7.00	

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	\$6.25
Cedar, Clears	5.25
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.25
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.75
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	\$145.00
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	175.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. 8 in and up wide . .	190.00
2 in. by 8 in. and up wide	190.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . .	145.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better . .	175.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better . .	175.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1 1/4 in. 8 in. and up wide	135.00
1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	140.00
2 in. 8 in. and up wide	145.00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 8 in. and up wide . .	190.00
4 in. 8 in. and up wide	200.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in. 10 to 16 ft. long	\$ 80.00 \$ 90.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00 90.00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	110.00 115.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00 75.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	66.00
2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 3 in.	85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00 55.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00 56.00

Box

1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 10/16 ft.	40.00 45.00
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Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in. 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. . . .	31.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	32.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	180.00
Fine Common, 5/4	185.00
Fine Common, 6/4	185.00
Fine Common, 8/4	185.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	82.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	112.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	122.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	127.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	76.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	78.00
Dressing 4/4	90.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	135.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	92.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	78.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	82.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	67.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	68.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	36.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	59.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6	48.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8	49.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	50.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	51.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 13 and up	52.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 and up	100.00	58.00	32.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 to 8/4	105.00	63.00	35.00
10/4 to 4 in.	110.00	70.00	35.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	75.00	
5/4 and up	125.00	80.00	

Basswood

1 in.	\$ 80.00	\$ 52.00	\$32.00
5/4 to 2 in.	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 in.	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up	120.00	95.00	35.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	\$233.00
White Pine Uppers	233.00
White Pine Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 . . .	258.00
Selects, 1 in.	208.00
Selects, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	208.00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	243.00
Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	148.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	163.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	193.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	95.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	78.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	79.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	64.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	62.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"	\$85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	88.00 90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in. . . .	86.00 87.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . . .	88.00 92.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	90.00 92.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. . . .	40.00 44.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. . . .	42.00 44.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . . .	45.00 47.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	46.00 50.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	48.00 52.00

Spruce Dimension

8" & under 20' & under	\$48.00 to \$50.00 base
9" & under 20' & under	49.00 to 51.00
10" & under 20' & under	50.00 to 52.00
12" & under 20' & under	54.00

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random ..	\$37.00 to	38.00
2 x 8 and 9 random	45.00 to	47.00
2 x 10 random	47.00 to	49.00
2 x 12 random	48.00 to	50.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	38.00	41.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	38.00	40.00
1 x 2	39.00	40.00
1 x 3	37.00	39.00
Hemlock Boards P 1s No. 1 Clipped Lengths		40.00
Hemlock Boards, P 1s No. 1 Random Lengths	37.00	38.00
1½ in. No. 1 spruce lath	7.25	
1⅝ in. No. 1 spruce lath	8.25	

Lumber Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 53)

Great Britain since 1914 and that there has never been a year since that date when prices and consumption were so steady, still there is a nervous feeling in regard to the Ruhr settlement and a possible collapse of Germany before the end of September unless France and Belgium agree to meet the situation in a manner that will obligate the Germans to make a concrete proposal that will lead to a settlement.

Astute diplomats and students of politics as well as economists, who have their vision constantly focussed on the Ruhr and the German psychology, fear that unless something is worked out very soon, it will end in a German revolution with a termination, which the European watchers are unable to see, nevertheless realize will put an end to the possibility of a settlement of the reparations and the claims of the allies. It is, therefore, hoped that a change will shortly take place in the political situation, no matter how complex it may seem in the present, that will end the tension and ultimately influence a settlement that will allow Europe to set her political and economic house in order and stabilize the trade and exchange conditions of the world.

In the meantime from expert reports received, Great Britain is taking care not to embroil her political and economic interests. She has slowly but surely been creeping back to normal, and 1922 paved the way to confidence. This can be judged by the timber and lumber market generally, and, for the past year, England never had a better period since the outbreak of the war. With everything under present circumstances, although not altogether assuring, is thought by many, in a position to know, to be sufficiently stable to make it probable that no drastic change in values and business in general would take place except for the better.

Although house-building has been progressing steadily in the British Isles, especially in England and Scotland, there is still a dearth of houses in England. It is anticipated that there will be a boom in this direction before the end of the year. However, British trade and prosperity are not dependent upon the conditions of its own country. These are improving steadily with the aid of the increase in the export trade, though there is nothing very hopeful yet in the position of her neighbors on the continent, but, in other parts of the world where international animosity has subsided, progress in trade is now rapid and Great Britain is reaping the benefit.

The consensus of the expert opinions received by the Quebec trade is that, on the whole, there is a better feeling of confidence and optimism in England to-day in comparison to a year ago, with, however, one bad feature, the constant grumbling of labor, the high wages and the spread of Socialism to prevent British trade running in old grooves.

Conditions in Ontario are Seasonably Quiet

There is not much change in the general market situation, and business is moving only according to the necessities of consumers rather than stocking up for the future or engaging in any speculative buying. The retail trade is rather quiet and materials are not going out as fast as some expected. This has not caused replacements to any large extent. Most mill stocks are now in shipping condition and are being sent out from the yards to those consumers who are sorting up several lines. There is still a scarcity of certain sizes in dry lumber. A few retailers are resawing and resorting to substitutes rather than enter the market at the present time.

There are two or three reasons for this and one is that the backward spring and cold weather caused the usual amount of business to be deferred, and then most yardmen feel that it would be advisable to wait until a good harvest is assured and it is definitely known what the trend of autumn prices will be. The market in spruce lath is a little weaker but white pine lath are holding their own although there will not be any big call until a little later. Building operations are proceeding satisfactorily in all the different centres although June did not witness any increased activity. It is believed that lumber prices will hold their own from this out and that the recent slowing up in purchasing will have a stabilizing effect on fall trade.

Speaking of the situation generally, a close student of market conditions remarked recently, so far as Ontario production and distribution are concerned, that the stage was set for a fair business this fall and he believed that the lumbermen would share in the volume. The increase in production so far this season had been very small in spite of all reports relating to augmented output. Some mills up north had to close down recently for several days owing to the slow drives and unavailability of logs. Others started off a month behind this spring due to low water and the backward season, and would not cut as much as anticipated.

Fundamentally and basically, the industry is in a sounder position than it had been for years and is now approaching what might

be called a normal state of affairs. Those, who bought with speculative intent or with an enlarged vision of appreciation in values, made a mistake and now realize that their conception of conditions was widely astray.

A leading wholesaler said in a recent interview,—“One favorable feature in connection with the lumber line is that stocks generally in the hands of distributors are much lower than in previous years and this will tend to equalize matters during the fall. A steady market with firm prices can, in my opinion, be looked for throughout the coming months. Everything tends toward shaping up the year's operation as fairly satisfactory. While 1923 trade will not be productive of large profits or heavy returns, it should result in all expenses being met and all branches of the activity conducted without the considerable losses that many producers and distributors underwent in the liquidating and unloading processes of 1921 and the early part of 1922.”

As far as western material is concerned, there is a fair call for mixed carloads. There has been a slight change in the shingle situation with prices reverting slightly upwards and the demand growing more active. Many shingle mills in the West are closed down and this has tended to redeem a situation which was rather shaky for some time.

In the forest products arena, while the demand for lumber and building materials is less than it was some weeks ago and dealers seem to have satisfied their immediate requirements, there is no inclination toward pessimism. The decline in structural requisites is the usual accompaniment of midsummer quiet among retailers and contractors.

Regarding hardwoods, there is no material change and industrials are not in the market to any great extent. There was considerable buying earlier in the year but this has dropped off of late. Prices are well balanced with stocks and it is not probable that there will be any alterations for some weeks. Millmen are convinced that reducing quotations at this time would not attract trade, and are content to sit tight and wait until the time for fall requirements begins. In the meantime, wholesale and manufacturing hardwood firms are busy making shipments of orders previously placed.

In regard to lumber prices in general, the situation is well summed up by the general sales manager of a western yard who said:

“Because lumber is more costly than it once was there is a disposition to place the blame on those who make and deal in lumber. The average man does not realize that in his lifetime we are passing from an old to a new and utterly different age in respect to lumber. Nobody expects buffalo meat to be as cheap now as in the days of Buffalo Bill, when there were as many wild cattle on the western plains as there are now domestic cattle in the whole country. While the forests are not passing with the dramatic rapidity of the buffalo herds in their last years, they are going and have already disappeared to such an extent that people will inevitably find themselves in a different position with regard to this important material of their daily life, than ever before. Within two decades we have passed from a condition of superabundance of wood to one in which the available supply is no longer equal to the ordinary demand.”

No Pause in Growth of Canadian Building

One of the most encouraging features in Canadian building statistics for the first half of 1923 is the steady expansion which has occurred, month by month, in the value of work performed. Starting with the small total of \$9,840,800 in contracts awarded during January, the figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, show a swiftly rising tide which culminates in the record for June, the latest month under review. The progress of the industry may be set forth as follows: January, \$9,840,000; February, \$13,311,800; March, \$19,954,800; April, \$30,843,800; May, \$40,697,200; June, \$50,674,800.

Analysing the above figures on the basis of locality it appears that Ontario leads conspicuously, accounting as it does for more than 49 per cent. of the \$165,323,200 half-yearly Dominion total as follows: Ontario, \$84,020,600; Quebec, \$53,032,600; British Columbia, \$10,582,600; Manitoba, \$5,842,500; Alberta, \$4,851,100; Saskatchewan, \$2,453,400; Nova Scotia, \$2,276,000; New Brunswick, \$1,925,900; Prince Edward Island, \$338,500.

Dissecting the Dominion half-yearly figures once more, this time from the viewpoint of the type of work undertaken, the forecasts made earlier in the year that 1923 would continue to be a year of exceedingly active home building, are fully borne out. There has also been a marked increase in industrial building as the following totals for six months reveal: Residential, \$50,293,200, or 30.4%; Business, \$47,426,400, or 28.7%; Industrial, \$20,044,100, or 12.2%; Public Works and Utilities, \$47,559,500 or 28.7%.

The price of building materials strengthened as spring advanced, but this seasonal movement seems to have abated. Last month prices

receded somewhat and have probably passed the peak for the present time. There is plenty of mortgage money available and also a fairly substantial supply of building funds. Labor costs remain practically unchanged. A continuance of good business throughout the remainder of 1923 seems very probable. Underlying conditions are sound and the outlook is promising.

During June construction contracts awarded in Canada amounted to \$50,674,800, compared with \$35,620,400 a year ago. Residential building contracts accounted for 24.5% of the June total, and amounted to \$12,191,400. Business building amounted to \$12,758,000, or 25.0%; industrial building, \$6,347,300, or 12.5%; public works and utilities, \$19,378,100, or 38.0%. The value of contemplated new work reported during May was \$55,936,300.

Building Activity Continues Steadily

The complete figures for the building and alteration permits issued by the city architect's department, Toronto, show that June this year fell slightly behind last year's value but the half year was larger than 1922. June this year showed a total of \$4,070,195; and June, 1922, \$4,392,980, a difference of \$322,785. For the half year 1922 had a value of \$17,893,725, and 1923, \$18,087,397, this year having an increase of \$193,672 for the first six months. The following figures show the classification of the various permits for June:

476 brick dwellings, value	\$2,100,000
34 brick and rough cast	83,000
16 frame buildings	32,000
2 small factories	69,000
1 apartment house	30,000
440 garages	170,000
1 separate school	69,000
Stores	830,000
Car barns (Roncesvalles)	275,000

Industry Now Getting in Normal State

Regarding conditions and market outlook on the Pacific Coast a representative Western Lumberman, in a recent interview, took an optimistic view and summarized matters as follows:

"There is a good deal of talk, at the present time, about the peak having been reached and the slump started, but I wish to assure you there is nothing that warrants giving this rumor any credence from our own point of view.

Local building in Vancouver, which is not a prosperous place and has not been for several years, is just as active as it can possibly be. I argue, if this is true in the city of Vancouver and it is possible to find money to do building, to the extent they are doing it in residential homes, in Vancouver, then it surely is possible for any other district to find the money for the same activity in building.

This view is sustained by the amount of dimension that is moving to the Atlantic Seaboard. They are taking it there in shiploads and, while it may be true that structural building and office buildings may be held back on account of the high price of steel and cement and laborers' wages, there is no reason in my mind for us to fear that the dwelling house building will let up at all and I think that the agricultural condition will gradually improve along with industrial activity. To put it in a nutshell, I feel that, for the first time in a great number of years, we are really beginning to get into a normal state. We find that labor seems to be in a more peaceable mood than it has been at any time for years past and I have every reason to feel that we are settling down to a good steady grind, as we used to before the upheaval of the World's War. Our situation is so far improved over anything that has gone in the past that there is no comparison. The ability we have for shipment by water to the Atlantic Seaboard has revolutionized our lumber situation on the Coast and made it possible for us to go to quantity production."

Ticket the Campers New Forest Rule

The Government of New Brunswick has issued a proclamation declaring that people entering the forests of that Province until next November must take out a license to do so. This action brings New Brunswick into line with the Province of Quebec in providing an official check on people who visit forest country for the purpose of "travelling, camping, fishing, picnicking, or other purposes." People who do so must first register with a local warden, game license vendor, or other official authorized to issue permits under the law.

This action is deemed necessary by the Government in order to prevent forest fire damage resulting from the carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of those entering the forest on pleasure bent. The adoption of the registration regulation is not an attempt by the Government to keep people out of the woods or to deprive the fisherman, camper, or hunter of his annual vacation.

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"Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand strips. Size 4¼ x 8½, 110 pages. Price \$2.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1921 edition, price 75c.

"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanation of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Don-1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price \$3.00. ald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price \$5.50.

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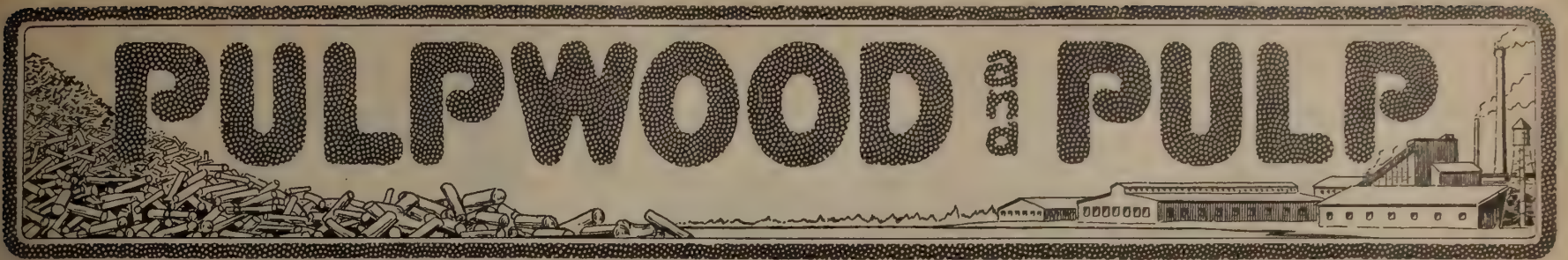
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Pulpwood Embargo May Benefit Settlers

Quebec pulpwood dealers and brokers report very little change in the pulpwood situation. They make the statement that, owing to the plentiful supply of railway cars, the larger part of the wood that had been ordered for their supply for 1923, has been shipped, and expect that the whole will be delivered to the mills by the end of July. The prices are the same as in the month of April, \$20.50, delivered at the New York State mills. Up to the present, with the exception of a few inquiries, there has been very little demand or orders placed by American mills for next year's supply.

Quebec pulpwood dealers, who handle the freehold wood that farmers cut, are commencing to take a deeper and more serious interest. Hon. Mr. Fielding proposes to place an embargo on the export of all Canadian pulpwood. A percentage of these dealers view the embargo proposition with alarm, fearing that it will put them out of business, while the more important section of the dealers with a philosophical turn of mind, maintain that, with the enormous loss of forest resources by fire and the large amount of export to the United States, under these conditions have the Federal Government no other recourse. They contend however, that in the event of an embargo the Government must, and no doubt will, safeguard the small freeholders, by a clause in the legislation, placing a minimum price on the sales of pulpwood which will protect the freeholders from being at the mercy and their property interests exploited by the big Canadian paper and pulp mill concerns. If such a clause is inserted and embodied in the proposed law, they feel that they will be allowed to continue in the business with a fair measure of profit because they will be in a position to sell to the Canadian mills.

Notwithstanding their extensive limit holdings, Canadian mills, anxious to conserve and preserve their holdings for future consumption and having to go into the woods further and further annually for their supply, will naturally purchase the wood cut by the freeholders. They realize that American paper manufacturers are likely to move their mills over to the Canadian sources of wood supply. This would result in a demand from the freeholders for consignments, and, at the same time, develop the country districts in which the American mills would be located. Capital would be brought into Canada and would build new towns and branch railways which would, in the end, benefit Canada. With a stable price fixed by the Government for pulpwood in protection of the farmers and small freeholders, the embargo would, in all probability, turn out a blessing instead of a hardship on the Canadian farmers. It would also put a new and vigorous hope into colonization, arrest the depredation of speculators in the woods, provide for bona fide settlers and be a better protection against the menace of fire and the wholesale destruction of Canadian forests.

Bathurst Co. Wins from Compensation Board

One of the most important verdicts rendered by the New Brunswick Supreme Court, in many years, is that in favor of the Bathurst Company Limited, of Bathurst, N.B., against the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board. The amount involved is \$62,000, two yearly levies, each of \$31,000. The board had levied on the company and the company which controls, a pulp mill, a new paper mill, three saw mills and large tracts of timber and pulp lands, refused to pay the levy. The board instituted court action against the company and the first verdict was in favor of the board. Another court tilt resulted in another verdict for the board.

The company then started action against the board and also appealed against the previous verdicts to the Supreme Court of the province. The result in view of the previous verdicts was somewhat unexpected, particularly by the board members.

The Bathurst Company fought the levies on the following grounds:-

(1) That the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick expended the bulk of the moneys received from levies in expenses of the board and staff rather than payment of claims for compensation.

(2) That the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick was extravagant.

(3) That the principle of the compensation system as adopted by the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick was unfair to employers generally as it placed the entire burden for the upkeep of the Workmen's Compensation Board on the employers, the employee contributing nothing.

(4) That the Bathurst Company, Ltd., is exempt from levies by the board because of a company system of compensation affecting all employees injured while at work for the Bathurst Company Limited.

The verdict in favor of the Bathurst Company Limited, is likely to be appealed by the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick. In fact, according to one report, the appeal will be carried to the Privy Council if necessary.

What Will be Effect at Port Arthur

In reference to the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from private lands which may go into effect owing to Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill having received its third reading at Ottawa, it is stated that the Port Arthur and Fort William district will be greatly affected by the measure.

Every year ships come to Port Arthur for capacity loads of pulpwood taken from the district forests, for shipment to United States mills. There are several large concerns with business offices in Port Arthur carrying on an exclusively export business in pulpwood.

The Thunder Bay district is one of the most valuable pulpwood areas in Canada and from it vast quantities are cut annually but not all of it is for export. The three local mills, the Provincial Paper Mills Co., the Thunder Bay Paper Co. and the Fort William Paper Co. consume many thousands of cords each year and as many more thousands are cut from the forests, driven down the rivers and rafted to Port Arthur where the wood is loaded into American ships for American paper companies.

Elsas Will Have New Kraft Mill

The Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario has awarded the right to cut pulpwood and timber on the area situated in the watershed of the Trout and Chapleau Rivers in the district of Sudbury, comprising an area of 1,049 square miles, to the Continental Wood Products Co., of Elsas, Ont.

The company, of which Philip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Co., New York, Herman Elsas, president of the Continental Paper & Bag Co., New York, and others are directors, have their woods headquarters at Pine, Ont., and their rossing plant at Elsas. The head office of the organization is at 107 St. James St., Montreal.

The prices at which the timber is to be cut are as follows:- White pine, including dues, \$8.76 per M feet, b.m.; red pine \$8.60 per M feet, b.m.; jack pine, \$5.15 per M feet, b.m. if taken out in the log; spruce if taken out in the log, \$7.17 per M feet, b.m.; spruce pulpwood \$1.30 per cord; other classes of pulpwood 70 cents per cord. These rates on pulpwood are a bonus in addition to the dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulp woods.

The Continental Wood Products Co. has deposited \$50,000 with the provincial authorities that they will carry out the agreement as provided by the terms and conditions of sale and erect a kraft pulp mill which will likely be located at Elsas. This mill will cost not less than a million and a half dollars. The daily output will be not less than 75 tons of kraft pulp, and, at least, 100 persons must be employed for ten months in each year. Construction must start within six months and before June next \$500,000 must be expended. The Ontario Government also reserves the right to require the erection of a kraft paper mill of not less than 50 tons capacity per day, and to operate continuously with minimum average daily output of 35 tons.

The area, which the sale involves includes several townships in which there is a considerable growth of tamarac, jack pine,

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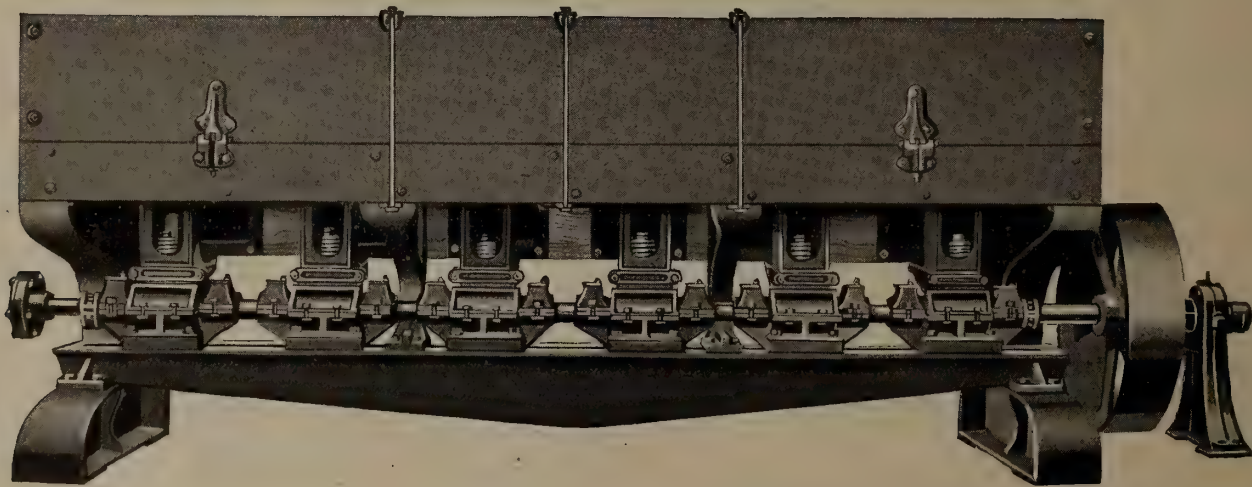


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poplar and other kinds of timber, which have not heretofore been entering largely into the Ontario pulpwood industry. This wood will now be used in the production of kraft pulp and the construction of the plant will solve the problem of the profitable disposal of many miles of timber area at present going to waste. On a certain number of the townships awarded spruce cutting rights have been excluded to make way for a newsprint industry later on.

In addition to the 1,049 square miles of territory which have just been secured by the Continental Wood Products Co., this organization has also freehold lease of several thousands of acres in the vicinity of Elsas which is located on the Canadian National Railways. The wood which will be consumed in the new pulp mill will be floated down the Chapleau and Trout rivers to the Canadian National Railway.

The Continental Wood Products Co. were the only bidders for the limits and the prices obtained are regarded as very fair when all circumstances are taken into consideration.

Quebec Pulpwood Dealers Enter Protest

A delegation composed of a number of Quebec pulpwood dealers recently waited on Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to register a protest against the Government's action in passing the bill calling for an embargo on pulpwood. The delegation laid stress on the fact that if the embargo were enforced it would mean the ruin of their business and would act to the detriment of other businesses as well. Mr. Lapointe said that he would be glad to present their demands to the Government at Ottawa, but he asked them to prepare the protest in writing. A petition was therefore drawn up and this will be signed by the pulpwood merchants and other parties concerned.

Firms are Adding More Barking Drums

The Canadian Barking Drum Co., Limited, of Toronto, of which B. Branch is manager, report business as being very active at the present time. Recently an order was received from the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que., for two 10 x 47-foot drums, while the Matagami Pulp & Paper Co., Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., have also placed an order for two 10 x 30-foot drums. These will be added by the firm to the present installation of two drums, making four in all. Recent orders from the United States include one, 10 x 30-foot drum for the Tomahawk Kraft Paper Co., Tomahawk, Wis., and one, 10 x 20-foot drum for the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Piedmont, W. Va.

What the Proposed Embargo May Do

The Government Bill empowering the Governor-General in Council to prohibit the export of pulpwood has been carried. Discussing it from the point of one interested in the production of newsprint, an official of one of the largest companies in the Province of Quebec expressed doubts as to whether it would be possible to carry out effectively such prohibition. He stated his belief that the purpose would be more efficiently served by a law putting a tax of say \$5 a cord on the wood exported. This would, of course, restrict the export to a certain extent but it would raise a substantial revenue on what was sold. While some American mills would be unable to pay such a tax, in other instances the profits were sufficient to still leave a margin. His objection to the prohibition was mainly based on the view that it would force many American newsprint mills to locate on this side. He admitted that this looked like an unusual objection, as such mills would give more employment here. On the other hand it must not be overlooked that Canada was already well supplied with mills, and that new ones would immensely increase the production of newsprint, with the result that the newsprint industry would be subjected to greater competition. So that while there would be more labour employed, and our pulpwood resources consumed at a far greater rate, there was, on the other side, the almost certainty that the newsprint companies would be under the burden of ruinous competition, with a general disturbance of that industry.

An export tax was not subject to such an objection. It would not invite reprisals, for the reason that the States were practically bound to come here for a substantial part of their newsprint supply. It would also give the farmers a wider market than under a prohibition law, and would enable them to obtain better prices.

Bay Sulphite Co. Will Cut Much Wood

The Bay Sulphite Co., of Chandler, Que., state that their sawmill is leased this year and the lessees are cutting all cedar logs into shingles. The Bay Sulphite Co. are turning all their wood into sulphite pulp. They plan to cut 93,000 cords of wood this season

which will be required to keep their pulp plant in operation for the next twelve months. T. A. V. Tremblay, F. E., is the manager of the woods department of the company, whose operations are carried on in Gaspé County.

So far as wages of men in the camps are concerned axemen in the Gaspé district are getting from \$50 to \$55 a month which is an advance of about 18 per cent. over last year. Oats have gone up slightly in price and the probabilities are that hay will be selling in Chandler around \$25 to \$30 a ton.

New Pulpwood Company Incorporated

The Atlantic Pulpwood Co., Limited, was recently incorporated under the Companies' Act of the province of New Brunswick, for the purpose of carrying on business in pulpwood and timber lines. The company represents a combination of the business formerly carried on by W. Roy Smith and Grey B. N. Keith, both of whom have been engaged in the pulpwood business in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively for several years. The company proposes to handle cargo as well as rail shipment wood, and has its head office in St. John and a branch office at Annapolis Royal. The authorized capitalization of the new company is \$49,000.

Establishes World Record for Construction

Angus McLean, president and general manager of the Bathurst Co., Limited, Bathurst, N.B., and John Ball, manager of the pulp and paper department of the same company, recently paid a visit to New York. While in that city at their office, 41 East 42nd St., they were interviewed by L. D. Post, proprietor of the "Paper Mill," New York, who publishes the following under the pen name of "Derb," which will be read with much interest:

"You gentlemen look pretty happy, and I would like to know why."

Mr. McLean looked at Mr. Ball, winked and said, "You tell him, John."

Mr. Ball looked at Mr. McLean, and he looked at me, kept right on smiling and said:

"Well, Derb, we sort of think that we have established a world's record for mill construction."

"Good," I replied. "What are the facts?"

"Exactly six months and two weeks after we broke ground, we had our new ground pulp mill completed and in actual operation on a commercial basis."

"That sure sounds like a record," I replied. "How big is the mill?"

"We are making eighty tons of ground wood in twenty-four hours."

"That sounds like a pretty nice mill," I said. "How many grinders have you?"

"We have four magazine grinders, built by the Waterous Engine Works, five wet machines, six thickeners and six rotary screens. All of this equipment was built for us by the Waterous people."

"Well, what about the news print mill?"

"We expect to have our news print mill running by July 15."

"How many machines?" I asked.

"Why, we are installing one now and there will be another later on."

"How big is the machine and what make?"

"The machine is 160 inches wide, made by Walmsley and will run at a speed of about eight hundred feet a minute making sixty tons of news print paper per day."

"And you say new buildings were erected for this ground wood and news print mill?"

"Yes, sir, all of skeleton steel and hydro stone concrete brick which we made right on the job. The machine room is ninety feet by three hundred feet, the finishing room is ninety feet by two hundred and fifty feet and the ground wood mill two hundred feet by one hundred and twenty feet, two stories high."

"How is your water power?"

"We have ten thousand horse power developed and which is mighty important; we have five thousand square miles of timberland all within easy reach of our mill."

"That mill is located on tide water, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir, the boats can come right up to our door and bring the paper over an all-water route to either New York or Chicago."

"What else are you doing in Bathurst?"

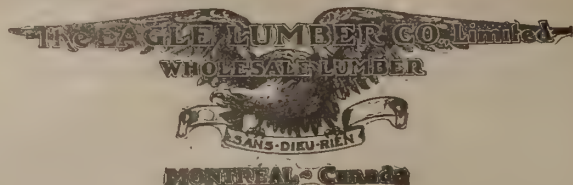
"We are increasing the capacity of our sulphate pulp mill from fifty to seventy-five tons daily."

"Who supervised the construction of the new mill in this record breaking time?"

"I did, and Hardy S. Ferguson was the consulting engineer."

"How long have you been with Bathurst, Mr. Ball?"

"About a year and a half."



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Edgings

J. C. D. Martin, Limitee, Montreal, is a new concern recently incorporated to operate in the preparation of timber and lumber. Capital \$49,000.

Hanley-Clarke Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal, is a new company recently formed to deal in lumber, shingles and pulpwood. Capital \$49,000.

Martin B. Reed, of Boston, Mass., president of the Atlantic Lumber Co., spent a few days in Toronto recently with J. W. Jacobson, Ontario representative of the firm.

Monks & Co., Quebec, P.Q., have been granted a charter to carry on in all its branches a lumber, timber, pulp, and pulpwood business. The capital stock is \$25,000.

W. W. Allen & Son, Middleton, N. S., are contemplating the erection of a sawmill. The new unit will have attached to it seven dry rooms and will be of concrete block construction. The dimensions are 45 x 85 feet.

J. P. Dupuis, of J. P. Dupuis, Limited, and president of the Montreal district of the Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, has just returned from a visit to the Gaspé Peninsula and Bathurst, N. B.

The National Pulp Corporation, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., was recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in pulpwood. Capital \$800,000. Judson Culp and O. A. McPherson, both of Hamilton, are two of the incorporators.

W. Norman Fox, sec.-treas. of Edward Clark & Sons, Limited, and Mrs. Fox have returned from an extended motor trip through the Adirondack Mountains, Lake Champlain district, the Maine Coast and other scenic routes throughout the New England States.

Kent Ockley, Limited, of Toronto, who are wholesalers of hardwood flooring, doors, sash, interior trim, etc., have opened an office at 46 Main st. West, Hamilton, Ont., which is in charge of Nelson Roycroft. The company have already developed quite a large business in the Ambitious City.

A charter has been granted the F. Villeneuve Lumber Co., Limited, of Walkerville, Ont. The authorized capital stock is \$40,000. F. Villeneuve who is at the head of the newly incorporated company has been in the lumber business for many years and associated with him are L. J. Walter and T. J. Villeneuve.

From the financial standpoint airplane control of British Columbia forests has been a failure and will be undertaken this summer only on a small scale, if at all, officials of the forestry department declare. Only one machine is available now and this will be used in cases of emergency only.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will co-operate with the Federal Government in exhibiting productions of the pulp and paper industry at the British Empire Exposition to be held in London next year. The companies are to be invited to send samples which will be suitable for the export trade.

Lightning caused a forest fire which destroyed 1,500 acres of timber lands on the Southwest Miramichi River, near Napadoggan, N. B., a divisional point on the transcontinental division of the Canadian National railways, according to reports reaching the department of lands and mines.

A charter has been granted to D. Kemp Edwards, Limited, to carry on the business of lumber, saw and planing millers and manufacturers of woodenware, etc., with headquarters in Ottawa and a capital stock of \$150,000. David Kemp Edwards is at the head of the new organization.

The tug "Reliance" of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., Sault Ste. Marie, which foundered in Lake Superior last December off the coast of Lizard Island, has been refloated and brought back to the Soo where repairs will be made and the "Reliance" again put in service.

A. Mortimer Clark, son of Alfred Clark, of Toronto, president of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, has joined the inspecting staff of the firm and is now on duty at Mont Laurier, Que. His entrance into the lumber ranks marks the third generation of the family identified with the hardwood industry.

H. U. Grierson, of the Comrie-Grierson Lumber Co., Scarboro Junction, Ont., says business has been very good this season in the Toronto suburb. The Kingston Road vicinity around Scarboro is the scene of considerable building activity at present. The Comrie-Grierson Lumber Co. are a new concern who have been operating at

Scarboro Junction only a few months. They are becoming acquainted very rapidly with the needs of the trade and are well satisfied with their location. They carry a complete line of wood building materials and are located on the main line of the G.T.R.

Charles O. Maus, of South Bend, Ind., spent a few days recently in Toronto calling upon the members of the trade, and reports that the outlook for fall business is good. Mr. Maus is opening up branch offices in Winnipeg and Montreal. Walter McBean of Toronto, is his representative in Ontario.

The special reforestation committee of Grey County Council, at the June session, recently reported in favor of entering into a reforestation scheme for the county, but the Council, after considerable discussion, filed the report for future reference. The scheme would embrace 1,000 acres to cost \$10,000 and alternative suggestions were the purchase of 190 acres and then 90 acres, but these were dropped.

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co. are rebuilding their wood room at Iroquois Falls and making an up-to-date installation at a large expense. At the present time they have four Canadian barking drums located outside the wood room. These will be removed to the wood room, together with the four new drums which were recently furnished by the Canadian Barking Drum Co., Toronto.

The Star Lumber Co., Limited, with a capital stock of \$20,000 and head office at St. Joseph de Beauce, Que., has been granted a provincial charter to carry on a general lumber and timber business. Among the incorporators are E. Farrell, of St. Joseph, O. Sylvain, Ste. Rose, and Edward J. Farrell, of St. Fabien de Panet, district of Beauce.

The boiler house of the Dymont-Baker Lumber Co., Limited, London, Ont., became ignited recently. For a short time the flames spread to the adjoining buildings. Prompt work on the part of the firemen saved the property of the company from complete destruction. The damage, which was principally to the boiler house, is estimated at \$5,000. The fire had not impeded in any way the work of the plant.

The value of the aeroplane in fighting forest fires is emphasized in the report of the air board covering the year 1922, tabled in the House of Commons, Ottawa, recently. "Thousands of square miles of timber have been saved by the use of the aeroplane," states the report. "During the season, seventy-six fires were spotted by commercial aircraft and put out."

A recent despatch from Iron Mountain, Mich., says that the Ford Motor Co. has contracted with Fielding Bros., of the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for 50 million feet of logs, mostly hardwood to be shipped to the Ford Sawmill at L'Anse, work on the contract will start at once and it will take five years to complete it. The logs will be cut near Goulais Bay, Ont., and the first shipment will be despatched in November.

The saw mill owned by William Selkirk, of Warsaw, 14 miles from Peterboro, Ont., was burned to the ground recently after being struck by lightning. The building had been built only 15 years and contained at the time of the fire several hundred dollars worth of carpenters' tools. A new engine and a canoe were also destroyed. Some of the lumber near the building was saved, but a large quantity was lost. No insurance was carried on the building or contents.

J. B. Pearce passed away recently in Norwood, Ont., aged 82 years. He was the first reeve of that village and for many years occupied a seat in the County Council. The late Mr. Pearce was a former president of the Pearce Co., of Marmora, who are well known in the lumber arena and for a long time past had been postmaster of Norwood. He was one of the moving spirits in the construction of the Trent Canal, and was prominently identified with the Good Roads Movement.

Lumbering operations are to be carried on during the summer months in several parts of New Brunswick, although it has been the custom to cut the logs and haul them during the winter months. During last spring the heavy snow in the southern portion of the province made it necessary to curtail the cut, and several operators found themselves without sufficient logs to keep their mills running during the summer. In order to supply their wants in this direction, several firms will have logging crews in the woods for the summer.

The Worthington Pump & Machinery Co., which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States is considering the establishment of a subsidiary concern in order to take care of the Canadian market. The new organization will be known as the Worthington Pump Co. of Canada, and negotiations are progressing between the city of Toronto and the company which are likely to be completed before the end of the year. It is understood that the plans include the absorption of the present Canadian agency, the Storey Pump & Equipment Co. and effecting arrangements with another machinery company in Toronto for the manufacture for the Canadian trade of Worthington products especially pumps and mining machinery.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

PENETANG, ONTARIO

Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
Save You Freight

TORONTO OFFICE 10 PARLIAMENT STREET

F. H. Horning M 2170

McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

FOR SALE

5	cars	5/8 x 4" & wdr.	Log Run Spruce.
3	"	5/8 x 3"	" " "
1	"	5/8 x 4"	" " "

Random lengths, Rough, Dry.

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Serving U. S. Requirements with Canadian Lumber



Hot pond connected with plant of one of the leading Canadian manufacturers engaged in manufacturing for United States buyers

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH
Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander
10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter-Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in
**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

**JOHNSON LUMBER
CO. INC.**
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market
for Eastern Spruce, Lath
and Lumber, by rail and by
vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

and Sell

**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

SEVERAL BLOCKS OF 5/4' &
THICKER, MOSTLY 8, 10 &
12/4. PROMPT SHIPMENTS
& PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Stilwell-Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**

530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

Mill Representatives
HIGH GRADE HARDWOODS

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE
Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all ¾" x 1½"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

We are in the Market for

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Birch, Maple,
Basswood and Ash, green or seasoned,
also Spruce and Pine Lath

Eureka Lumber Co. 562 Broadway,
Albany, N. Y.

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

*"We would like to represent two
good Ontario Hardwood Man-
ufacturers in this territory."*

E. G. Brownlee
Germantown, Phila.
209 Cliveden Avenue

WANTED

Canadian Spruce Lath, in
car load quantities, direct
from manufacturers on
Philadelphia rate of de-
livery.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.
Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

WANTED

8/4 and 12/4 No. 1
Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

*Will inspect and pay cash
when loaded*

Powell Lumber & Timber Corp.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

W. A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

WANTED HEMLOCK SLABS

*four ft. Lengths
Free from bark*

Ray E. Greer & Bro.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

FOR SALE

51 Timber Limits on Vancouver Island, B. C.
Early selection. Estimate over One Billion One
Hundred Million Ft. Silver Fir, Hemlock, Cedar
and Spruce. Ideal location. Splendid harbors.
Good timber. Will sell at a very reasonable
price.

John C. Spry 108 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

The
Northern Lumber Co.
Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

More Timber Berths are Sold

The Department of Lands and Forests recently announced that Messrs. Grant & Dunn of Latchford, Ont., are the successful bidders for certain timber berths lately put up for sale. They secure a tract of forest in the township of Barr, south and west of the Montreal River, 11 1/3 miles in area, paying for the timber which consists entirely of red and white pine, \$15.53 per 1,000 feet. They also secure a tract in the township of Kitson in the Timagimi Forest Reserve, 4 1/2 square miles in extent, paying the following prices: Red and white pine, \$13.53; jack pine \$10.75; spruce \$12.25; poplar and basswood, \$8; other timber, \$7.25; ties, 25 cents; spruce pulp, \$1.60; other pulp 80 cents; cedar posts, less than 20 feet, 23 cents; less than 30 feet, 50 cents; less than 40 feet 80 cents; less than 50 feet, \$1.25; over 50 feet, \$1.75. Crown dues in all cases are included.

Closes the Bush to All Parties

The Abitibi Transportation & Navigation Co. Limited Iroquois Falls, Ont., have issued an order that no pleasure parties are allowed on the right of way or other property of the company. This will shut out hunters, fishermen, picnic, camping parties and others. The action was taken owing to the danger from forest fires at the present time and the dry weather early in the season.

The Abitibi Company have quantities of prepared pulpwood in the bush which they are naturally bound to protect from fire risk by taking every precautionary method possible. No employee of the company can travel over the railway without a permit and then only with formal permission and despatched instructions from headquarters.

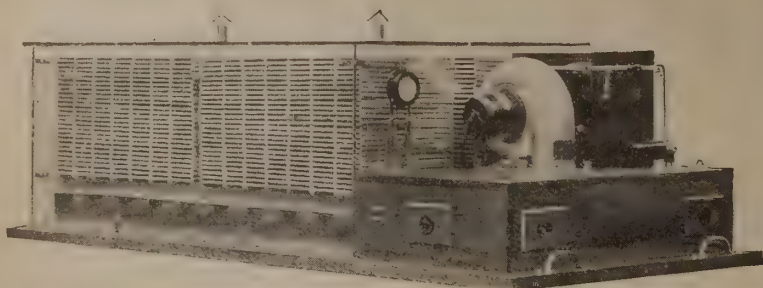
Will Canada Get Too Many Mills?

The views of men connected with the Canadian pulp and paper industry on the prohibition of the export of pulpwood are to a large extent influenced by considerations which have little or no bearing on the merits of the subject. These considerations have relation to the affiliation with American pulp and paper companies. While American capital is largely invested in the Canadian industry, the main interest of those investors is on the other side of the border. Such men desire that American mills should continue to have free access to Canada's raw materials; they have been forced to build plants on this side of the line and are opposed to any further pressure which might result in other mills being transferred to Canada.

The other side to the controversy is that the Dominion is losing every year enormous sums by allowing its wood to be exported as raw material. Canada is the logical country for the production of pulp and paper and there is no reason why it should supply the essential portion of the product to be manufactured into the furnished article, thus losing millions of dollars which would otherwise be spent in employing Canadian labor.

At the same time there are those who fear that the construction of additional mills in this country will mean increased competition in newsprint, because of the larger production, and that the industry will be demoralized by reason of over development. There are already signs that in the near future Canada will be manufacturing more than the market can absorb and it is argued that, if American companies are compelled to come here, there is certain to be a drop in price.

The Federal Government has promised to safeguard the interests of the farmers and settlers by allowing them to export the wood



*Model Dry Kiln located in the Research Laboratory of the
B. F. Sturtevant Co.*

Economies in Mill Operation

The Sturtevant Dry Kiln introduces several important economies into mill operation, because it speeds drying without degrade, reduces freight bills and quickens turnover.

The uniform temperature and steady flow of air throughout the Sturtevant Kiln eliminates excess moisture and ensures **thorough** drying of every piece of lumber.

Ask for folder 601

Sturtevant



B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
of Canada, Ltd.

MONTREAL — GALT — TORONTO

Edgings

A. J. Morris, lumberman, has opened an office at 304 Manning Chambers, Toronto.

L. J. Linton, of the Linton Lumber Co., Toronto, accompanied by his wife and family, is spending a holiday among the Thousand Islands.

J. Taylor and Son, timber merchants of Preston, England, were in Toronto recently and also visited several sawmills in the Sudbury district.

Tunk Bros., Limited, Bothwell, Ont., were recently incorporated to operate sawmills and to manufacture all kinds of lumber and wood products. Capital \$25,000.

Ray B. Maxson, of the Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., who are specialists in hardwood, spent a few days in Toronto recently calling upon his friends in the trade.

Dyment-Baker Lumber Co., 309 Bathurst St., London, Ont., have started work on repairs to their boiler shavings bins and mill interior which were damaged by fire recently.

The Sheppard & Gill Lumber Co., of Toronto, have acquired additional property on the south side of Wrenson Road, which was recently purchased from H. M. Cudmore.

G. Mason, head of the firm of G. Mason & Co., Midland, Ont., arrived recently from Manchester, England, on a visit to the Canadian plant of which W. H. Nelson is general-manager.

S. Anglin Co., Limited, Kingston, Ont., was recently granted a provincial charter to take over the business of S. Anglin & Co., and to deal in all kinds of building supplies. Capital \$225,000.

D. Rogers' sawmill at Cloverdale, B. C., was recently rebuilt and is now busy operating, turning out principally ties and dimension stock. A spur track was recently put into the mill from the Great Northern Railway.

May Island Land & Lumber Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q., was recently organized to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber and pulpwood. Capital \$100,000. Ernest Sylvestre and C. Picard, both of Sherbrooke, are two of the incorporators.

H. W. Guettler, of Chicago, Ill., president of the Canadian Barking Drum Co., accompanied by his wife and son, sailed recently for Europe. Mr. Guettler will visit a number of the pulp and paper mills in Great Britain, France, Sweden and other countries.

Westminster Mill Co., Limited, of New Westminster, B. C., recently purchased seven shingle machines. Three of these are motor driven and are at the new Brunette mills, and the other four are at Lulu Island plant where replacements are being made.

Hon. E. A. Smith, of Shediac, N. B., is now busy sawing lumber for the export trade, and says that he finds the English market more stable at the present time than the United States. Mr. Smith is a former Minister of Lands and Mines for the province of New Brunswick.

McGibbon, Limited, of Sarnia, Ont., report that business is very good at the present time and that considerable building is going on in that section. The steamer "Nico" recently discharged a large cargo of hemlock at the McGibbon dock and several other shipments are expected a little later in the season.

The demand for dressed lumber has been unprecedented owing to the large number of new houses that are being built in Chatham. The houses that are being built this year are of a semi-bungalow type and are a much better class than that of former years, the designs for 1923 being particularly attractive.

British Columbia is threatened with early depletion of its yellow pine forests. There is probably 35 years' supply of yellow pine of all grades and only 10 to 15 years' supply of merchantable timber of the quality being cut at the present time. These facts are revealed in a report just made public by the forest of lands.

W. B. W. Armstrong, formerly secretary to the B. C. Loggers' Association, and recently a log broker of Vancouver, has been chosen as secretary of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association, his appointment having been made lately. Mr. Armstrong, who succeeds James A. G. Hart in office, has assumed his new duties.

A fire tank car has just been put into commission on the Abitibi Railway between Cochrane and Hughes. The idea is to provide protection for the road, especially the trestles and bridge. The car has two tanks on it and with a capacity of 3,500 gals. each, or 7,000 gals. in all. It is equipped with a pump driven by a 4-1/2 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine and carries about 2,000 feet of hose.

The pump is used both to fill the tanks and to discharge them. The pump will draw 25 to 50 gals. per minute against 85 lb. pressure. The tank car is hitched on just behind the engine, so that it is available anytime on short notice.

A. S. Boyer, who for the past nine years has been with the William Shirton Lumber Co., Dunnville, Ont., has formed a partnership with E. Honsberger. They are launching a retail lumber business in Waterloo and have been busy erecting sheds, office, etc.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., which was held recently Mr. Lyons, president of that organization, predicted for the Soo in the near future the greatest industrial activity that it has ever known. Mr. Lyons urged, among other things, that the export of hardwoods should be prohibited.

All the lumber mills of the Campbellton, N.B., district closed down recently while the crews of men were fighting forest fires along the New Brunswick and Quebec border. The last of the Campbellton mills to shut down was the Shives Lumber Co. who sent 200 men to fight a menacing blaze across the interprovincial boundary in Quebec for which assistance had been asked.

One hundred and four thousand Canadian school boys have been banded into an army of guards to watch for and prevent forest fires in the Dominion this year, according to an announcement made by the Canadian Forestry Association. The new organization, which is known as the Young Canadians' Forest League will, it is expected save several million dollars' worth of timber from fire ravages.

The boom in timber in British Columbia continues to gain in momentum, according to government returns of the industry for the month of May. During that period the Government revenue from timber licenses, hand loggers' fees, sales, scale and royalty, amounted to \$245,431. For May 1922 the total was \$249,909 and for May 1921 the figure was \$108,011.

Fire destroyed a saw mill and considerable quantity of lumber belonging to D. C. McLean at East Lake Ainslie, N.S. The blaze originated from a spark from the engine, and alighting on material covered with waste oil, quickly ignited. Although a number of men employed in the mill attempted to extinguish the fire, it spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to salvage anything within the building. There was no insurance on the property.

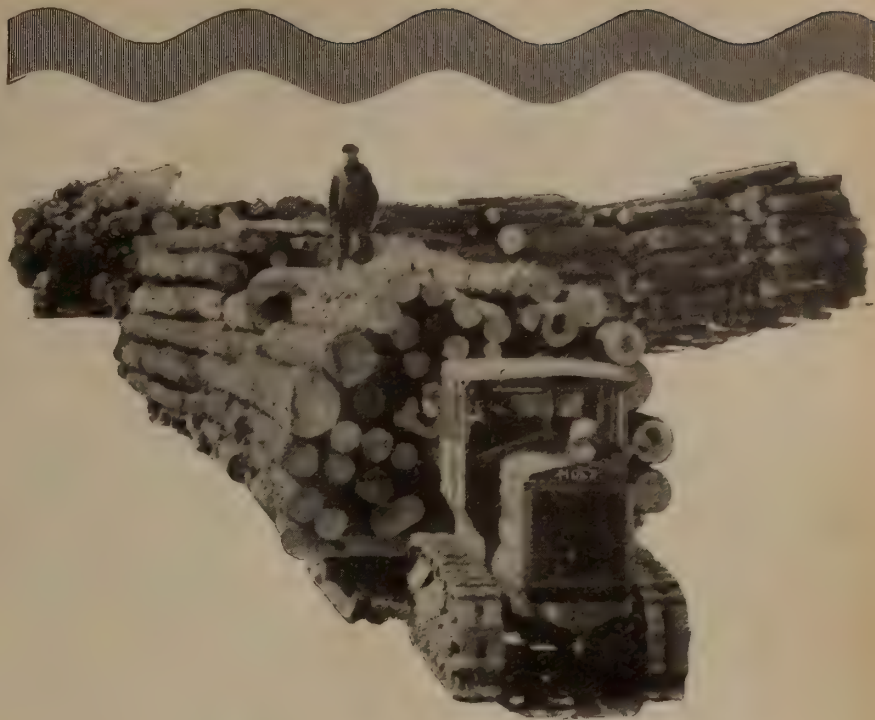
An annual grant of \$5,000 for three successive years for the purpose of conducting investigation and experimental re-seeding of burned and cut-over timber lands in New Brunswick has been made available by the Advisory Council of Scientific Research of Canada. Representative areas of not less than ten acres each will be selected in different climatic conditions on which the experimental work will be conducted.

E. C. Parsons, who for the past three years has been on the sales staff of the Toronto office of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Limited, has become associated with R. G. Chesbro, wholesale lumberman, of Toronto, and will look after Western Ontario, specializing in B.C. forest products. J. A. Stewart, who for a considerable time has been attached to the Fraser Mills office of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., has arrived in Toronto and will be identified with L. D. Barclay, Eastern sales manager of the company.

A big increase in production for the first five months of this year has been the most notable feature in the lumber business stated, Sylvester Hadley of the C. & J. Hadley Lumber Company, of Chatham, Ont., in discussing the present industrial situation. This increase in business has also materially increased the payroll, thus providing more work for the men of Chatham. In discussing the trend of industrial affairs as affecting the local industry Mr. Hadley stated that more cars of lumber were unloaded from January 1st to May 1st of this year than for the whole of last year.

James W. Sewall of Old Town, Maine and Washington, D.C., whose business of timber cruising, mapping, and local appraisal usually reflects the condition of the lumber and pulpwood trade, reports the highest activity in his work since 1917. From his northern office Mr. Sewall has crews at work, not only in Maine, but in Vermont, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. His organization has looked over about a million and a half acres so far this year, and new work is coming in every week, with no present signs of any let up. Mr. Sewall feels that this augurs well for at least the immediate future.

Kenny S. White was recently appointed sales manager of the sash, door, hardwood flooring and trim department of the Boake Mfg. Co., Toronto. He is a thoroughly partical man who has had an extended experience in the lumber line. For a score of years he was with the Gilmour Co., Trenton, and later with Mr. Boake for three years, after which he was Canadian representative for the Paine Lumber Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., selling their doors in all parts of the Dominion. Mr. White was for some time with the Seaman, Kent Co. and is well known in the trade.



POWER!

The "Caterpillar"* Logger has no equal for power, sure traction, rugged endurance, and low cost of operation. Its design and construction are the result of Holt's long experience and exact knowledge of all the different conditions and requirements encountered in hauling logs and pulpwood over snow and ice roads, and all other conditions in Northern lumbering.

The "Caterpillar's" record for actual accomplishment is of vital interest to every Northern lumber and pulpwood manufacturer. On the operations of The Abitibi Power & Paper Company, The Mount Murray Woodlands Corporation, The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, The Great Northern Paper Company, and many others, the "Caterpillar" Logger has proved its ability to continuously haul heavier loads and at lower cost than can be hauled by any other machine or method.

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Grand Falls, Newfoundland, say—

"Your Mr. Davis is about to return after being with us during the winter months in charge of our 2 "Caterpillar" Tractors, and I am unable to let him go without a few lines thanking you for sending a type of man such as Mr. Davis.

"No doubt he has reported to you the very successful tractor operations just finished in which we hauled 11,000 cords with our 2 "Caterpillars", and with only a ¾ hour holdup for any trouble from December 19, 1922, to April 14, 1923. Our tractors averaged 15 hours per day, and we only lost 1 day, Sundays included, because of bad weather.

"On one trip over a snow and plowed road, the "Caterpillar" Logger hauled 9 sets of sleds containing 57 cords and 1 cord horns. The "Caterpillar" pulled the load over 4 miles without any help, took all the curves, and tracked very well, time 2.15 hours, and kept back all loads going down grade. Total weight 130 tons including sleds."

The latest "Caterpillar" Logger contains new features of strength and operating convenience, making it farther in the lead than ever before. Our unequalled service facilities are at the instant command of every Canadian owner. Investigate the "Caterpillar" Logger now and plan for your 1923-1924 operations.

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, Limited

1109 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal, P.Q.

Telephone Uptown 1504

Complete service stocks in all principal lumbering districts.

CATERPILLAR
H O L T

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

WE are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-T.f.

Wanted

Ten carloads of good No. 1 Common and Better 4/4 White winter cut Basswood. For further particulars, apply to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-T.f.

Wanted—Birch

and other Hardwoods suitable for the U. S. trade, graded or log run. Cash as loaded. Give loading point and full description together with estimated grades. Wallace H. Partridge, Inc., Springfield, Mass. 5-T.f.

Wanted

10M' to 100M' 1½" and 2" Hard Maple. All sound plank accepted and measured full that contain one clear cutting 5" wide by 8' long. Advise at once price f.o.b. your loading point, and amount you can furnish. Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 13-16

Slabs, Bundled Edgings and Cordwood Wanted

State quantity, when cut and price asked. W. H. FARRELL LUMBER AND FUEL LIMITED. 481 West Marion St., Toronto. 11-14

Cord Wood, Hard Slab Wood, Soft Slab Wood, Wanted

State quantity and quality, if dry and where situated. Price asked deliveries beginning September or October.

THOMAS DUNN & COMPANY,
406 Aylwin St.,
Montreal, P.Q.
14-15

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼" and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract. Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1¼" x 3¼" in multiple lengths of 9" as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1¼" x 2½" x 49" and 1" x 3½" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1¼" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3½" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1¼" x 1½" x 48" and 1" x 3½" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1½" and 1¾" in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Cedar Shingles, N.B. Standard 16", in all grades. Shipments in carloads, all one grade or assorted. Stadacona Box Co., 61 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 13-18

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

Spruce and Cedar Lath (dry).
D. I. WARREN,
Warren, Ont.
14-15-16

For Sale

Slack barrel and keg material by the carload. R. J. Miller, Blacklands, Siding, N.B. 8-14

For Sale

Forty Thousand Feet Kiln dried Hardwood Flooring. Factory and Better grade. Ready to lay. Write for prices: Reasonable. Hall Bros. Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

One carload two inch Hemlock planks, air-dried; two carloads of basswood to be cut to order; one carload birch hearts 6" x 6" 6" x 8", 4" x 8". McMillan & Arnold, Lower Ireland, Que. 14

Lumber for Sale

One car load 4/4 Brown Ash No. C. & B.
Four car loads 4/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C. & B.
Three car loads 4/4 Basswood No. 2 C. & B.
Three car loads 4/4 No. 3 common Ash and Elm, mostly Elm.
Dry stock, prompt shipment.

KNIGHT-WHALEY CO.,
Guelph, Ont.
14

Machinery Wanted

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

One C3 Yates Moulder, practically new. R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Ltd., Toronto. 13-16

For Sale

17 x 16 Twin Robb Engine. A1 condition
THE SMITH FOUNDRY CO. LTD.,
Fredericton, N.B. 14

For Sale

Second Hand—Moulders, Flooring Machines, Timber Sizers, Surfacer, Planers and Matchers, Motors, Chamfer and Rabbit machines. Box 283, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale

Yates 108 Moulder, 10" x 6" good condition. Immediate shipment from New Brunswick, Price \$1,000. Box 297, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

For Sale

one steam engine two cylinders upright 10" x 16" Waterous make nearly new, would exchange for variety lathe or planer and matcher. McMillan & Arnold, Lower Ireland, Que. 14

Corliss Engine for Sale

An E. Leonard & Sons 18" x 36" horizontal 175 H.P. Corliss Steam Engine; heavy duty frame and out bearing; 12" x 24" band wheel and ball governor; in first class condition. Will sell at a bargain. The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont. 13-16

For Sale

Entire equipment of up-to-date Wood-working Plant. Machines, shafting, belting, pulleys, engine, boilers, etc., in first class condition, individual or collective sale. Must be sold quickly. Send inquiries or personal inspection invited. Phone, wire, or write, "Midland Woodworkers Limited", Box 727, Phone 37, Midland, Ontario. 14-15

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Boilers, Engines, Steam Pumps, Etc.

1—72" x 18' Robb Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
1—72" x 18' Waterous Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
Both the above built for 125 lbs. working pressure.
1—18" x 20" Leonard-Tangye Steam Engine.
1—13" x 14" Robb Armstrong Automatic Steam Engine.
1—8" x 12" x 15" Matheson Tandem Compound Steam Engine.
1—5" x 5" Plain Vertical Steam Engine.
1—6" x 4" x 7" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.
1—9" x 5" x 10" Worthington Duplex Steam Pump.
1—12" x 7" x 12" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.
1—18" x 10" x 12" Worthington Duplex Steam Underwriters' Fire Pump.
1—No. 6 Sheldon Universal Steam Trap, Piping, Fittings, etc.
All the above in first class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write, FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents, Bridgewater, N.S. 14-15

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 204, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-14

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, married, 35 years of age, is open for engagement. Books, costs, financing, credits, collections. At present employed. Thoroughly competent and capable office manager. Apply Box 270, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-15

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly competent office manager with 20 years experience, capable of handling books, financing, collections, financial statements, etc., at present employed but desirous of advancement, seeks responsible position. Apply Box 302, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumber company. Eighteen years experience logging, river-driving, sawmilling, etc., or would take charge of bush operations for pulp company. First class references. Box 268 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11 T.f.

WANTED A POSITION as accountant in Logging operations understand thoroughly, buying of supplies and paying men and system of keeping camp books, in present position fifteen years, reason of changing, limits cut over. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 299, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-18

Situations Vacant

WANTED: Experienced Filer, about four months work. Apply Box 306, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-16

WANTED—Capable experienced assistant mill foreman. In reply state age, nationality, experience and salary desired. Apply box 280, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-14

WANTED—Capable mill yard foreman, one able to take entire charge of the piling of lumber and loading of cars, together with other duties customary for saw mill yard foreman. In reply state age, nationality, experience and salary desired. Apply Box 281, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-14

SAWYER—Spare for three fast double cut, steam feed band mills. Must be able to saw both right and left, also act as spare man on saw floor. No one without experience in big mill need apply. Give reference and full particulars first letter. Gillies Bros. Limited, Braeside, Ont. 12-14

EXPERIENCED Lumber-Salesman

WANTED
AT ONCE

TERRITORY:—

TORONTO and EAST

TERRY-NICHOLSON-CATES,
LIMITED

Successors to
Terry and Gordon
Limited

704 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO

14

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, married, is open for engagement. Opening and closing books, costs, financing, credits, collections. At present employed. Thoroughly competent and capable office manager. Apply Box 317, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-17

Business Chances

For Sale

Complete Heavy Portable Sawmill. First-class condition. Hall Bros., Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

For Sale or for Rent

Fully equipped lumber yard, saw and planing mill, splendid locality in Toronto, or would incorporate. Present partnership being dissolved owing to illness. Box 316, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

At Port Credit, flourishing lumber business and well equipped planing mill. No better locality on the Toronto-Hamilton Highway. Big turnover. Poor health reason for selling. THOMSON BROS. Port Credit, Ont. 14

Pulp and Paper Mill Site

Beg to offer the best paper and pulp mill site there is in the world, right between Quebec Harbor Commission property connected with C.P.R. and C.N.R. Railroads, and St. Lawrence River transportation. 40 acres of area and deep water wharf, the property called INDIAN COVE. No tax and plenty of cheap power already developed. Apply to Quebec Lumber Co., 85 St. Peter St., Quebec. 14-17

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery, Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber.

also

Small two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

Sawmill for Sale

Complete small mill.
75 horse-power engine.
80 horse-power boiler.
60-foot stack.

Lane carriage, 32-foot log beam, 3 combination dogs, 1 green mountain dog, 52-inch saw, roller, gage etc.

1 patent edger with 18-inch inserted saws, 2 trimmers, 28-inch saws, ladders, arbours and hinges complete.

1 combined lath machine and bolter.
Sawdust carrier, consisting of light driving gears, shaft and 60 feet of No. 103 chain, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.
All belting practically new, only run one short season.

This mill is at Kemptville, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia on the side of the main road about 12 miles from the railroad. It is for sale as it lies at the bargain price of \$3,300.

Ralph P. Bell

Timberlands & Pulpwood,
Post Office Box 1081
Halifax, Nova Scotia.
12-15

Miscellaneous**480 Acres Standing Pulpwood and Timber**

Ware Township. W. A. Allen, Home Bank Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. 14-15

Consignments Wanted

Eastern Ontario Box Maker can handle large quantities of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Slab wood. "Consign" Box 307, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

FOR RENT: a desirable flat, suitable for woodworking or manufacturing plant. Good light and some machinery. Apply C. R. Williams Co. Ltd., 11 St. Albans St., Toronto. 15

For Sale

10 Flat Cars in A1 condition, 80,000 lb. capacity. Smith Foundry Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. 13-16

For Sale

Standing timber for sale, about 3 million ft. Box 262, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-14

D. FLORENCE & SONS

Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

Sawmill for Sale

Mill on the Georgian Bay as it stands or for removal, in whole or part, machinery can be loaded on boat at Mill Dock if desired. This is a real bargain. For particulars write CONLON ESTATE, Box 12, Thorold, Ont. 13-16

Veneer Mill Outfit

Schell made for sale, Veneer Lathe, all steel frame, cuts 30" to 60" long. 2 guillotine knives. 1 log drag saw. 1 crane. 30 ft. shafting and pulleys. Also one 35/40 h.p. Leonard automatic steam engine. 1 electric motor 30 h.p. All in good working order. Papineauville Lumber Co. Ltd., Papineauville, Que. 13

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825 Main St. - WINNIPEG
106 Winch Bldg. - VANCOUVER

Record Newsprint Output at Iroquois Falls

The big newsprint mill of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., at Iroquois Falls turned out during the last month 12,270 tons of newsprint which is an average of over 471 tons per day. This average is over 8 tons higher than the former record during the summer of 1922. The blue ribbon week at Iroquois Falls was for the seven-day period ending June 30th when an average of 477.60 tons of paper were turned out, or three tons higher than the best previous record.

Look This Over and Think

My prime reason for travelling in Western Ontario for the last twenty years has been to try and sell lumber intelligently. In that time it is only natural that I should have noticed how my buyers in turn, handle the product I have sold them.

Maybe I have wasted a lot of time thinking about other peoples' troubles, but somehow the difficulties of my retail friends seem very near to me. When I sell a man a car of material nothing pleases me better than to listen to him relate how pleased his customers were with the quality of the lumber.

Sometimes, however, when calling upon a firm, I open the office door and find a different atmosphere entirely. Often an argument is in full swing and the language floating around makes even an old campaigner like myself actually blush. I have an instance in mind that happened about three weeks ago on my territory. All unsuspecting and tender-hearted I opened the office door of a customer and the unharmonious hullabaloo that issued forth told me that my mission would be postponed for a while. However, having ventured that far I stepped in and this is what I saw and couldn't help but hear.

Leaning over the counter was a big, red faced contractor whom I recognized as a chronic kicker. With his right hand he was pounding the counter and saying in a loud voice: "How in h— do you think we're going to build houses if you people keep raising prices. And another thing, I can get this siding around town cheaper than that." The last remark was accompanied with a pound on the statement which was lying on the counter.

By this time I could see with half an eye that my customer was about as angry as a cat with glue on its hind feet. According to the law of averages the situation called for an old time free-for-all, with the possibility of a couple of perfectly good straw hats torn to pieces. Situations like this one was not new to me, and they generally ended as I have suggested—with the bitterest of feeling. But this argument took an unexpected turn. Until this point, the contractor had been doing most of the talking, and in a very loud voice. When the breathing space arrived the merchant moved up to the counter.

"Look here, Mr. Ashby," he said politely, "I can give you cheaper material than that, but you would only bring it back and kick up just as much fuss as you are now. The trouble is, you go around to some of these fellows who will sell you anything, irrespective of whether you'll be satisfied with it or not, and then you come back here and practically call me a thief. The truth is I'm a friend to you and your interests by giving you the best material for your needs at a fair figure. I have noticed that you give these price cutters considerable business when the issue is seemingly unimportant, but you come to me for real service on the particular jobs. You know as well as I do that these fellows can't fill your all 'round needs the way they do business, and yet you'll pass me up to save a few pennies and cause all this ill feeling. I'm never prejudiced to a thrifty business man, but I hate to be used," he added with feeling.

"To my mind the builder who picks out a reliable firm and does business steadily with it, making friends and building confidence on both sides, is much farther ahead than the man who jumps here and there at the shortsighted inducement of a few cents," concluded the merchant.

Some comeback, eh? Now I've heard many replies to such arguments as this contractor put forth, but never before have I heard such an intelligent one as this. Whether friend contractor was convinced, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind, although I have not heard yet. He paid the bill right there and bid the retailer good day in a short, but exceedingly polite manner under the circumstances.

When he had left I shook hands with my friend, the retailer, who had been a customer of mine for years.

"Mr. Dalton," I said, "that's the first time I ever heard an argument over prices in your office."

"Well, it is a rule with me to have these little tiffs in private, but this fellow got ahead of me this time and I had to preach my sermon right here," he replied. "I'm glad you heard it though, because I've been trying to dope out something like that for him for a long time, and if I'm not mistaken he'll be a better man to do business with now."

"I haven't a doubt in the world that's what will happen, Mr. Dalton, because you've convinced me too," I agreed.

He looked puzzled.

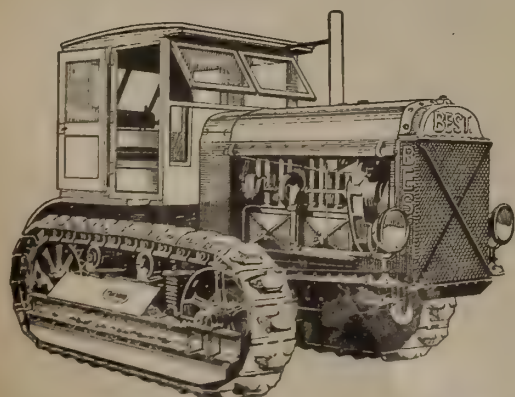
"I've convinced you too?" he queried in an uncertain voice.

"Sure, this is the first place I visit after hitting town. You see I can't help dealing with you, Mr. Dalton," I laughed. "How about that car of shingles you said you'd be needing about this time?"

"Well I'll be darned," he said good humoredly. "I guess it works both ways."

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Lends itself to varied tasks of

LOGGING AND LUMBERING

MOVES LOGS AT LESS COST THAN WITH HORSES OR DONKEY ENGINES

LOG LOADERS

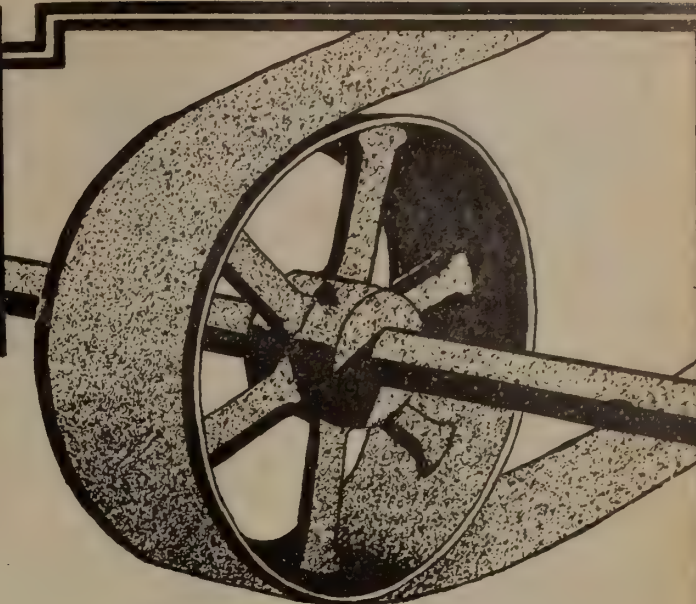
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F. H. HOPKINS & COMPANY, LIMITED

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Branch: TORONTO

When
You
Overhaul
Install



"Acme Waterproof" Leather Belting

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Get our details and prices

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Standard Machinery & Supplies Ltd. 261 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.



DUNLOP

BELTING

DUNLOP Gibraltar RedSpecial Belting has a Friction of Special Dunlop Rubber which retains its life indefinitely.

This Belt is built to meet the conditions existing in the lumbering industry.

TRY IT

It will save you money

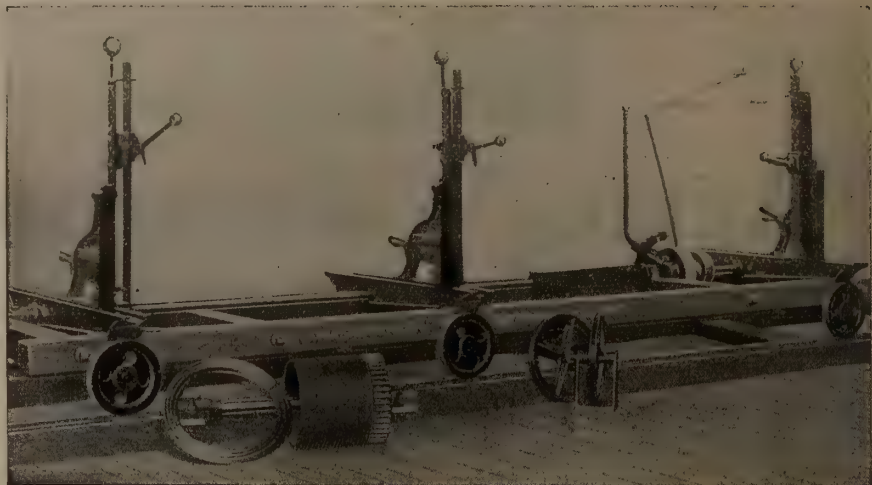
The Carriage You Are Looking For

Our No. 1 Size

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1 3/4 in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.



GRAY IRON CASTINGS A SPECIALTY

For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery write the well known manufacturers

The G. Walter Green Co., Limited

Send for Catalogue

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Our Log Carriages

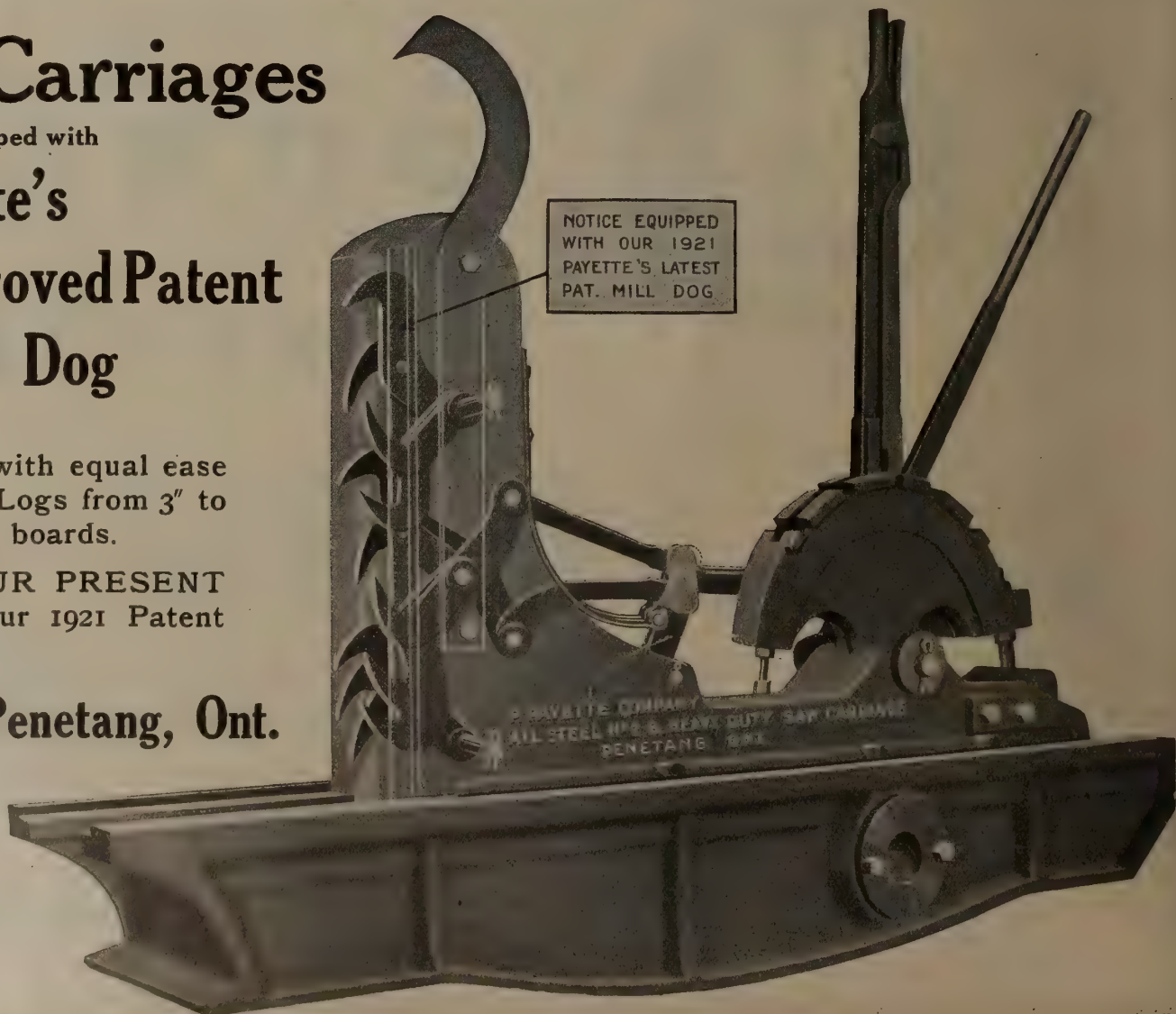
are now equipped with

Payette's New 1921 Improved Patent Sawmill Dog

This dog handles with equal ease Pine or Hardwood Logs from 3" to 48" diam. or 1" x 3" boards.

We can equip YOUR PRESENT CARRIAGE with our 1921 Patent Dog.

P. Payette Co., Penetang, Ont.



Side Outlet
Flanged Tee

Long Turn Elbow



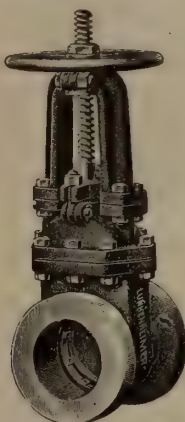
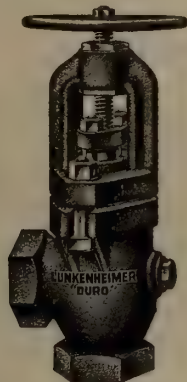
Single Sweep Tee



Base Elbow



Double Sweep Tee



Established 1875

THE R. BIGLEY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., TORONTO, CAN.

Manufacturers of

Cast Iron Screwed and Flanged Fittings, Standard and Extra Heavy. Distributors of Lunkenheimer and Jenkins Valves, Wrought Iron Pipe, Packing, etc.

Let us know your requirements and we will be pleased to furnish immediate quotations.

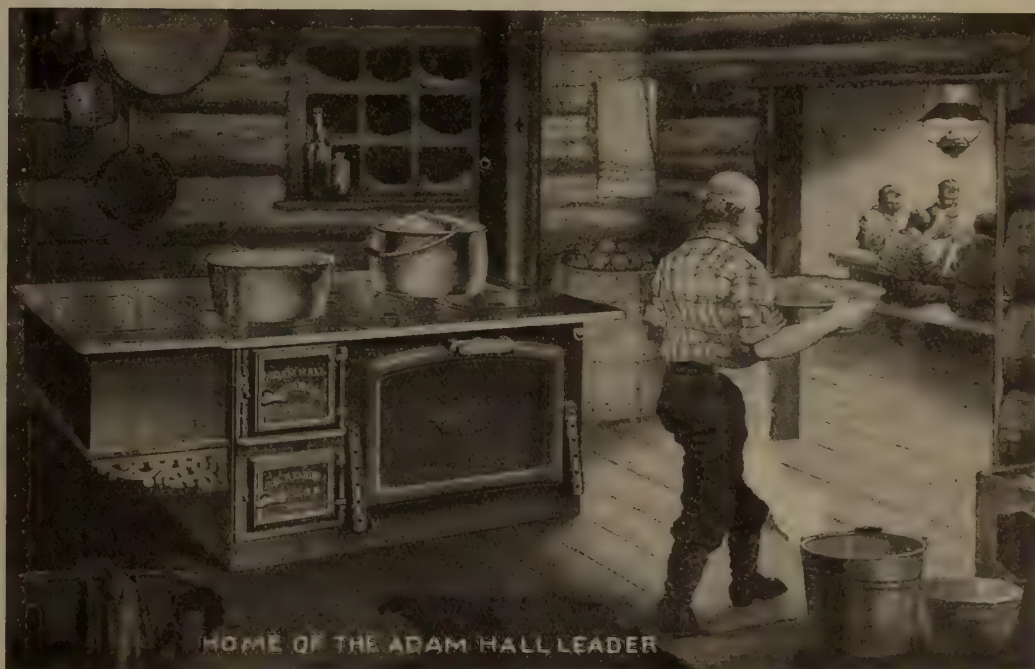
We can fill orders direct from stock.



Invest Your Money Wisely!

Select Adam Hall Heaters and Ranges

Highest Quality—Moderately Priced



HOME OF THE ADAM HALL LEADER

ADAM HALL, LTD. Peterborough, Ont.

Pioneer Manufacturers of Camp Ranges and Heaters

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS



Get
Catalogue
"K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
CLIMAX LOCOMOTIVE CO., 67 COLUMBIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Good Will

—a mighty valuable asset to your business and something that cannot be built up in a few days. It is the result of painstaking efforts to give the customer just a little more than he expects—keeping the quality of your products standard—and backing up every word of your advertisements. In short, it's Service—Real Service—that builds Good Will.



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

**The Elmira Machinery
and Transmission Co.**

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

Grant-Holden-Graham

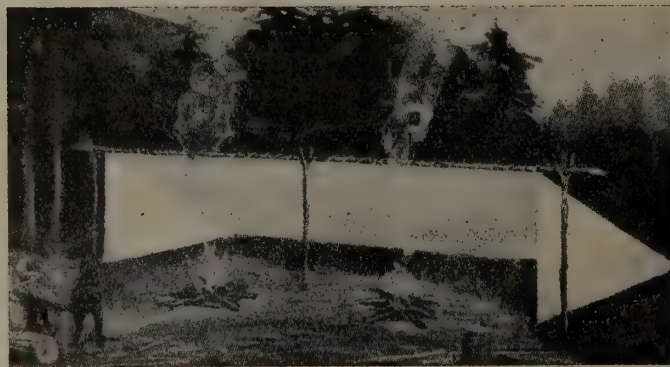
Manufacturing Wholesalers and Importers

Limited

Clothing

With our many years of experience in making clothing for the Lumber Camps we feel confident we can supply their requirements and guarantee Comfort and Wear.

Our Durabil Mackinaws
are the Best.



**We can supply everything needed
in a Lumber Camp.**

Write for our new and complete catalog

Canvas Goods

We make all Styles and Sizes of Tents such as are required for the Lumber Camps.

We carry a complete Stock of Tarpaulins, Pack Sacks, Dunnage Bags, Haversacks, Sleeping Robes, etc.

Ottawa

Head Office and Factory
147-151 Albert Street

Branch Factories:— Vancouver, B.C. and Hull, Quebec

Canada

Friends of 42 Years' Standing

Direct Action Portable Saw Mills



Waterous Engine Works Co. Brantford, Canada

A Waterous advertisement in "Canada Lumberman" in 1881

When "CANADA LUMBERMAN" started its career of service to the industry, in October 1881, it contained an advertisement for the Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, a firm which had even then been for many years supplying engines and sawmill machinery to lumber operators.

It is a matter of pride to "CANADA LUMBERMAN" that in every issue since 1881 this paper has carried an advertisement for Waterous equipment. This, we believe, pretty nearly constitutes a record in Canadian advertising.

In the years intervening, changes have taken place in saw-mill practice, and also in industrial publishing. The Waterous Engine Works and the "CANADA LUMBERMAN" have both kept pace with this progress, and the letter which follows is, perhaps, all that need be said as to the character of the relationship of this paper with its oldest continuous advertiser:-

Let Steam do Your Setting

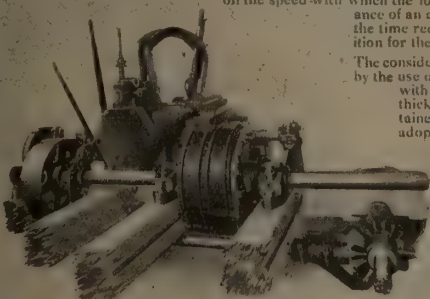
The hardest worked employee in the ordinary Saw Mill is the setter. The handling of large logs calls for great muscular effort on his part, while his work on the smaller logs is almost equally laborious, as he has to put through a much larger number of them.

Every cut makes necessary a new adjustment of the log, which, in the absence of our Steam Set Works, is accomplished by a long throw of the hand lever. Before the end of his day's labor, the setter is usually exhausted. In many mills, the setter, because of the fatiguing nature of his duties, is not required to work for as many hours per day as the other employees.

All this is changed by our Steam Set Works, making the labor of the setter so much less arduous that he can do a full day's work. He is also enabled to set logs more quickly, thus increasing the number of cuts that can be made in a given time and the lumber produced is materially improved in quality and regularity. Instead of the Sawyer being kept waiting for the setter—the usual condition in ordinary saw mills—the reverse is true, and the setter is usually waiting for the Sawyer.

It goes without saying that the main purpose of a saw mill is to produce as much good lumber as possible, at a minimum cost. As the cutting capacity of the mill depends mainly on the speed with which the logs are handled, the importance of an appliance which will shorten the time required to move logs into position for the next cut, is apparent.

The considerable saving of time effected by the use of these Set Works, together with the greater exactness in the thickness of the lumber thus obtained, accounts for the rapid adoption of this machine by mill men.



WHY NOT WRITE FOR
INFORMATION NOW?

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA
MOLSONS BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Canada Lumberman,
347 Adelaide St. West,
Toronto

Gentlemen:-

"It occurred to us that as we have been advertising in the Canada Lumberman since the first issue, a letter of appreciation from us might not come amiss.

"The fact that we have been in your paper steadily since the first issue is, we think, the best recommendation we can give to a paper. We would like to say, however, that we very much appreciate the service you have given us since we have been with you, and the way you have handled our wishes with respect to advertising."

Yours truly,

The Waterous Engine Works,
Service Department.
Chas. L. Waterous

To old and new advertisers alike, we give service as nearly 100% perfect as we can possibly make it. "CANADA LUMBERMAN" is the only national publication serving the interests of Canada's second greatest industry.

Reproduction of a recent full page advertisement in the "Canada Lumberman"



CRANE

Cast Iron — Cast Steel — Brass — Ferrosteel

Flanged Fittings



for low pressure, standard, extra heavy, hydraulic, superheated steam and extreme hydraulic pressures, ranging in size from 1-inch to sixty-inch, and for working pressures from 50 to 3,000 pounds.

*Manufacturers of Valves, Fittings and Piping Equipment and
Distributors of Pipe, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.*

Branches and Warehouses:
HALIFAX, OTTAWA, TORONTO,
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINNIPEG,
REGINA, CALGARY, VANCOUVER.

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ST. JOHN, N.B., QUEBEC, SHERBROOKE
EDMONTON, VICTORIA,

CRANE LIMITED

General Office & Exhibit Rooms
386 BEAVER HALL SQUARE
MONTREAL

Works
1280 ST. PATRICK ST.
MONTREAL

CRANE-BENNETT LIMITED

Head Office and Warehouse:
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sales Offices:
BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF,
GLASGOW, LEEDS, MANCHESTER,
BOMBAY, INDIA



Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Rubber Footwear We make a complete line of Lumbermen's boots. For over 25 years, our Maltese Cross Brand has been the leading line in Canada. Make sure you get this old dependable brand.

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA
SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

To Purchasing Agents of Groceries and Camp Supplies

Is our name on your Requisition List?

LANGLOIS & PARADIS, LTD.

19 ST. JAMES ST., QUEBEC CITY

Relieve the Box Shook Shortage

By the use of

Gerlach Box Board Mills

For the cutting of

BOX, CRATE, CHAIR, FURNITURE, CABINET and other dimension stock, LATH, HANDLE MATERIAL, Etc.

These machines are built in three sizes:—

CHAMPION for stock 10" to 24" Long
SPECIAL " " 10" to 36" Long
JUMBO " " 10" to 40" Long

All cut any required thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 3" and from 3" to 20" wide.

Cut either plain or quarter sawn, through the side or with the grain of wood, hence saw dust is like excelsior. Saw kerf $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Round or quartered bolts may be utilized, as well as slabs and mill waste. Will cut 3000 feet of lumber per man per day. Turns 80% of standing trees into finished product against 40% for the saw mill.

Average net cost of producing finished box lumber from small timber delivered at mill:

TIMBER	\$ 8.00 per M ft.
SAWING & OVERHEAD	2.00 " "
NET COST	10.00 " "



The Peter Gerlach Co.

Builders
CLEVELAND, OHIO

STROUD AIR SEPARATION WOOD PULVERIZER

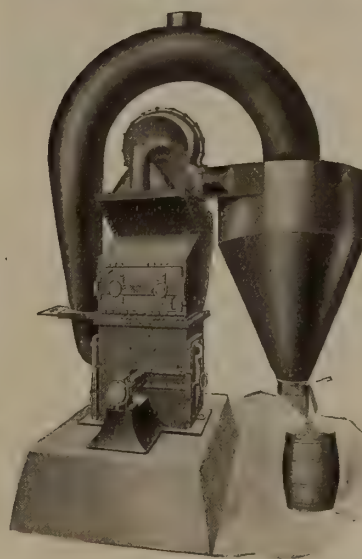
AN EFFICIENT METHOD
AND
MACHINE FOR MAKING

WOOD FLOUR

FROM
SAWDUST, SHAVINGS,
PLANER CHIPS,
AND
OTHER WASTE WOOD
OF
FEED SIZE.

A VERY PROFITABLE
DISPOSITION
OF
THESE PRODUCTS

OPERATES CON-
TINUOUSLY WITH VERY
LITTLE ATTENTION.



No bearings in the grinding chamber. No sieves or screens. Automatic lubrication. Makes Wood Flour far finer than any other known method. Made in 5 sizes.

The one machine makes any grade of Meal or Flour desired, at low cost.

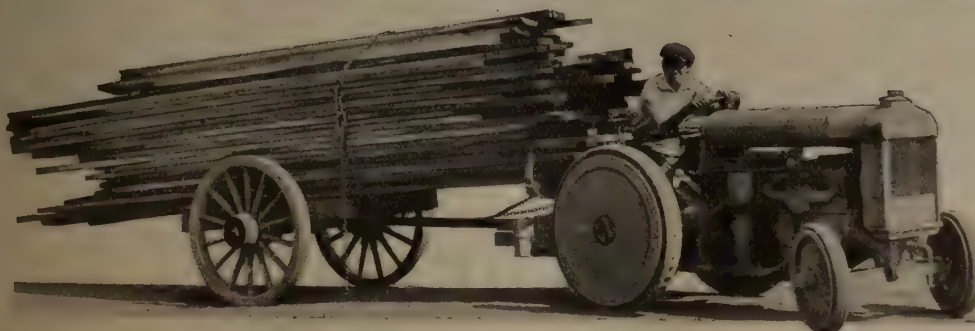
E. H. STROUD & COMPANY

Engineers and Manufacturers

928, 930, 932 & 934 Fullerton Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Of Interest to Lumber Dealers



Because it fills a *real* need

MELDRUM

LUMBER HAULING ATTACHMENT
(Patent Applied for)

PRICE \$125.00 f.o.b. Toronto

Canadian Distributors

W. C. Warburton & Co. Limited

670 Bloor St. W. Toronto, Ont.

In addition to the Meldrum Lumber Hauling Attachment, we are distributors of two and four wheeled trailers—for the Fordson—equipped with lumber unloading device.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE

ONTARIO

It's a Pink any-
way you take
it and it's the
best Peavey
made.



KENNEDY WATER POWER PLANT MACHINERY



Stoplog and Headgate Winches
Turbines, etc.

Transmission Machinery

Steel, Malleable Iron, Grey Iron,
Aluminum, Brass and Bronze
Castings

The Wm. Kennedy & Sons

OWEN SOUND ONTARIO LIMITED

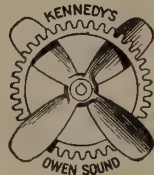
District Representatives:

M. B. SAUNDERS,
8 Silver Street, Cobalt,
Phone Cobalt 153

H. C. KENNEDY,
232 St. James St., Montreal.
Phone Main 394

Maritime Representative:

C. A. FOWLER, Tramway Bldg., Halifax, N.S.



*The
manufacturer
who makes the
article is
helpless without
the merchant
who
makes the market*

Reach your market through
"Canada Lumberman"



Completed Alligators Waiting Shipment

Land or Water Workers

Will tow a boom of 60,000 logs to the mill, climb overland to another lake, and skid heavy logs
with its powerful winch and mile of cable.

West, Peachey & Sons, Simcoe, Ont.

Write for list
of our
Enthusiastic Owners

Indispensable
Capable
Economical



GREENING WIRE ROPE

Strength

The finest materials and careful workmanship that go into Greening's Wire Rope are the source of its unusual strength. Quality has been Greening motto for sixty years.

Adaptability

The B. Greening Wire Company have kept accurate record of all conditions under which their rope has been used. This data is available to users of wire rope without obligation and frequently saves them time and money.

Write for complete catalog

The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited
Hamilton, Ontario
Montreal Winnipeg

Greening service is prompt and efficient. Ample stocks are carried at all warehouses so that orders can be taken care of immediately.

The Weight is Where You Want It in a "444"



Into Smart's 444 Axe has gone all the knowledge and experience gained through half a century of Axe making.

That's why you'll find it such a perfectly balanced "cutter"—the sort of axe it's a pleasure to use.

Take your Hardware dealer's advice. He wants you to have the best axe—Smart's 444.

**Single Bit
Double Bit
Any Shape
Any Weight**

Canada Foundries & Forgings, Ltd.
JAMES SMART PLANT
Brockville, Ontario

St. John Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

Sell Your Shavings

Why send your shavings up in smoke when you can bale them economically and sell them at a good profit?

THE AMERICAN STEAM STEEL FRAME PRESS

is a machine that has been on the market for many years and is a proven money-maker in scores of mills throughout Canada and the United States. We make it with two sizes of cylinders—30" x 45" and 26" x 45".

Full particulars and prices upon request.

Write for booklet.



American Engine & Boiler Works
TONAWANDA, N.Y., U.S.A.

CANADA LUMBERMAN BUYERS' DIRECTORY

The following regulations apply to all advertisers:—Eighth page, every issue, three headings; quarter page, six headings; half page, twelve headings; full page, twenty-four headings

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West, Peachy & Sons

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Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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Bury & Co., Robt.
Cameron Lumber Co.
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Pink & Company, Thomas
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Rat Portage Lumber Co.
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Greening Wire Co., B.

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GUARDS (Machinery and Window)
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Thompson-Heyland Lumber Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company

HOISTING AND HAULING ENGINES

General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.

(Continued on page 124)



THERE were 1021 forest fires reported in Ontario last season. The vigilance of the fire rangers kept 53 per cent. of these down to a size not exceeding five acres. But yet the total area burned was over 346,000 acres—equal to a strip of forest one mile wide from Toronto to Cochrane.

Of the total number, only 52 were lightning fires. In other words, out of every 100 fires, 59 were due to man's carelessness and were preventable.

Accordingly, the problem of forest protection in Ontario calls for the co-operation of the whole citizenship of the Province. If reasonable care be exercised by everyone in the woods to prevent the start of fire, our forests will be safe. Railway officials, campers, prospectors, lumber firms, settlers, construction firms—all can help by being careful of fire in the woods, and by joining hands with the press, the leaders of public opinion, and the business men of Ontario, in prompting educational propaganda to reduce forest fires.

Save Ontario's Forests

Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

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Mussens, Ltd.

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Bury & Co., Robt.

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New Ontario Colonization Company
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Power Lumber Company
Shevlin-Clarke Company
St. Lawrence Lumber Co.
Terry-Nicholson-Cates, Ltd.
Victoria Harbor Lumber Company

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General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.

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General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Climax Manufacturing Company
Montreal Locomotive Works
Mussens, Ltd.

LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hamilton Company, William

LOCOMOTIVE CRANES

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens, Ltd.

LOGGING ENGINES

Engineering & Machine Works of
Canada
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens Limited

LOG HAULER

Engineering & Machine Works of
Canada

Green Company, G. Walter
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens, Ltd.
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Hamilton Company, William
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Payette & Company, P.
Smith Foundry Co.
Warburton Co. Ltd., W. C.
Waterous Engine Works Company
West, Peachey & Sons
Mussens Limited

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Mussens, Ltd.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Wilkins Co. Ltd., Robert C.

LUMBERMEN'S BOATS

Adams Engine Company
Gidley Boat Company
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Neville-Cooper Co.

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MACHINERY ROPES

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Yates Machine Co., P.B.

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Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company

Dadson, A. T.
Dudley, Arthur N.

Eagle Lumber Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.

Fesserton Timber Co.
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Gillies Bros, Limited
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
Gordon & Company, George
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.

Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Hettler Lumber Co., Herman H.
Hocken Lumber Company

Julien, Roch
Lemay, E. H.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Company, W. S.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Long Lumber Co.

Mason, Gordon & Co.
Mageau Lumber Co.

(Continued on page 128)

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc. We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
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Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:

RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.



Put your problem up to us

We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

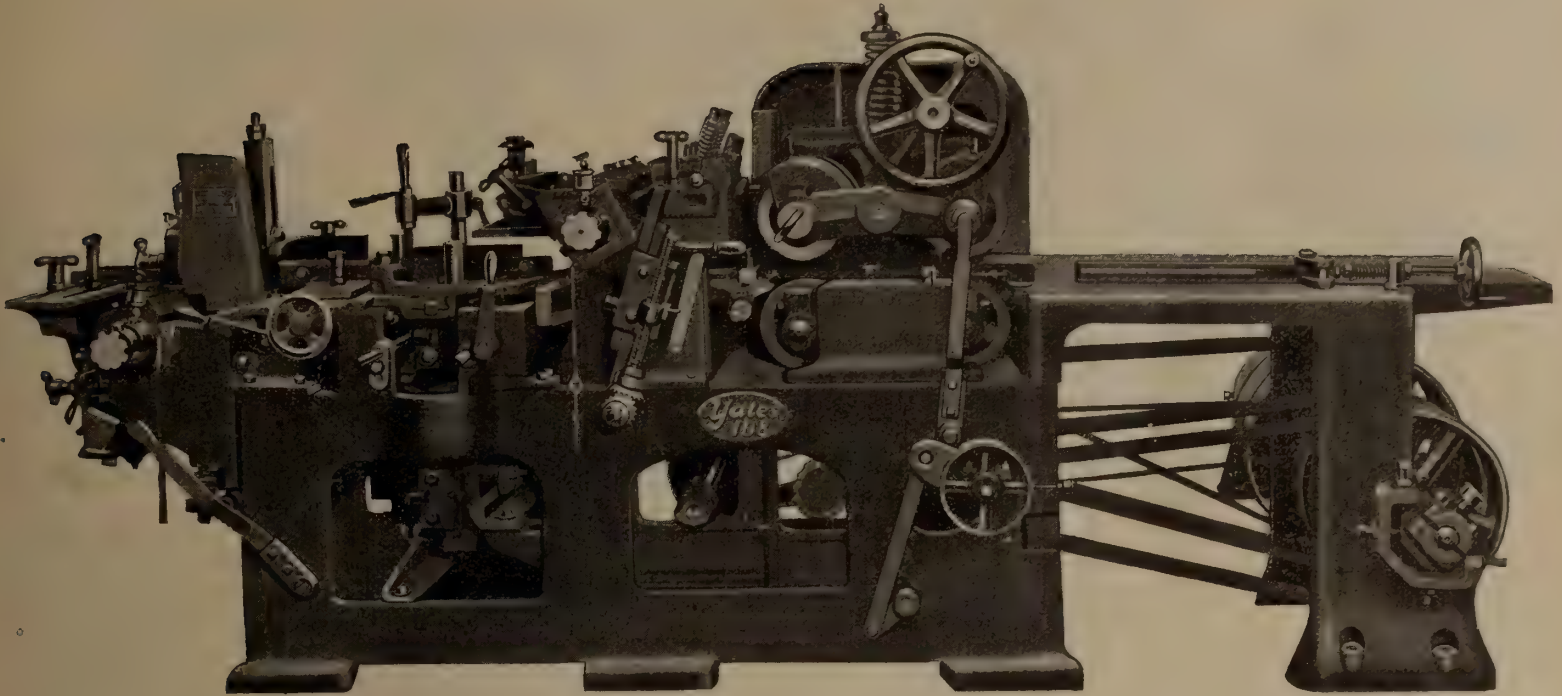
Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

**Put Your Locomotive Problem
up to us.**

Montreal Locomotive Works

Limited

Dominion Express Building, : Montreal, Canada



A RELIABLE AND FINE PERFORMING MOULDER

The exceedingly wonderful prestige of this moulder is evidenced best by investigating mills throughout the world and seeing the hundreds and hundreds of machines bearing the Yates 108 name-plate.

Surely there is something in Yates 108 which accounts for this remarkably high standing. To follow a 108 during construction is a revelation. Examine any big feature or any small detail. Even the coiled springs on the chipbreaker are special-made; they allow each section of the chipbreaker to yield, yet afford an even bearing across the bed plate upon stock of irregular thickness.

Comparison of Yates No. 108 with any other moulder will demonstrate its superiority. More than likely you will install the 108 when in the market for this kind of equipment.

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

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Parry Sound Lumber Company
Rolland Lumber Company
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Stalker, Douglas A.
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Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
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Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
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Brady Machinery Co.

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
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Shurly-Dietrich Company
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SAW GRINDERS
Smith Foundry Company

SAW MILL LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company

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Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette & Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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Waterous Engine Works Company

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STERLING QUALITY SAWS

**Cut ?
You said it!**

You can find low costs in Atkins Saws and Machine Knives. It's in their long service. For efficient cutting in all kinds of timber they have no equal.

It's Atkin's formula for the steel that makes them do the excellent work for which they are famous. This together with the acme of perfection of temper and workmanship have made them known as

"The Finest on Earth"

Leading saw and knife makers of the world. Specialists in the manufacture of Atkins—Coleman Feed Rollers.

Write us for money-saving prices.

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Established 1857 The Sterling Quality Saw People

Canadian Factory, HAMILTON, Ontario

Branch carrying complete stock, VANCOUVER, B. C.



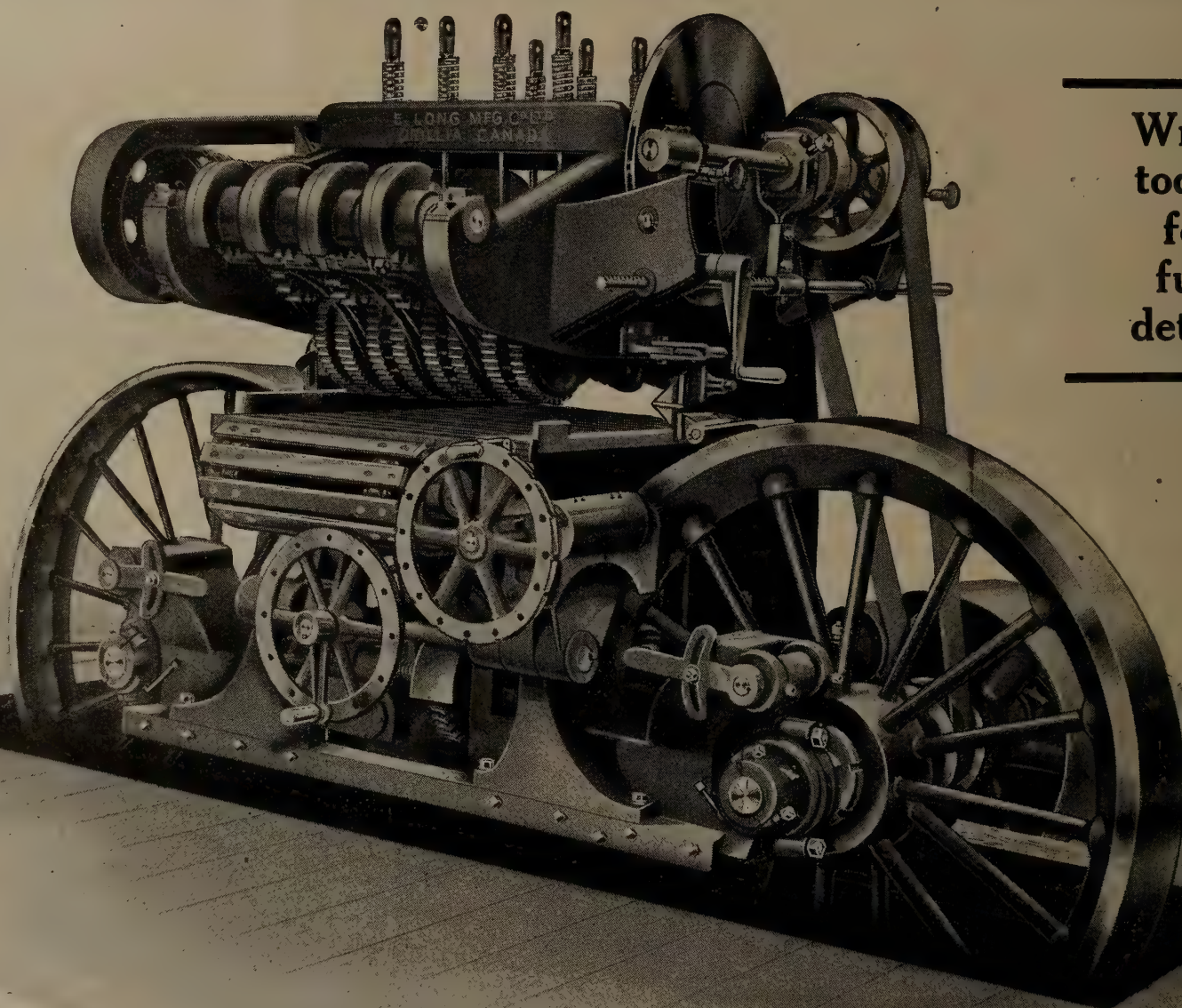
MADE IN CANADA

"A Wonderful Piece of Engineering Skill"

said a mill owner the other day, referring to his Band Resaw—a product of the E. Long shops. And this is typical of the opinion held by owners of this machine in mills all over Canada. It is an opinion born of years of satisfactory service. For in point of service "Longs" record has never been surpassed.

If you are in need of a resaw that will turn out large quantities of well-manufactured stock—get full particulars of this machine today.

Write
today
for
full
details



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia Canada

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
Vancouver and Winnipeg



Gormans, Ltd. Calgary and Edmonton
Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY FOR THE SAWMILL

When you are overhauling your mill you will find quite a lot of parts—boxes, shafts, gears and pulleys—that need replacing. We can supply anything you will need in this line.

We supply pulleys in any size up to 12' in diameter, sheave wheels too. Steel shafting up to 25' long as large as 12" diameter, rough or finished, keyseated as desired. Also solid and clutch couplings, and set collars of every kind.

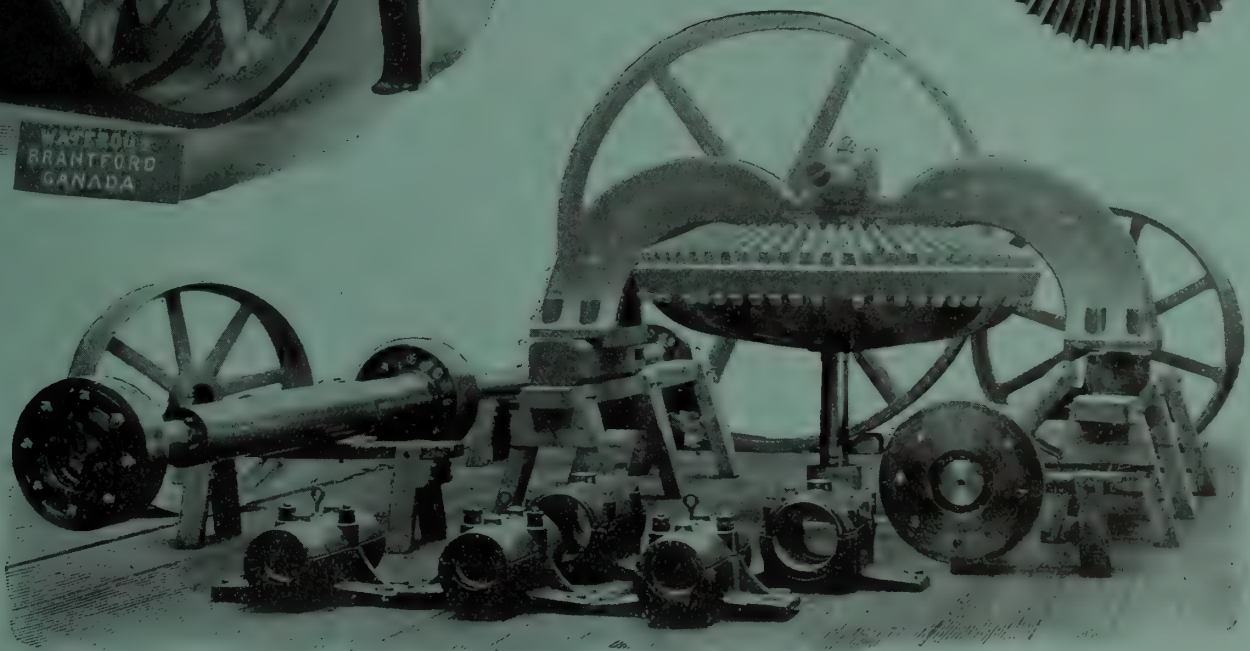
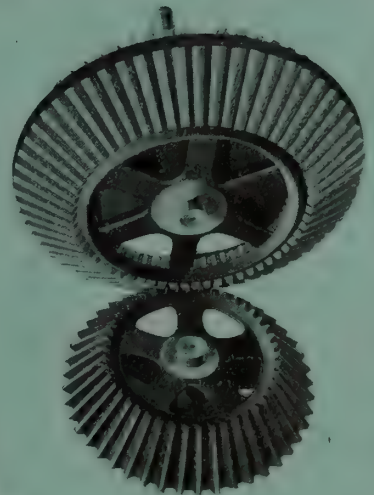
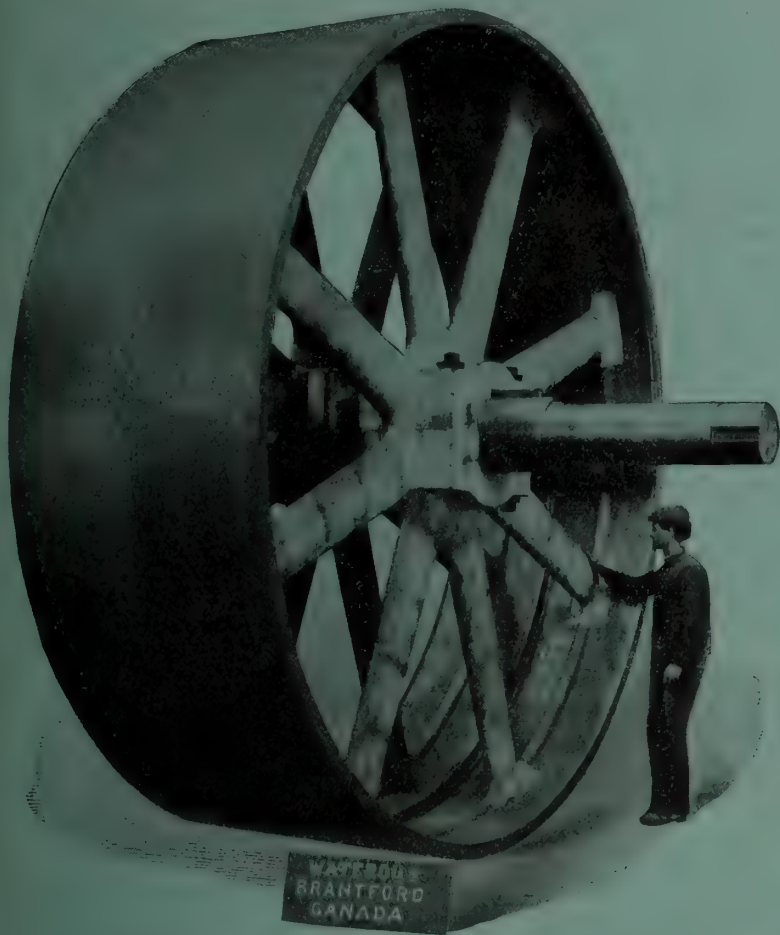
Our boxes and bearings, shaft hangers and mule-stands are furnished in standard styles and standard sizes.

If you require gears we build them in steel, iron and wood, cast or machined. Our patterns cover gears and blanks of most sizes called for and we can furnish what you want on short notice. Paper and iron frictions are accessories which we turn out right. Let us re-new yours.

Make out your repair list this week and we will give you right prices and quick delivery on it. Our workmanship is guaranteed.

**ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT**

PILLOW BLOCKS
BELT TIGHTENERS
FRICTION CLUTCHES
PAPER FRICTIONS
SHEAVE WHEELS
IRON PULLEYS
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GEARS—IRON, WOOD,
STEEL
SHAFTING
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IRON ROLLS
SPROCKETS



The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Branch
Winnipeg, Man.

Brantford, Canada

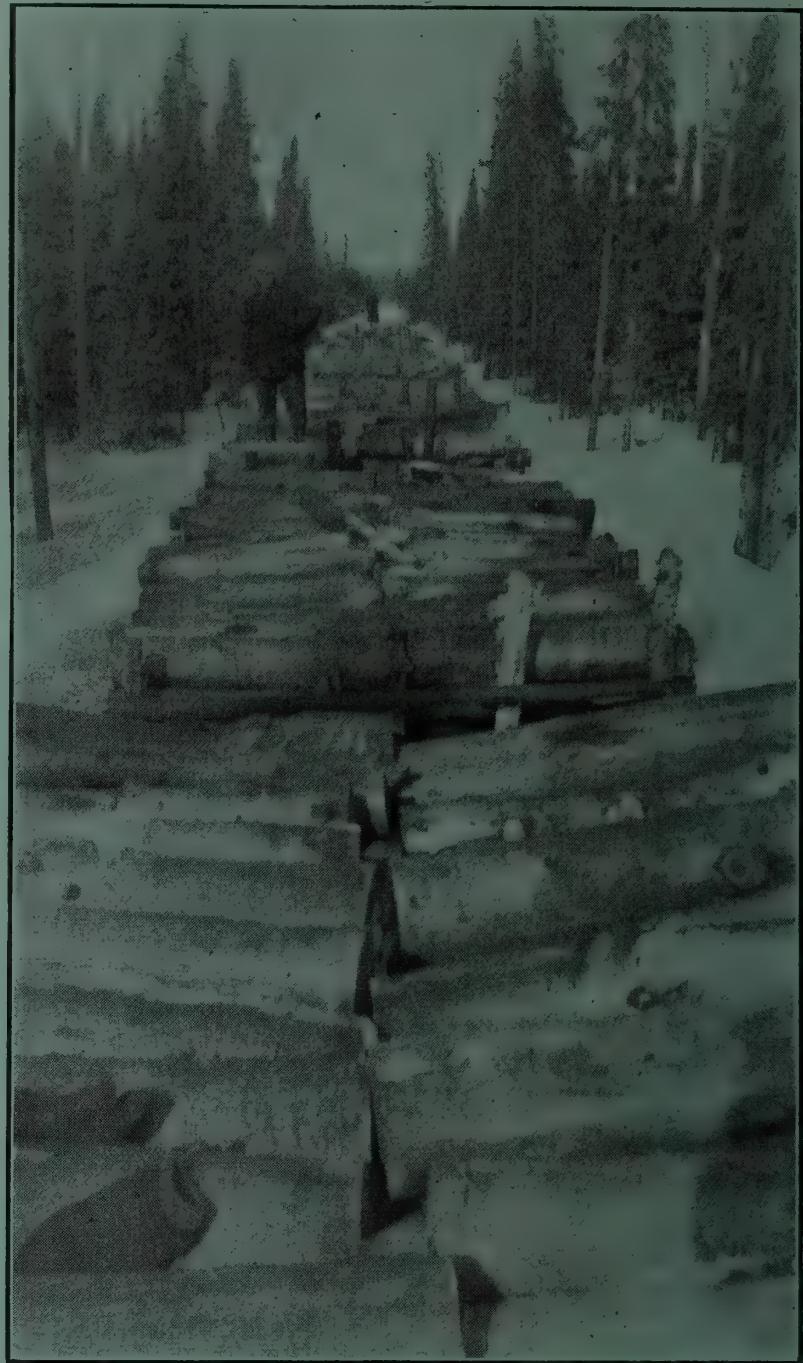
C. E. Kendall,
Vancouver, B.C.

The LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

THE illustration above pictures one of the trains, hauled by a Linn Logging Tractor, for the T. S. Woollings Company, Limited, on the way to the dump. The Woollings Company moved five such trains per day—with one Linn Logging Tractor—their haul was seven miles in length, and they had a continuous upgrade ranging from five to seven and one half per cent, and they moved over eight thousand cords, with one Linn Logging Tractor, in Fifty-five days—and they not only did all their plowing but they portaged all their supplies for their fall and winter (1923-24) operations as well—and, not crediting the portaging, their haulage of their wood was 51½ cents per cord, and this included not only their depreciation and all fixed and operating costs, but it also included road preparation and maintenance and loading and unloading costs.

We are not specifying this individual operation for reference, we have so many operators, and we will gladly furnish the names of one or all of them, for reference to the wonderful power and performance of the Linn Logging Tractor.

The Linn Logging Tractor last winter hauled 90% of the wood that was moved mechanically in Canada—it not only did that, but it moved its wood and saw logs at a lower cost than any other method employed.



On the main haul. Seventy-four cords on the way to the dump

This is the eighth of a series of photographs taken in Ontario and Quebec last winter, where Linn Logging Tractors were in operation—the ninth will appear in the August First issue of this magazine.

"Ask the logger who uses one"

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

H. F. Lownsbrough

Woodstock — Ont.

HAY OATS POTATOES
and **Winter Vegetables**
in Car Load Lots

Especially well located to give lumber camps the best service and prices. Let me quote on your requirements.

FIRE INSURANCE

Unequalled Facilities

Protection + Service + Saving
TO

Lumbermen

E. D. HARDY & CO.

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"SAMSON"

BLUE STRAND

No Wire Rope is More Economical

Spreads Its First Cost over a Long Period of Service

ROPES OF ALL CONSTRUCTIONS AND SIZES IN STOCK

The DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. Limited

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Stocks also at: TORONTO, WINNIPEG

When in the market for quotations on Tents, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags, Grey Blankets, Straw Ticks, Canoes, Paddles, Oars—ask for prices from

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

Manufacturers

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Headquarters for special light weight rubber coats

New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore Limited

58 Front St. West, Toronto

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

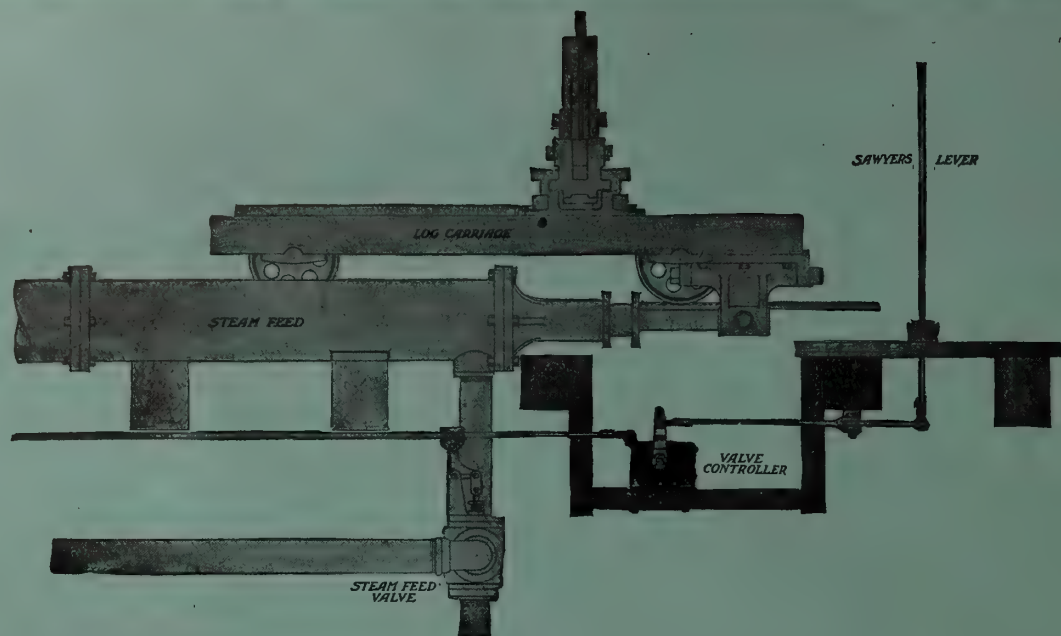
Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.

Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all Kinds

PENETANG, ONT.



Prescott's Valve Controller

Patented June 8, 1915

The Machine You Have Been Waiting for.

To eliminate every trouble with your Steam Feed Valves install one of these machines.

Six Real Reasons for Doing So:

- 1—Gives the sawyer the easiest kind of control of valve.
- 2—Hand lever stays put, making them safe against any jerk or kick of valve.
- 3—Gives the sawyer every confidence in handling valve.
- 4—Will prevent accidents—is easier on the nerves and carriage runs steadier.
- 5—Water flowing into valves from foaming boilers does not fret the sawyer.
- 6—This relief from all troubles of which sawyers have complained enables them to give closer attention to the logs they are cutting and a better inspection of the lumber they produce.

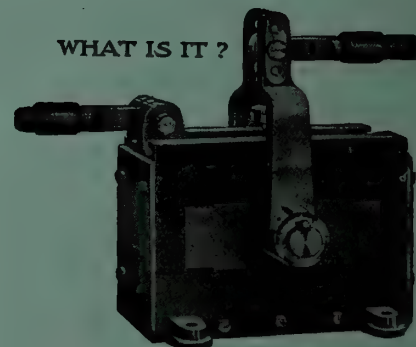
Read what one of the largest lumber companies on the north shore has to say about it.

We are sole Canadian manufacturers of these machines.

Pamphlets with full description and prices on application.

Let us quote you also on our new "Hamilton" Vertical Steam Feed Valves.

WHAT IS IT ?



PRESCOTT'S VALVE CONTROLLER

Waubushene, Ont., Sept. 11, 1917.
Messrs. Wm. Hamilton Co.,
Peterborough, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your inquiry re Prescott Valve Controller, which you sent us last spring to try out: I beg to say that we installed this machine early in April, just previous to starting the mills, selecting the most difficult valve we have to handle, the steam having to travel through nearly three hundred lineal feet of pipe to reach this valve, and noting the fact that the pipes are well covered, there is necessarily considerable condensation, and every sawyer knows the annoyance caused by water passing through the valves, which violently jars or jerks the lever, sometimes wrenching it from the hand and thereby inflicting serious damage to the machinery of the mill. And now after nearly five months of daily use, I am pleased to tell you that this device has put up all that is claimed for it. There is not the slightest jar or vibration to be felt, no matter where the lever is held. It is very easily attached and does not interfere in any way with the free movement of the lever, and the Sawyer, Mr. George Botting, also our Foreman, Mr. W. A. Gill, both speak of your controller in the most glowing terms. I can, therefore, congratulate you on securing an article that will fill many a long felt want.

Yours truly,

(Signed) D. B. Anderson,
Chief Engineer.

The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co. Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B.C.

Knox Brothers, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:

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"View showing our mill, warehouse and docks at Bickerdike Pier, Montreal." "S.S. Heathfield is shown discharging at the end of the dock"

We are Specialists in British Columbia Forest Products

**We Handle
The Best in the West**

If you are interested in Western stock send us your inquiries. We can make quick shipments from our Montreal stock.

Satisfaction by the Carload or in Small Lots

Hocken Pine always pleases because it is uniform, remarkably free from defects and well manufactured. Large and small orders receive the same careful attention, and are filled exactly as specified.

Hocken service is based on an intelligent understanding of the requirements of the trade. Shipments are made promptly. Get our quotations.

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FORT FRANCES, ONT.

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Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.

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For Your Most Critical Customers

Those buyers who demand the utmost in quality and service will be pleased with your stock and prices if you carry Fesserton products. Selected stock, well manufactured and at rock-bottom prices, has made Fesserton service a profitable one to employ. Check over your needs and get in touch with us.

Quotations on request.

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WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lumber with the South American and British Markets.

Also Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

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SPECIALTY

BIRCH

We have a complete range of grades and sizes in Birch and Basswood of this year's cut now ready to ship.

**Correspondence
Invited**

AUGUST SPECIALS

8 cars 5/4 Basswood No. 1 C. & Sel.
3 " 1 x 4" No. 2 C. Birch Strips.
2 " 10/4 Birch No. 2 C. 2 yrs. dry.
4 " 16/4 Birch No. 1 C&B. 2 " "

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SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH					PLAIN RED GUM					TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR					QUARTERED RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 in.—52,000	1 1/4 in.—1,500		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.			
1/4 in.	2,000	.....	1,500	2,500	1 in.	98,000	164,000	16,200	5,870				1/4 in.	.....	4,700	500	
1 1/4 in.	105,000	26,000	40,000	103,000	1 1/4 in.	24,000	52,000	2,700	800				1 1/4 in.	10,200	6,400	11,000			
1 1/2 in.	31,000	6,000	98,000	4,000	1 1/2 in.	12,000	40,000	15,500	.....				1 1/2 in.	5,900	.....	4,900	
1 3/4 in.	26,000	11,500	14,000	500	2 in.	5,000	27,000	15,000	10,000				1 3/4 in.	400	.....	4,000		
2 in.	114,500	.....	144,000	55,000	10/4	.....	1,500	600	600				2 in.	.....	7,400	.....		
2 1/2 in.	182,000	.....	9,000	13,600														
3 in.	15,000	.....	3,300	7,000														
3 1/4 in.	150,000	.....	47,000	7,500														
CHERRY					FIGURED RED GUM					POPLAR					QUARTERED WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 in. <td>.....</td> <td>1 & 2</td> <td>No. 1 Com.</td> <td>Bright Saps</td> <td></td> <td></td>	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	Bright Saps					
1 in.	59,000	10,500	163,000	198,000	1 in.	.....	25,000	12,000	No. 1C	1 in.	.....	18" up.	.....	700	200	
1 1/4 in.	31,000	.....	9,000	15,000	1 1/4 in.	.....	2,600	800	No. 2C	1 1/4 in.	.....	.....	.....	20,000	24,100	53,900
1 1/2 in.	21,200	100	9,000	101,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	700	.....	.....	1 1/2 in.	6,300	.....	.....	7,000	23,000	10,000
2 in.	8,000	.....	7,000	54,000	8/4	.....	1,000	200	.....	1 1/2 in.	5,300	.....	.....	6,000	2,000	32,000
2 1/2 in.	4,500	.....	4,300	3,000						2 in.	.....	.....	.....	13,300	29,000	71,800
3 in.	21,700	.....	4,500	4,000						2 1/2 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,800	.....		
4 in.	9,300	.....	900	.....						3 in.	.....	.....	.....	2,600	8,000	21,000
														6,000	4,500	9,200			
CHESTNUT					QUARTERED RED GUM					PLAIN RED OAK					QUARTERED RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 in. <td>.....</td> <td>1 & 2</td> <td>No. 1 Com.</td> <td>No. 2 Com.</td> <td>No. 3 Com.</td> <td></td>	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.				
1/4 in.	1,600	.....	3,000	.....	1 in.	.....	20,000	26,500	2,500	1 1/4 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 in.	87,000	.....	165,000	96,000	1 1/4 in.	.....	15,400	15,000	2,000	1 1/4 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 1/4 in.	12,000	1,800	52,000	60,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	1,800	5,200	9,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 1/2 in.	26,700	2,600	105,000	25,000	2 in.	.....	8,100	7,400	300	2 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 in.	16,000	.....	25,000	38,000	3 in.	.....	.....	.....	4,700	3 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 1/2 in.	2,000	.....	.....	.....												
3 in.	1,300	.....	.....	.....												
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....														
CYPRESS					SAP GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK					BLACK WALNUT				
	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 in. <td>.....</td> <td>1 & 2</td> <td>No. 1 Com.</td> <td>No. 2 Com.</td> <td>No. 3 Com.</td> <td></td>	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.				
1/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	200	1 in.	20,000	26,500	2,500	1 1/4 in.			
1 in.	49,000	107,000	4,000	6,500	1 1/4 in.	.....	15,400	15,000	2,000	1 1/4 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 1/4 in.	62,000	26,300	14,000	1,800	1 1/2 in.	.....	1,800	5,200	9,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 1/2 in.	115,000	46,000	16,600	2,800	2 in.	.....	8,100	7,400	300	2 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 in.	42,000	26,000	7,900	300	3 in.	.....	.....	.....	4,700	3 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 1/2 in.	12,000	.....	400	.....														
3 in.	25,000	16,000	17,000	3,500															
4 in.	1,200	2,200	4,000	300															
HICKORY					QUARTERED SAP GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK					BASSWOOD				
	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 in. <td>.....</td> <td>1 & 2</td> <td>No. 1 Com.</td> <td>No. 2 Com.</td> <td>No. 3 Com.</td> <td></td>	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.				
1/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	200	1 in.	20,000	26,500	2,500	1 1/4 in.			
1 in.	49,000	107,000	4,000	6,500	1 1/4 in.	.....	15,400	15,000	2,000	1 1/4 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 1/4 in.	62,000	26,300	14,000	1,800	1 1/2 in.	.....	1,800	5,200	9,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 1/2 in.	115,000	46,000	16,600	2,800	2 in.	.....	8,100	7,400	300	2 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 in.	42,000	26,000	7,900	300	3 in.	.....	.....	.....	4,700	3 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 1/2 in.	12,000	.....	400	.....														
3 in.	25,000	16,000	17,000	3,500															
4 in.	1,200	2,200	4,000	300															

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

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1 1/4 x 4 & up 6/11	4,000 ft.
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Good percentage over 7"
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1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
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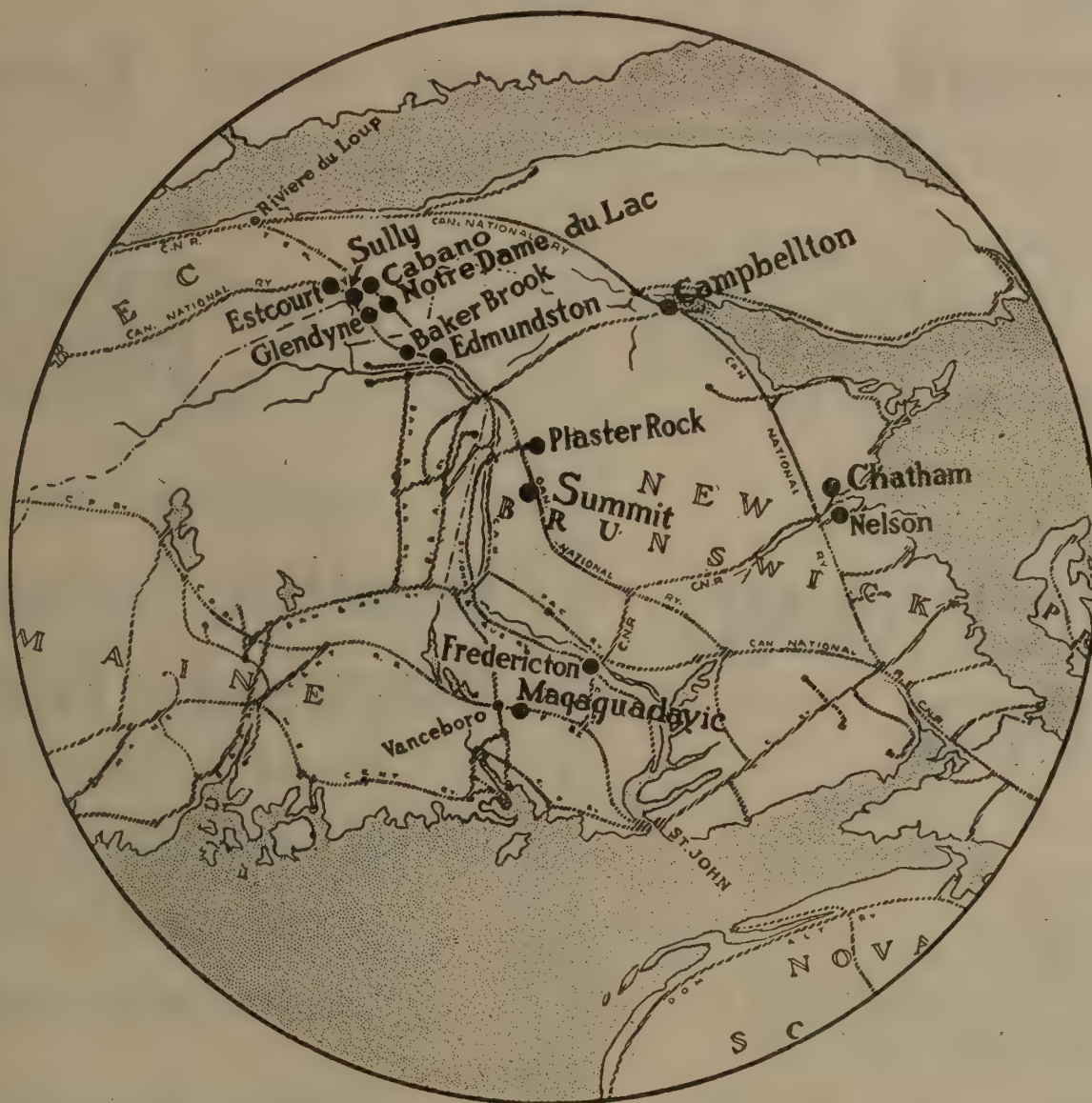
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*Special Mill Work Prompt Service***J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited**

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Everything in Dry Hemlock Lumber.
500 M. 1 x 4 x 5 x 6 in choice Merchantable Spruce.

Wanted to buy

2 million feet Spruce, Jack Pine and Hemlock for spring delivery.
10,000 cords of Spruce and Balsam, peeled pulpwood.
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50 M. Ties in Cedar, Hemlock and Jack Pine.

Will make the necessary advances.

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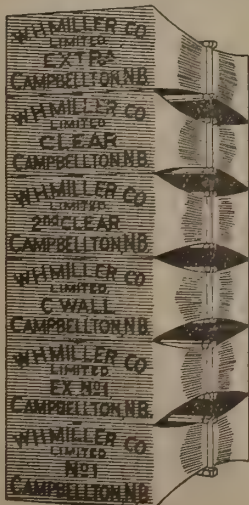
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Write or wire for prompt quotations and quick delivery



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We also make Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

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About 5,000,000' fifth and better, Spruce and Jack Pine.

2,000,000 Merchantable Spruce Lath.

*Will furnish on demand quotations for
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Lumber Co.
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

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We can supply you with Eastern—Mountain—Coast

SPRUCE	SPRUCE	SPRUCE
HEMLOCK	HEMLOCK	FIR
HARDWOOD	FIR	HEMLOCK
CEDAR	LARCH	CEDAR
LATH	CEDAR	PINE
SHINGLES	PINE	SHINGLES

FIR DOORS IN CARLOAD LOTS

DOUGLAS A. STALKER

122 Wellington Street

Sherbrooke

HEAPS

& SONS LIMITED

METROPOLITAN BLDG.

VANCOUVER, B.C.



British Columbia

Lumber Shingles Timbers

Straight or Mixed Cars of

**FLOORING
CASING
BASE**

**MOULDINGS
CEILING
FINISH**

Hardwoods Wanted

We are in the market for
Birch, Maple and Basswood
for immediate shipment.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West - TORONTO



Try that next car from us
and you'll be satisfied

GUM

Red and Sap, Plain
or Quarter-cut

OAK

Red and White, Plain
or Quarter-cut

CYPRESS

All grades and
thicknesses

also

ASH, COTTONWOOD AND
CANADIAN BIRCH

CHARLES O. MAUS

HARDWOOD LUMBER

South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. (Box 676)

"I am not connected with any other concern using my name"

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

We have to offer the following:

200,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up, 6 to 16 ft. White Pine "O" Culls.
100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up, 6 to 16 ft. White Pine "O" Culls.
30,000 ft. 3 x 6 and up, 6 to 16 in. wide, 16 to 18 ft. long,
Hemlock.
35,000 ft. 1 inch "O" cull Hemlock.
100,000 ft. 2 inch "O" cull Hemlock.

The above is all dry and ready for immediate shipment.

410 Union Bank Building
OTTAWA - **ONTARIO**

FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for*

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto

Phone Adelaide 0580

We offer for immediate shipment:—

Mill Run Hemlock—

Band Sawn Stock—

2 x 4—6/10—14,000 ft., 12 ft., 20,000'—14 ft., 17,000'—16 ft., 39,000'
2 x 4 & up 6/10—74,000'—18 to 20 ft.,—86,000'
2 x 6—12 ft., 31,000'—14 ft., 30,000 ft., 16 ft., 46,000 ft.
2 x 8—12 ft., 60,000 ft., 14 ft., 71,000'—16 ft., 130,000'.
2 x 10—12 ft., 26,000'—14 ft., 38,000 ft., 16 ft., 70,000'.
2 x 12—12 ft., 12,000'—14 ft., 20,000'—16 ft., 42,000'.
1 x 4—26,000 ft., 1 x 5—19,000 ft., 1 x 6—69,000 ft.
1 x 8—21,000 ft., 1 x 7/9—10,000 ft.,

also:—

1 x 4 & 5 Mill Run Norway Pine—2 x 4 & up Mill Run White Pine.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we
carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for
quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

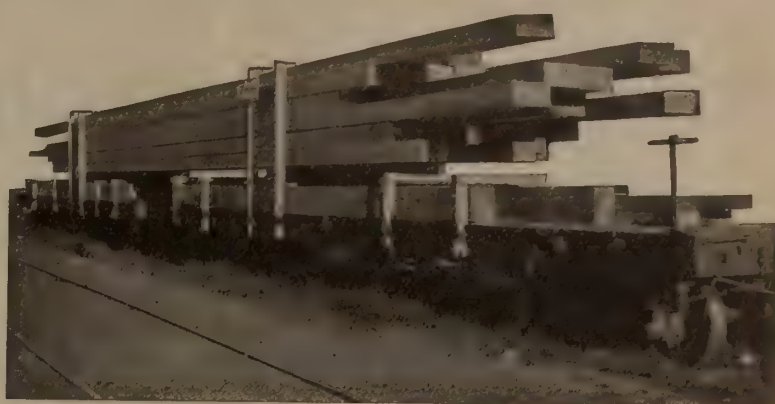
Spruce Box Shooks

Klin Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
and United States

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.



Let us Serve You!

Long Timbers
Deep and Heavy Joists
Special Industrial Items

Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

FIR SPRUCE CEDAR PINE LUMBER and LATH

Manufactured by

Adams River Lumber Company Ltd.

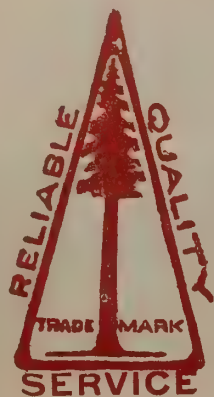
MILLS AT CHASE, B. C.

We can make prompt delivery on any of these products as we have 20,000,000 feet in pile. All stock air dried, properly manufactured and correctly graded. Orders filled in straight or assorted cars. Write, wire or phone for quotations on your requirements.

J. T. Todd, Eastern Manager
620 Federal Building, Toronto

Telephone
Adelaide 1194





Line up with us for a good line of Lumber

Perhaps you are looking for a reliable source of supply of British Columbia Lumber. You will be glad to know where you can place mixed Car orders calling for any combination of B. C. woods. Our facilities for supplying you with this good lumber at right prices, are unexcelled.

Send your enquiries and orders to us. Correspondence from dealers who desire and appreciate UNIFORM GRADES, DEPENDABLE SERVICE, and SATISFACTION is respectfully solicited.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Ontario Representative: J. D. Robinson, Room 5 Imperial Block,
Walkerville, Ont.

Vancouver, B.C.

Air Dried

ENGELMAN SPRUCE

For

QUALITY AND SATISFACTION

LUMBER

In all standard grades
and sizes

*Our new cut will be ready for
shipment beginning July 1st,
and we again solicit your en-
quiries and orders.*

LATH

No. 1 & No. 2
Grades

U. G. G. Sawmills Ltd., Hutton, B. C.

"THE SPRUCE SUPPLY"

Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited
OTTAWA CANADA



How to Keep Cool

Send us your requirements.
Let us do your worrying

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

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ESTABLISHED 1893

INCORPORATED 1916

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED 1 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American
Hardwoods
MAHOGANY
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VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

This Week's Special

- Car 1" x 10/12" Clear B.C. Spruce
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- " 1" x 10" & up FAS Basswood
- " 1" x 2" FAS wide Cyprus

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

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BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

**We Specialize in Mixed Ship-
ments of Dry Hardwood,
Veneers and Panels**

*This is a good time to conserve your cap-
ital by making purchases in
this manner*

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
LUMBER

Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
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Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

J. J. McFADDEN LIMITED
Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered.. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments.

Mills at : - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



QUALITY LUMBER

May we quote you on the following?

Spruce

Hemlock

Pine

Hardwoods

B. C. Lumber and Timber

Whether your requirements are large or small, immediate or future, we are sure we can please you and would welcome the opportunity.

Established 1871

G. A. GRIER & SONS
LIMITED

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Head Office 1112 Notre Dame St. W.

22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. W

We have no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours

**International Land & Lumber
Company Limited**

**LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES**

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

LOOK!

at Bracebridge, Ontario

All sizes No. 1 Hemlock,
Dry Jack Pine Flooring & etc.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

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LIMITED

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock

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**B. C. FOREST
PRODUCTS**

ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

George Burchill & Sons

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber

Laths, Shingles, Nail Keg Staves

ALSO

Planing and Dressing Mill

Sash and Door Factory

Mouldings, Etc.

A quantity of uncrozed nail keg staves in good
shipping condition on hand

South Nelson - Miramichi - New Brunswick

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine

In All Dimensions

1920-1921-1922 cut

Ontario and Quebec stock

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment

WANTED

5 million feet Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lumber. Also 5 million Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lath

Big Bear Lumber Company

Telephones Main 651-1218-1219.

Suite 208 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS

WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

GET THE BEST

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IT
WILL
PAY
YOU

OLIVER White Pine and Hard-woods add a zip to sales and send your prestige stock soaring.

Get quotations today

The Oliver Lumber Co.

OF TORONTO LIMITED

6 King St. West

TORONTO



View of our recently rebuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office : FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.



35x35—82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2" in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO. Limited

Cable Address: Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria
Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.
Bainbridge, B.C. Telephone and Postal Service at Bainbridge

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON

Some of these Cars in Transit Now

California White Pine & California Redwood.
Yellow Pine Finishing.

Oak, Gum, Poplar and Cypress.

also

A few cars of 4/4 and 8/4" C. & C. Norway ready
for shipment.

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario Phone Regent 182

Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co. SOUTH BEND IND.

Owners of Chas. O. Maus Lumber Co.

The Best in Hardwoods

Our Specialties

OAK

White and Red
Plain and Quartered

Write
for Prices

GUM

Red and Sap
Plain and Quartered

CYPRESS

Genuine Gulf Red and Soft Yellow

Quality and Prices *Right* Satisfaction Guaranteed

Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854

PHONE PLATEAU 1300

The Leigh Lumber Co.

33 Richmond St. West

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Native Hardwood Lumber
All kinds, all thicknesses

White Pine, Red Pine and Jack Pine

Crating Lumber in either Softwood
or Hardwood.

Cable Address
'BENLUMCO'

Codes used
ABC 5th Western Union
Universal

Bennett Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

Spruce, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber

American Hardwoods & Mahogany

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MONTREAL, P.Q.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the 'Thousand'

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Ltd., 525 Federal Bldg., Toronto

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.



"BIG CHIEF"

At the High Court

of Public Opinion the slip-shod product is ultimately condemned.

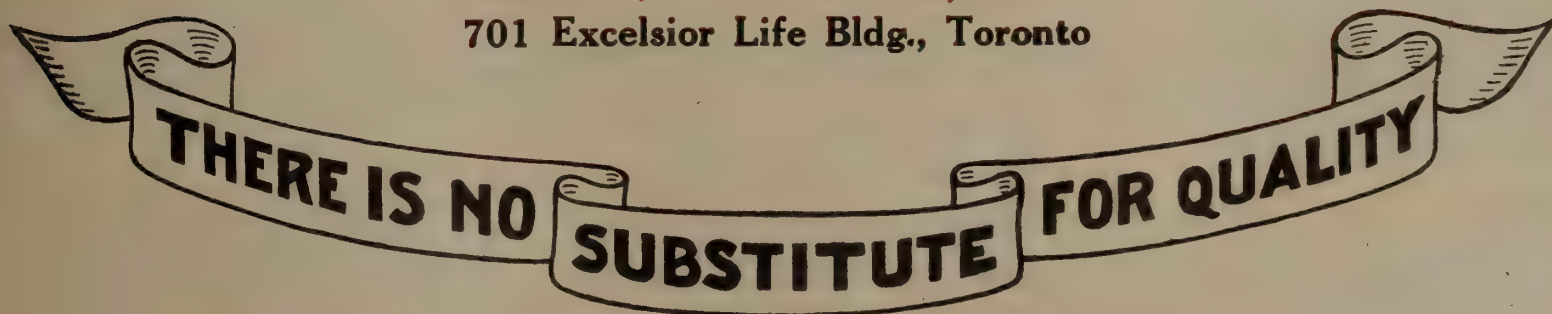
Quality, however, is its own Reward.

Quality is the "Big Chief's" sphere. Discriminating lumber merchants are finding in our products that extra measure of quality that secures the lasting satisfaction of their customers.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO.

LIMITED, VANCOUVER, B.C.

701 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto



Branch Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill.

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles



The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.



Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.

Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Red Cedar Shingles

3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials

Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers

XXX-XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES

(B. C. Inspected)

Head Office,
Vancouver, B.C.

Eastern Sales Office
Toronto, Ont.

WESTMINSTER MILLS LTD.

Manufacturers

Red Cedar



Shingles

Cedar Bevel Siding
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.

Vancouver Block
Vancouver

Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.

Dominion Bldg., Vancouver

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

3x-5x- Perfection and Eureka

CEDAR BEVEL SIDING

CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. Limited

New Westminster B. C.

Trade Mark

RED BAND SHINGLES

XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

If you want a market
for B. C. Red Cedar
Shingles put an advert-
isement on this page.

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.

Port Moody, B.C.

Manufacturers of

**High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles**

Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

80 St. Francois Xavier St.

(Wholesale Only)

Montreal, Que.

British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors

(Carload Lots)

Vancouver Office:

Pacific Building

Hubert C. Gordon

Representative

Exclusive Representatives

Quebec and Maritime Provinces

B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.

Vancouver, B. C.



LUMBER



**L
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MUIR & KIRKPATRICK

1315-20 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

TORONTO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

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LUMBER



E. Letherby, President

M. Chew, Vice-President

LEATHERBY and CHEW, LIMITED

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH and PICKETS

for Shade Roller Stocks

Mill and Head Office: MIDLAND, ONTARIO

In these days of keen competition, **QUALITY TELLS**, and so far as Lumber is concerned we believe we can safely say we can furnish **QUALITY** combined with the **BEST OF SERVICE**.

At the present time we have a considerable quantity of

1" No. 1 Common Cedar

This is particularly desirable stock, being a **SMALL-KNOTTED** type and will make excellent Boards and Shiplap, also a good cheap Siding or Ceiling. Try a car and we feel sure you will be surprised at its superiority.

We also manufacture **FIR** and **Spruce**. As **DIMENSION**, our **FIR** can be strongly recommended, and **GOLDEN SPRUCE** already has a string of steady users in Eastern Canada.

Our sawmill, with a daily 10-hour cutting capacity of 200,000 feet, is the largest in the interior of British Columbia. We run all orders through the planing mill at time of shipment so that our stock always reaches you bright, clean and newly milled.

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B. C.

Eastern Sales Office—64 King Street East, **TORONTO**
to whom, please address all enquiries.

Representatives:—

L. D. BARCLAY

E. C. PARSONS



We dug up this picture the other day. Remember it away back in 1912, and the title, "THREE SAMPLES OF BROMLEY'S STOCK"?

We are all in the business now, and are always glad to hear from our old friends—and lots of new ones!

William H. Bromley & Sons

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Lumber, Etc.

Pembroke, Ontario

Why not Birch Flooring?

Certain characteristics of this Canadian hardwood make it preferable to Oak or Maple

A fact which is rapidly becoming recognized by both dealer and consumer is that Birch is really a better flooring than Maple.

Certainly the colors are much more uniform. But this isn't the only reason. Birch resists rot much better than Maple, where dampness is present. And not only does Birch take a better finish, and stain more easily, but the natural wood shows a superior grain, (many people re-

gard Selected Red Birch as being a prettier floor than quarter cut oak.) Yet Birch is little more than half the price of Oak.

Do not these facts suggest to you a new field of sales possibilities—particularly among those people to whom the cost of Oak is prohibitive?

Get in touch with us now for full details concerning our

"RED DEER" BIRCH FLOORING

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Limited

Huntsville, - Ontario

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Pine Spruce Hemlock Hardwood

Head Office: 701-703 Hope Chambers,
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Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

White Pine

— Dry Stock —

1,000,000 ft. 3 x 11 —9/16' Mill Culls

500,000 ft. 3 x 7/10— “ “ “

480,000 ft. 1 x 6 & up—10/16' Mill Culls.

300,000 ft. 1 x 12 “ “ “

Maple O'Boy!

3,000 ft. 3 x 5 & up—
8/12' No. 3 Com. & Btr.

50,000 ft. 2 x 4 & up—
4/16' No. 3 Com. & Btr.

175,000 ft. 1 x 4 & up—
4/16' No. 3 Com. & Btr.

All well sawn lumber, thoroughly dry,
Can ship promptly
Please write for prices

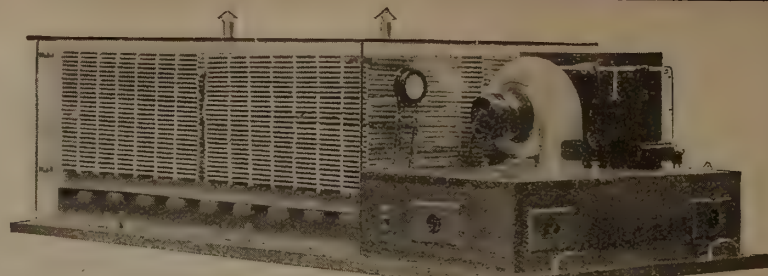


The Rideau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Established 1897

OTTAWA

CANADA



Model Dry Kiln located in the Research Laboratory of the B. F. Sturtevant Co.

INCREASED TURNOVER

Sturtevant Dry Kilns increase turnover by drying lumber without degrade—ready for shipping—in days instead of weeks. That is just one Sturtevant economy. Folder 601 outlines others. Ask for a copy.



B. F. Sturtevant Co. of
Canada, Ltd.,
Montreal, Galt, Toronto

We are in a position to quote you exceptionally fine prices on all grades of

MOLASSES

(GUARANTEED PURE)

delivered to any station in Canada, and we solicit your enquiries for this year's supplies

You can buy most profitably by dealing direct with the IMPORTERS

Write us for a sample

The Dominion Molasses Co. Ltd.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.

Bank of Toronto Building

HAMILTON, Canada

Want to Buy
FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Mill Cuts of Jack Pine & Spruce

Sawn to 4/4, 8/4 and Timbers

If you have anything to offer we would appreciate it if you would advise us promptly giving estimated quantities of different sizes and prices wanted.



PLIBRICO

ONE-PIECE FURNACE LINING

There is only one way to get maximum result from your Steam Boiler, Dutch-Oven, and Woodburner linings.

Install PLIBRICO, by your own men.

A drum on hand is an insurance against expensive and unexpected shut-downs.

BEVERIDGE SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

628-630 St. Paul St. West, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Stocked also in Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



Come to the cookhouse door boys!

The longed for call comes at last and hungry men must be fed. If the equipment is adequate and the food good they will be satisfied and healthy. It means much toward the success of the Camp and thousands already have realized this success in utilising the services of

McClary's "ALGOMA" RANGE

Here is a range of real sturdy capabilities, specially built for camp usage and strongly reinforced at all edges to withstand rough handling. It is a hardy range with big firebox and wonderful oven—three sizes with elevated or attached reservoir.

Ask for full information from our nearest Branch warehouse.

McClary's

London

Toronto

Montreal

Calgary

Winnipeg

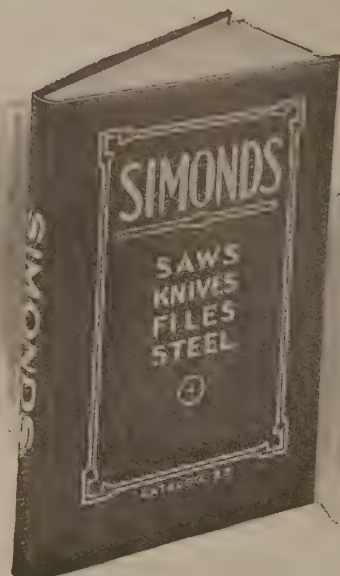
Saskatoon

Vancouver

Edmonton

St. John, N.B.

Hamilton



Ask For Your Copy

The new catalog illustrating the various Saw Steel Products manufactured by the SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED, containing information relative to all kinds of SAWS, KNIVES, FILES and STEEL with prices, is just off the press and ready for distribution to users of high-grade edge tools.

The book is a fine example of the printer's art, and illustrates and gives valuable information about the different products we make.

Send for your copy and have it forwarded now

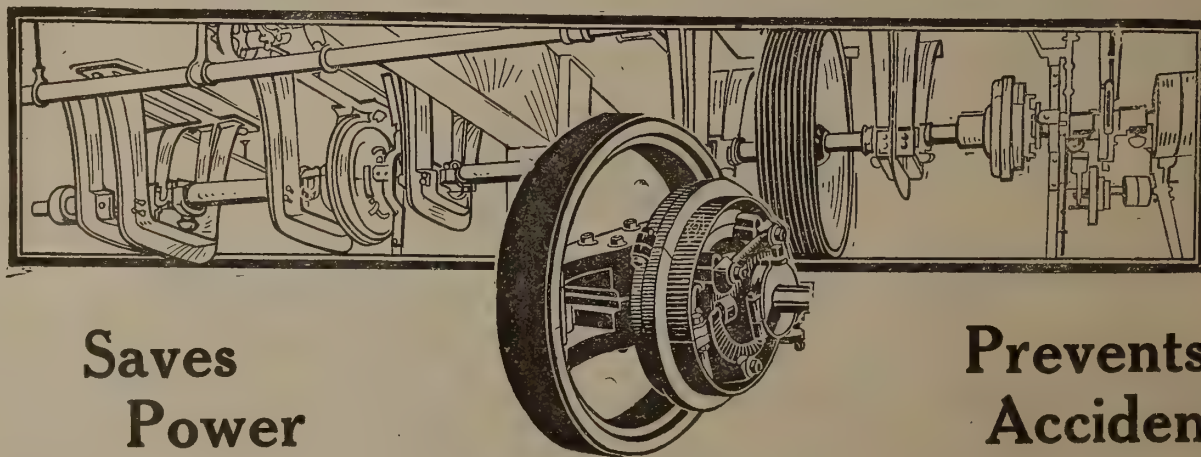
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

"The Saw Makers"

Montreal, Quebec

St. John, N. B.

Vancouver, B. C.



Saves Power

You know how often there are occasions when all shafting may not be required.

With the Dodge Friction Clutch you can shut down inoperative parts of your plant without interference with other units. You may not only close down individual machines, you can, if necessary, dispense with a whole floor or section without affecting operations elsewhere.

Prevents Accidents

This closing down of units saves power, and Power Costs Money.

A Dodge Friction Clutch about earns its cost in one year in the power it saves.

The other advantage is prevention of accidents. The timely throwing out of a clutch lever may often prevent a catastrophe.

Specify Dodge Split Friction Clutches on your next order.

Dodge Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Ltd. Head Office and Works **TORONTO**
Branch Warehouse 770 St. Paul St. W. Montreal

Distributors: Chapman Double Ball Bearings Ex Our Stock

Windsor Lumber Firm Introduces New Features

Where Beauty and Utility Combined to Give the Attractive Setting Surrounding the Busy Office of the Windsor Lumber Company



J. C. Scofield, President of the
Windsor Lumber Co.

When one approaches the attractive, well-kept office of J. C. Scofield, president of the Windsor Lumber Co. Limited, Windsor, Ont., and former president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, he is uncertain while walking up the path, whether he is entering a beautiful flower garden or a model lumber yard. Around the front of the building roses in various colors are blooming and there are decorative plants which add to the inviting character of the surroundings. Mr. Scofield is an enthusiastic floriculturist as well as an aggressive lumberman and believes that beauty and utility can be combined with splendid effect and decided advantage to a retail lumberman. There is a touch of the artistic to the premises of the organization. This

is seen as one strolls through the well laid-out and admirably-arranged yard. Neatness and order are in evidence everywhere as well as the latest facilities for unloading stock, routing, delivery, etc.

There has just been added to the company's planing mill and factory a brick addition 30 x 35 feet, which is used for bench work and relieves the other departments of the plant. The foundations for the lumber piles are in splendid repair and admit of free ventilation, and as rapidly as possible tile draining is being extended throughout all portions of the premises which cover nearly seven acres. By the use of gravity rollers the greater portion of the lum-

ber shipped in is transferred direct from the car to the sheds or piles, thus reducing handling expenses to a minimum.

Another improvement recently effected is in regard to fire protection. There is no litter left around the factory floors and a small, frame fire station was erected recently in the yard, a short distance from the mill. Of the Swiss style of architecture and nicely painted, it contains a hose reel with 500 feet of regulation, standard size hose, couplings, etc. The hose is attached to a hydrant and the reel can be run out at a moment's notice. Chief C. J. DeFields, head of the Windsor Fire Department, when called up by Mr. Scofield and told about the completion of the new fire station, was asked to give it a number. He shouted back,—"Well, this is Friday the 13th. We will call your station 13!" In connection with the Windsor Lumber Co. Mr. DeFields has organized a local fire brigade with a chief, deputy chief, reel men, hydrant men, hose men, etc. Drills are held periodically and efficiency is the watchword in reducing fire hazards to the minimum.

It will be remembered that Chief DeFields delivered an interesting and instructive address before the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association on the occasion of their annual convention held in Windsor in January last. He spoke on fire protection and his helpful remarks will be recalled by all who had the pleasure of hearing him.

One more improvement which the Windsor Lumber Co. has carried out, is the installation of a drinking fountain in the yard. Formerly when the men outside wanted to quench their thirst, they had to make a rather long trip to the mill. If engaged in loading or piling possibly the absence of one employee would entail others remaining idle until his return to the job. The drinking fountain is centrally convenient and now only a few seconds are lost in "wetting up" whereas many minutes were previously consumed.

The Windsor Lumber Co. believe in advertising and have taken part in Made-in-Windsor Exhibitions, Hardwood Flooring Weeks,

(Continued on page 48)

The attractive and
inviting approach to
the office of the
Windsor Lumber
Company at Wind-
sor, Ontario



Canada Should Not Allow Outsiders to Exploit Her Raw Materials

Editor, of the Canada Lumberman:

Sir—During the recent debate in Parliament over the proposal to stop the exportation of pulpwood, one of the honourable members, speaking in opposition, said that he viewed with alarm the loss of the American market for the pulpwood cut by the settlers. apparently, however, he saw

No cause for alarm in the fact that these same settlers, by carelessness in burning their refuse, are destroying millions of dollars' worth of raw materials which might otherwise be utilized to agriculture itself, to say nothing of the losses they are inflicting on themselves and their fellow-settlers in the destruction of their homes and other property.

No cause for alarm in the fact that Canada, by allowing foreigners to exploit its raw pulpwood, is supplying fifty or more foreign pulp and paper mills, in competition with our own, with cheap raw material and that Canadian workers are being thereby forced to follow the raw material out of the country in order to find employment in its conversion.

No cause for alarm in the fact that we have already this year sustained the greatest forest fire losses in Canada's history, with the possibility of having the whole of the northern forest area of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick completely devastated before the year is over.

No cause for alarm in the fact that immense damage was sustained by our power and storage dams in the spring, due solely to the same cause, nor in the fact that many of our large industrial plants are forced to close down or to run on part time only for four or five months in the year owing to lack of water.

No cause for alarm in the fact that our agricultural industry itself is menaced by the condition that is fast approaching and that threatens to turn our crop-growing lands into vast deserts.

Heavy Fire Losses Through Carelessness

The bona fide settler is undoubtedly entitled to every reasonable consideration, yet it is to be considered that Canada's losses during the first few weeks from forest fires, many of which originated in the carelessness of settlers, approximated \$100,000,000 without taking into account the enormous potential value of the young growth destroyed, while on the other hand, the total annual receipts for land sold to settlers in the province of Quebec, where the losses are greatest, only amounts to about \$100,000, against which the province spends in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 in assisting the settlers and in building roads and bridges for their accommodation.

How much better it would be to confine these settlers to land already cleared, of which there is great abundance, where their opportunities for starting fires would be negligible and where they will find not only an immediate market for their produce but nearby opportunities for employment, such as that afforded by the pulp industries, in their off seasons.

It is to be noted that former Premier Drury in the recent Ontario election made use of this cry of protect the settler's right to sell his wood where and how he please and spoke against the embargo. The results show that the argument was not taken seriously and, indeed, I have received many letters from Ontario saying that it contributed to the defeat of Mr. Drury and his government.

Another honorable member of the House voiced fear of American retaliation if Canada took steps to protect its rapidly dwindling supply of pulpwood. This can only cause humiliation to a people who have behind them the history and the prestige of the greatest world-power ever known, the British Empire. In addition to that, it is pure bunkum. When have the politicians of the United States waited for a cause for "retaliation" when it was to their interest to put the screws on Canada and to bar out practically everything which we could export to that country except such things as they are obliged to have, including raw materials and pulp and paper? We have a remedy for this, if we would use it, in building up an inter-Empire trade.

Embargo on Coal is Bogey

The anthracite coal bogey was also brought out in the discussion, our alleged dependence on the United States and the possibility of reprisals in the shape of cutting off our coal supply being held up before us. So long as the American coal producers have coal to export—when not at the mercy of mine and railroad strikes—they

are only too glad to supply the Canadian market. It is only a short time ago that G. H. Cushing, one of their largest coal operators, publicly stated in Montreal that the American Coal Producers valued highly the Canadian Market and were prepared to fight for it, if necessary. If the Alberta mines he said, reduced their price 25 cents a ton, the Americans would cut theirs 50 cents, and if the Welsh mines, which have recently found a market in Canada, reduced their price one dollar the Americans would cut theirs two dollars. This does not look as though the Americans would deprive themselves of the Canadian coal market just out of spite, but it does prove that when our parliamentarians talk of a coal embargo they are using political bunk.

The pseudo plea for the settler is off the same piece of bunkum. An embargo on pulpwood will not injure the settler; it will greatly benefit him. The value of his wood will not deteriorate and in a short time the market he now has in the States will be transferred to this country. No one, by the way seems to be concerned about the mechanic, the tradesmen and the laborer, all of whom suffer injury when raw materials which ought to be worked up in this country, are allowed to be shipped away. Surely their interests which are numerically much greater, are entitled to at least as much consideration as the settlers'.

No one seems to have given consideration to the interests of the railroads, or the fact that the added increased revenues from additional freight that would follow the development of the pulp industry. if this raw material now exported were worked up at home, would be sufficient to wipe out the present deficit of the Canadian National Railways. A carload of pulpwood shipped out of the country means a carload of freight and nothing more. A carload of pulpwood converted into paper in Canada means four car-loads of freight going into and coming out of the mill.

Pulpwood Famine Fast Developing

Still another honorable member undertook to compare pulpwood with wheat and other farm crops and to say that interference with the exportation of one was no more justified than with the other. He overlooked the fact that we have a surplus of farm crops but are fast developing a famine in pulpwood. He failed to mention that a farm crop can be reproduced every year, while it takes from fifty to a hundred years to reproduce a crop of pulpwood. There is no analogy between the two. It was also suggested by an honorable member that pulp and paper interests might be using the writer to further their selfish ends. In reply to this, I will say that I will pay ten thousand dollars in cash to any one who can show where one single dollar, paid or promised, has been contributed to the forest conservation campaign carried on by me, other than the \$100,000 or more which I have expended out of my own pocket, or can show that there is or has been associated with me in the work any individual or interest who had any profit to gain by the work I have carried on. In so far as being interested on behalf of any pulp or paper industry is concerned, I would add that if I had my way not another live growing tree would be cut in Canada for twenty-five years for any purpose whatever. I have advocated this policy in many of my articles on this subject. I know this is not possible to bring about and that the cutting of trees will continue while there is a tree left standing. The next best method to adopt is to see that what trees are cut shall be manufactured in Canada so that Canadians may at least reap the full benefit of their own devastation.

The fact must also be borne in mind that with increased investments in pulp and paper mills we should have far greater forest protection than we do where only pulpwood operators, who have no interest other than to get the wood shipped out of the country at the smallest possible cost and who, leaving nothing but a lot of slash and inflammable debris behind them, are the chief beneficiaries of our present forest policy.

Load of Taxation Will be Lighter

A further argument in support of the embargo which the Government has undertaken to impose, is that the largest investments in new mills in Canada which will follow its enforcement will augment considerably the federal and local revenues derived from income and other taxes and thereby assist in lightening the load of the Canadian tax-payer, which everybody agrees, is altogether too burdensome.

No one will be injured by the embargo, not even the pulpwood

dealer. Just as much wood will be sold and used, as long as the supply lasts. The only difference will be that it will be sold to be manufactured in our own country instead of going to enrich another. It only takes eight months to erect a pulp mill and a six months' period allowed before the Act takes effect there will be ample time for readjustment. A six months latitude will allow for the shipment of all wood now on hand and it takes another six months operation to prepare a new cut.

In conclusion, let me point out that an embargo on pulpwood is only the first step towards the proper conservation of our forests and the regulation of their utilization. I predict that we shall have to go much further and that within two years the authorities will find it necessary to prescribe both the number and the size of the trees that any holder may be allowed to cut from his holdings, whether private or public. In this connection, I would point out the serious mistake that is being made in allowing half rates on stumpage for fire-killed timber. This creates a temptation for some of the smaller operators to allow fire to run through areas which they intend working, which some of them find it impossible to withstand.

With the comparatively small amount of live growth now remaining, cutting should be confined wholly to dead timber just so long as

the same is fit for use, and there should be no reduction in the stumpage rates on that account. We have already too many temptations and incentives for forest fires.

Some selfishly or political actuated people have said, in opposing the embargo, that we must not interfere with private rights ignoring the fact that, at worst, less than two per cent of our people would have their rights affected in any way, while those of the remaining 98 per cent would be immeasurably benefited by the new legislation. It is not possible for any country to adopt laws that do not in some measure infringe on private rights and on personal liberty. Hunters and the fur industry are very drastically controlled in Canada, so are fishermen and the fishing industry. In Heaven's name, then, why hesitate to control the most important and vital resource we have and without which there would be no fishing, no hunting, very little agriculture and not much of anything else.

This is not a question of free trade, reciprocity or protection, as some of our politicians would try to make it, but is simply one of national self-preservation. Under present methods we are rapidly heading towards national suicide.

Yours, etc.,
Frank J. D. Barnjum.

Significance of Proposed Pulpwood Embargo

The pulpwood situation at Quebec which has been attended with satisfactory results since the month of May during which period the Quebec shippers have done a fair business in the export trade with the American mills, has again received a check up by a shortage of cars, presumably caused by the railroads getting together their rolling stock for assembly in the west to move the grain production of the prairie provinces east for export shipment. On the whole the Quebec pulpwood dealers have done a good export business to the United States mills from May last to the beginning of June, and were in hopes that they would have shipped all orders in fulfilment of their contracts by the end of July if the railroad transportation service had continued. It would appear that it is only of late that the American paper mill operators have come to understand the significance of the proposed Canadian Government embargo on the export of pulpwood out of Canada, and are now getting busy placing orders for wood to be shipped to their mills before the embargo is applied.

In the meantime, the newspaper interests of the United States, backed by the smaller American paper mills and manufacturers of newsprint, are through the U. S. government putting up a fight to arrest, if possible, the placing of the embargo. The fear on the part of the mill operators is that they will either be compelled to move their mills over to Canada or go out of business. The newspaper interests take the viewpoint that an embargo by the Canadian government will augment the price of newsprint which they contend is already abnormal and, if further increased in price, will force many small publications and job offices in the United States out of business. The cry has gone forth through the columns of the American press that the imposition of an embargo on Canadian pulpwood export will mean the dealing of a decisive blow to American newsprint industries and that many mills, now almost entirely dependent upon Canada for their pulpwood, will be forced to close down.

The gravity of the situation to the United States newsprint industry is emphasized by the fact that since 1912 production in the United States has been practically constant while Canada has increased her output three times and that exports from this country to the United States were 83 per cent.

The Canadian Government takes the position backed by 90 per cent. of the Canadian people that the exploitation of Canada's forests has assumed a serious aspect, and must be protected, and if their Canadian wood assets are to be developed by American capital for American utilization, Canadian labor should be, at least, employed.

But there are other and more serious questions to be considered when the embargo is discussed by the United States newsprint interests as well as the Canadian pulpwood exporters to American mills. It is pointed out by the Natural Resources Branch of the Department of the Interior on reports based on comprehensive surveys published in regard to the forests of Nova Scotia and British Columbia and an inventory in course of completion by the Forestry Branch of the same department of the Ontario forests, likewise by examination of the considerable areas of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces and the forest services in the province of Quebec and New Brunswick of which data is being collected, information of which, however, is still far from being complete.

Based on these surveys, a tentative estimate of the remaining timber supplies of the Dominion has been given as follows:—

Eastern provinces 310,000 million feet b.m., softwood; hard-

wood, 90,000 million feet, b.m., total 400,000 million feet, b.m.

Prairie Provinces 140,000 million feet, b.m., softwood; 85,000 million feet b.m. hardwood; total 225,000 million feet, b.m.

British Columbia, 360,000 million feet, b.m., softwood, and 1,800,000 ft. b.m., hardwood; total 361,800,000 million feet, b.m., or a grand total of 810,000 million feet, b.m., softwood; 176,000 million feet b.m. hardwood, in all a total of 986,000 million feet, b.m.

The foregoing estimate includes all classes of timber, saw material, pulpwood, ties, poles, fuel, etc., whether accessible or inaccessible, and it is estimated that of this about 560,000,000 feet b.m. is of saw timber size.

The species used for the manufacture of pulp is estimated to be 800,000,000 cords of spruce, balsam, fir and western hemlock, and 980,000,000 cords of jack pine, lodge-pole pine, eastern hemlock, poplar and cottonwood, a total of 1,300,000 cords. About 600,000,000 cords of this is in Western Canada. Included in the pulpwood estimate is 500,000,000 cords which is also saw material which will, doubtless, be used to a considerable extent as lumber.

Is the Pulp Wood Accessible

These figures are undoubtedly impressive and likely to lead people to believe that there was little need for Canada to worry about the problem of diminishing or inadequate wood supplies. But the Natural Resources Branch of the Department of the Interior, points out that the question of accessibility is the most important factor for consideration in connection with Canadian forest resources. The material fact, however, is that under present conditions whether more than one-half of the saw material and one-third of the pulpwood, exclusive of the Prairie Provinces, can be considered commercially accessible. Then again, the average amount cut without reforestation must be considered. The average amount cut is, approximately, as follows:—

Lumber 4,000,000,000 feet b.m.; pulpwood (4,000,000 cords) 2,000,000,000 feet b.m., fuel (8,000,000 cords) 4,000,000,000 feet b.m.

Shingles, ties, poles, etc., estimated at 1,000,000,000 feet b.m., a total of 11,000,000,000 feet b.m.

It will be thus seen by comparison of the above figures that Canada has not a timber supply for an indefinite period and any conclusion to the contrary is unwarranted. It may be that the estimates will be reduced when more authentic information is secured, and that a large proportion of the timber can probably never be operated at a profit, and that, under the present system of exploitation, a great deal of wood is wasted, not to speak of the devastation by fire, insects and fungi, destroying many times the amount of timber used.

An increase in unemployment was reported recently at the Provincial Employment Bureau, Quebec, due to the return of a number of lumberjacks. However, according to officials of the Bureau, the prospects are good. A large percentage of the lumberjacks who have returned to Quebec will proceed again to the lumber centres for the driving season. Heavy construction will also start again by the middle of April and the expectations are that the season will be a good one. The Superintendent of the Employment Bureau said he expected that at least 2,000 men from the city and district would find employment for several years in the Lake St. John district, through the construction of the Grande Decharge and the Kenogami dams.

Advocates Embargo on Hardwood Logs



Hon. James Lyons, Sault Ste Marie

Hon. James Lyons, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., who is at the head of the Lyons Fuel & Supply Co., Limited, is the new Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ontario Government, succeeding Hon. Beniah Bowman. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Soo and has a wide acquaintance with the northern country, its requirements, development, opportunities and potentialities. Hon. Mr. Lyons was born in Virginia in 1878 and has resided in the Soo for the past twenty-three years. He has been engaged in various lines of business for the last fifteen years and started the fuel and supply business, of which he was the head, in 1912. The firm have been in the lumber and timber line during these years on a small scale and enjoyed a splendid reputation for service and value.

Mr. Lyons is a public-spirited resident of the Soo and served two years as Alderman and three as Mayor. He has long devoted considerable thought and attention to forest resources of the north, having retired recently from the presidency of the Board of Trade. He says that in the district of Algoma, there are 200 townships surrounding the Soo and these townships are estimated to contain six billion feet of the choicest hardwood. Mr. Lyons strongly advocates the prohibition of the export of hardwood from Ontario, and, in a recent interview with the "Canada Lumberman," said:—

"We have not been manufacturing hardwood in the north to any great extent in fact, it has been considered that the bulk of our hardwood was only fit for fuel purposes, but some of the largest American manufacturers who have been using this hardwood, advise that the birch is the best on the North American continent for veneer, furniture, etc. The result is, they have been securing large tracts of hardwood in the last year or two, and at the present time in the District of Algoma, there is one contract in existence, which calls for fifty million feet of hardwood logs, to be followed by another fifty million feet upon its completion. There is another instance where they have contracted to take out 10 million feet of logs per year for a number of years.

"They are taking out the logs in preference to establishing mills here. This gives employment to thousands of men in the United States that should be getting employment in Ontario, and is depreciating the resources of the Province without getting anything in return, as all that is left on the land when they are through is the brush, and in many cases we are paying fire rangers to safeguard the standing timber left on other limits from the danger caused from the burning of this brush.

"We believe that if the export of hardwood logs was prohibited, now that the American supply is practically depleted, that the North Country and the Province in general, would receive largely the same benefit as was received when the export was placed on pine and pulpwood, and many American manufacturers, who are anxious to take our hardwood out of the country in logs would locate in the Province."

Want Pit Props as Return Cargo

Acting Trade Commissioner, Douglas S. Cole, of Bristol, England, in a letter to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, on the coal situation and the demand for pit props, says:—

The difficulties of shipping Canadian pit props into the highly competitive South Wales mining area are well known. An investigation was made by the British Board of Trade shortly after the outbreak of the war, when it was concluded that Canada could not profitably compete with the pitwood supplied to the United Kingdom from Scandinavia and the Bay of Biscay, one reason being that much of this wood which is suitable for pit purposes has a definite value in Canada owing to its pulpwood qualities. Again in 1922, when the same question arose after considerable correspondence with the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and many Canadian shippers, it was found that Canada could not compete with Newfoundland owing to price, nor with southwestern France, Spanish, Portuguese, and Baltic competition owing to high ocean freight rates.

With Welsh colliery and ship owners, exporting to Canada an opportunity for reciprocal trade now presents itself under more fav-

orable conditions than those that have heretofore prevailed. The organization above referred to, who are shipping to Canada and the United States, are desirous of obtaining Canadian pit props and pitwood as return cargo, and are prepared to receive quotations f.o.b. Montreal and Quebec on pit props of good straight larch or fir, cut in sizes of 6½-9-11 and 13-foot lengths, with the diameter at the small end ranging from about three inches in the smaller props to about 7 inches in the longest. If Canadian wood is to compete, the price must not exceed about \$6.50 per ton free on board and stowed at either of these ports. Quotations from interested Canadian exporters if forwarded to the Bristol office will be submitted to the Welsh trade.

Northern Firm Will Have Big Cut

Knight Bros. Co., Limited, of Burk's Falls, Ont., are operating their sawmill to full capacity at the present time. The firm state that they have the largest stock of logs they have ever cut, and are having more lumber sawn at small mills on tributary streams than in any previous season. Their stock will this season run heavier to hardwood and lighter to hemlock and spruce.

Knight Bros. Co. say they have found sales for the first half of 1923 very fair indeed, with inquiries holding good for hardwoods and falling off for hemlock during the last month. Prices have been very satisfactory. The supply of labor has been about equal to the demand with wages about 10 per cent. higher than in 1922.

Australian Imports of Canadian Lumber

C. Hartlett, of the office of D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, Australia, sends an interesting review of trade conditions in that country during 1921-22. Referring to the imports of Canadian timber he says:

The importation of timber into Australia in 1921-22 amounted to 22,900,609 feet of dressed timber and 168,976,596 feet of undressed timber, or 191,877,205 feet, combined. In undressed timber, Canada is credited with 17,579,302 superficial feet, which is greater by over 5,000,000 feet than such imports from the Dominion in any previous year. New Zealand supplied 47,234,577 feet, and the United States 94,129,093 feet of undressed timber, but the imports from both countries were considerably less than in the previous year. In dressed timber Norway and Sweden supplied almost the whole of the importations, which were less than half the quantity imported in the previous year.

In 1914-15 the importations of timber were valued at £2,153,469, and declined to £1,722,035 in 1915-16, to £1,490,025 in 1916-17, and to £1,412,119 in 1917-18. The value substantially increased to £1,850,544 in 1918-19, to £2,478,315 in 1919-20, and to the highest amount yet recorded, £4,920,292 in 1920-21. In the year under review (1921-22), the value fell to £2,473,705 or less than for any year since 1918-19. While the imports of timber from Canada in 1921-22 were considerably larger in quantity than in the previous year, owing to lower prices ruling the value was £82,408 less.

The trend of the importations from Canada and the United States is shown thus:—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£
United States	1,129,510	2,196,341	1,071,784
Canada	111,602	285,138	202,730

The Australian importations of timber during the last two fiscal years, for which particulars are available, are shown thus:—

	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£
United Kingdom	16,365	5,046
Canada	285,138	203,730
India	62,094	471
New Zealand	879,981	662,597
Straits Settlements	5,936	1,944
China	476	889
France	7,878	5,266
Japan	210,141	86,686
Norway	811,828	256,382
Sweden	383,105	130,804
United States	2,196,341	1,071,784
East Indies	46,486	33,006
Pacific Islands	13,230	9,121
Other foreign countries	1,293	6,979
	£4,920,292	£2,437,705

This miscellaneous classification includes wooden split pulleys, window screens and frames, wash boards, staves, etc., wholly or partly finished. The imports from Canada were valued at approximately £44,748 to which can be added ply-woods and veneers to the value of £1,735.



Second growth stand, chiefly spruce and fir, up to 10 inches on the stump, about 70 years old, as seen in New Brunswick



Sawmill of J. & C. Hickman, Limited, Port Elgin, N. B. Considerable new equipment was recently added to the plant.



Winter logging on the limits of the Stone Lumber Co., Hilton Beach, Ont. In the foreground is Wm. Bourke, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.



Happy group of Ontario retailers and their ladies snapped on the "Cape Trinity" on the recent outing to the Thousand Islands



Dredging logs at Windy Lake, Ont., on the limits of W. C. Cochrane in the northern part of the province

New Hardwood Flooring Firm Off to Good Start

Montreal Hardwood Lumber Flooring, Limited, of Montreal, was formed a few months ago for the purpose of manufacturing hardwood flooring. Operations were commenced at the beginning of March in a plant at 410 Parthenais Street, Montreal. The sales have been so satisfactory that it is proposed to extend the plant this year by constructing new offices and a warehouse capable of storing about a million feet of flooring.

The building consists of two stories, the ground floor being utilized as the mill and the next floor as the grading and storage room. The mill has a capacity of from 350,000 to 400,000 ft. per month.

Birch flooring, principally 3/8 in., 5/8 in. and 7/8 in., is chiefly manufactured, although flooring of the same thicknesses in maple, beech and oak is also made and carried in stock. The dry kilns, of



An interior view of Montreal Hardwood Lumber and Flooring plant showing mill operations with gang rip saw, disc head hardwood matcher and end matchers

the progressive type and of the most modern design, adjoin the mill. They are constructed of tile blocks, and have a drying capacity of 215,000 feet of birch, maple and oak every seven days.

The lumber is conveyed into the dry kilns on trucks, which run on four sets of rails. After being dried by steam heat at 180 deg. Fah. for six or seven days, the lumber on the trucks is run out at the other end of the kilns to one side of the mill. The lumber is carried by a chain conveyor system to the gang rip saw, which rips the board in one operation into five or six strips. These are placed on trucks and sent on to the latest P. B. Yates A 7 tongue and groove matcher (equipped with a feeding table), which runs the lumber through at the rate of 150 to 175 lineal feet per minute. This machine, representing the leading type, is worth more than a passing mention. As all lumbermen know, hardwoods have considerably advanced in value, due in a large measure to the increased demands for the higher grades, and therefore a scarcity of supply. This has naturally caused manufacturers to turn their attention to the narrower and rougher stock. This material, being brashy and of lower grade, necessitated manufacturers facing the question of making fine, beautifully finished flooring from these lower grades of hardwood.

The P. B. Yates Machine Company, Limited, claim that their A 7 Disc Head Hardwood matcher solves the problem, and that their 16 Knives Disc Cutter will turn low grade, crashy pieces into the very finest finished flooring, with a glossy-smooth, soft, clean-cut surface, on which there does not appear any sign of knife mark. Two outstanding features are claimed for this machine. The patented milling type of finishing cutter-head and the matter of feeding stock on its edge through the machine. Three-eighths and thirteen-sixteenths inch flooring are handled with equal ease by the machine.

After leaving this machine the flooring goes to a trim saw and is then conveyed by belt and chain conveyors to the tongue and groove end matchers, after which it is raised on a belt conveyor to the next storey, where the flooring is graded into selected, clear, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and tied on two standard tying machines. It is then piled in the steam heated stock room, all the grades and thicknesses being kept separate. The stock is now ready for deli-

very by motor trucks and teams to any part of the city, and by rail to Canadian and American points.

The company have a machine shop on the ground floor. This is equipped with a press drill, automatic saw filer, and automatic knife grinder. Adjoining the shop is a store room and garage.

The manager of this new flooring concern is J. H. Bernard, who was manager of the Seaman, Kent Co. for 14 years in Montreal. The superintendent is A. Cloutier, a millwright and flooring manufacturer of 20 years' experience.

The Shevlin-Clarke Mills Are Active

The Shevlin-Clarke Co., of Fort Frances, Ont., are operating both their mills, running 20 hours a day, and their cut will be 25 per cent. greater than last year. The firm, of which B. W. Lakin is general-manager, have so far this season had plenty of labor but expect there will be a shortage when harvest sets in.

The Shevlin-Clarke Co. have found their Canadian business very satisfactory and have shipped a large portion of their output to the United States. While their trade over the line has been only about 60 per cent. of normal, prices have remained firm.

Forest fires have been quite bad in the Fort Frances district but recent rains quenched the flames and there should be no more damage this season. The Shevlin-Clarke Co. were fortunate in not having any of their timber burned.

Veteran Lumberman Climbs Brock's Monument

Alexander Forsyth Cranston, a pioneer of Peel County, recently climbed to the top of Brock's Monument at Queenston Heights, Ont., although 92 years old. To mount step by step the summit of this tall shaft which marks one of Canada's greatest military heroes, is regarded as quite an achievement by a person, even in mid-life, and when a monagenarian performs the feat, it is something quite unusual.

Mr. Cranston came to Canada from Scotland. The voyage out was made on a sailing ship carrying 700 people and occupied nine weeks. Mr. Cranston settled in Peel where he made his home, and as the years passed he became known as the owner of one of the largest and best-operated custom sawmills in that district. Old-timers of Peel still remember when they used to draw logs to Alex. Cranston's mill in conjunction with which he operated a big farm.

Despite his advanced age, Mr. Cranston still takes delight in curling and a treasured possession is a set of brass-handled "stones" passed down from father to son for many generations. He has seven children and fourteen grandchildren all living.

Keewatin Lumber Co. Running Both Mills

The Keewatin Lumber Co., Kenora, Ont., of which D. McLeod is general-manager, are operating both their mills at the present time running day shifts only. The company expect to continue to conduct matters in this way during the balance of the season. Their log supply is considerably less than was expected last fall on account of inefficient labor in the bush and the deep snow which prevailed.

The demand for lumber, the firm state, has fallen off to a considerable extent during the last month but they believe that, following the assurance of a big harvest which is expected to attain record proportions throughout Western Canada and the Middle Western States, business will improve. Production costs are still high and the tendency is that they will go higher rather than lower during the balance of the season.

Lots of Business for Western Mills

British Columbia sawmills are booked up for the next two months. In the past two weeks orders have been placed for 8,000,000 feet of Port Pirie mining timber for August-September loading, which, with other orders, has taxed the capacity of the mills for early deliveries. Port Pirie has placed orders for a total of 20,000,000 feet of these timbers with coast mills since the beginning of the year.

The first British Admiralty inquiry for lumber in a year came to the market lately, and is a mixed specification of construction timbers amounting to about 2,500,000 feet. A canvass of the mills reveals the fact that it will be difficult for British Columbia plants to take on some of this cutting if the order is placed, as the lengths are beyond the capacity of the majority of the mills, and the big plants that can take the order are, at present, short of long length logs.

No activity has been shown in shingles. A few orders are drifting, and the mills that are closed for repairs or awaiting an improvement in conditions do not see anything that would justify their opening. Prices for shingles are still low. There is plenty of cedar in the market, but the fir log surplus is not very large.

Has Wide Experience in Engineering Line



D. C. Patmore, Orillia, Ont.

Lumber Co., Park Falls, Wis.; Craig Mountain Lumber Co., Winchester, Idaho; Madera Lumber Co., Madera, Mexico; Big Blackfoot Lumber Co., St. Regis, Montana, and the Hope Lumber Co., Hope, Idaho. Mr. Patmore has been residing in Orillia since 1913. Outside of the profession in which he is engaged, his chief hobby is Masonry. He is Grand Superintendent in Chapter, Georgian district, No. 9, and a member of Barrie Lodge of Perfection, Barrie; Spry Chapter, Rose Croix, Barrie, and of Moore Consistory, Hamilton (32°).

D. C. Patmore, chief engineer of the E. Long Mig. Co., manufacturers of sawmill machinery, Orillia, Ont., has just completed ten years of service with the firm. Mr. Patmore has had an interesting career and served his time as apprentice to the machinist trade in a locomotive shop. He went to Minneapolis in 1905 to work as draftsman for W. A. Wilkinson, consulting engineer and contractor, building timber manufacturing plants, including sawmills and planing mills. After two years in Minneapolis he went out on construction work for Mr. Wilkinson, in which capacity he served six years. Mr. Patmore worked as designer and assistant superintendent of construction on mills for the Panhandle Lumber Co., Spirit Lake, Idaho; the Atwood

Mr. Leggatt is Appointed Inspector

George Leggatt, of Vancouver, has been appointed Eastern Inspector of B. C. forest products, with headquarters in Toronto. The decision to place an inspector in the East was reached a few days ago by the B. C. Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the B. C. Wholesalers' Lumber and Shingle Association.

Mr. Leggatt comes highly recommended for the position, having for some time past been on the staff of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau. Previous to that he was manager of a mill in the Fraser Valley. He also spent several years on the Inspection Bureau before taking the post of mill manager.

The appointment of an inspector in the East will remove any misunderstanding or dispute with respect to quality, grade, shortage, etc., and tend to enlarge the friendly relations between the East and West. For many years the selection of a competent lumber inspector has been advocated, but it is only recently that plans took definite shape. In all cases of "trouble" the inspector will report on the condition of the lumber as found by him, and the terms of sale of Western mills will in all likelihood include an agreement for both buyer and seller to be governed by the ruling of the inspector.

The temporary headquarters of Mr. Leggatt will be at the office of the B. C. Lumber Commission, 51 Yonge St., Toronto.

Empire Forestry Delegates Will Visit West

The delegates to the Empire Forestry Conference, which opens in Ottawa this month, will visit British Columbia later in August. After travelling through the interior, the party will arrive in Vancouver on August 30th, when they will be banqueted by the Provincial Government at the hotel "Vancouver." The following day the delegates will pay a visit to the plant of the Canadian Western Lumber Co. at Fraser Mills, where H. J. Mackin, mills manager, will have some specially selected sticks to put through the main mill. The party will be the guests of the Buckland Development Co. on a trip to the company's operations at Jervis Inlet on September 1st.

The following is a tentative programme of the British Columbia trip of the Imperial Forestry Conference:—

August 25, Jasper-Kamloops.

August 26, Lake Louise and Banff.

August 27, Sicamous and Shuswap Lake.

August 28, Mara Lake; demonstration of effect of fires and evidence of fire fighting methods; dinner at Chase by Mountain Lumbermen's Association, and inspection of Adam's River Lumber Co.'s plant.

August 29, trip through Nicola Valley Pine Co.'s operations.

August 30, arrive Vancouver early morning; visits to local

plants; banquet under auspices of B. C. Government at Hotel Vancouver 7.30 p.m.

August 31, visit to Fraser Mills, lunch at New Westminster.

September 1, visit to Bucklin operations at Jervis Inlet; afternoon trip to Powell River.

September 2, leave Powell River for Campbell River; night trip to Read Bay.

September 3, visit to Wilson Brady operations, Read Bay; arrive Alert Bay in evening.

September 4, visit to Nimpkish Logging Co., Nimpkish Lake.

September 5, Union Bay motor trip through Nanaimo to Victoria.

September 6, final meeting in Victoria, presentation of resolutions and closing of the conference.

The conference aims to consider the timber resources of the British Empire, and the delegates will be present, not only from the Motherland but from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and British Guiana. The visitors will land at Victoria on September 6th, after making a tour of Cowichan Lake and other famous timber areas of Vancouver Island.

Another Lumberman Joins Silent Majority

James B. Leitch, manager of the Wilson Lumber Co., Limited, foot of Spadina Ave., Toronto, passed away on July 13 at his home, 12 Glen Elm Ave., after a brief illness. Mr. Leitch, who was widely known in lumber circles, was born in the province of Quebec 60 years ago and had resided in Toronto for about a quarter of a century. For many years he was associated with the late James G. Cane, wholesale lumber dealer, and for the last few years with the Wilson Lumber Co.

Mr. Leitch, who was a member of Jarvis St. Baptist Church, was a capable salesman and established a wide connection with the trade. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Merrick, of Toronto, and Mrs. Samson, of Lewiston, Maine. The funeral took place on July 14 to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was attended by a large number of friends in the lumber arena.

Death of Popular Eastern Lumberman

George W. Upham, of Fredericton, N. B., who was a former member of the provincial government for Carleton County, passed away lately at the age of sixty-one years. He had been ill for some time. The late Mr. Upham was well known and was prominent in the lumber business. He sold out his interests on the Tobique a few years ago to the Fraser Companies, Limited. Then he removed from Woodstock to Fredericton and again entered the lumber business, constructing a new mill at Deersdale on the Transcontinental division of the Canadian National Railways, which was opened last spring.

Mr. Upham is survived by his wife and three daughters, Mrs. J. Brittain, Moncton, Mrs. Ralph Gibson, Woodstock, and Miss Marion Upham, at home. One brother, Frank Upham, Woodstock, also survives.

Ninety Per Cent. Caused by Human Agencies

Having blazed the trail in the application of air-craft to peace time purposes, the Dominion Government is now quite prepared to retire from the field and leave it to commercial enterprise, J. A. Wilson, secretary of the Air Board, told one section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers convention lately.

A discussion followed in which W. S. Jacobs, Hartford, Conn., enquired for the cause of forest fires and what is being done to overcome this menace.

Mr. Wilson replied, that according to the foresters, 90 per cent of these conflagrations are caused by human agencies.

What Discourtesy Sometimes Costs

Recently we were in a retail lumber yard that is a live advertiser, progressive in equipment and in its methods of handling stock; but within less than a half hour in the plant we saw one traveling salesman and one customer affronted by a discourtesy employee.

As the salesman left this thought occurred to us:

there goes a man who will do everything he can to help that firm's competitor and he is in a position to be a most valuable ally."

As the customer left this thought occurred to us: "there goes a customer who will walk into the other yard already two-thirds sold."

—Wood Construction.

Mr. Edwards Heads New Ottawa Firm

D. Kemp Edwards, who is president and general manager of the newly incorporated company of D. Kemp Edwards, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., is well known to the lumber industry of the capital city. The organization starts out under favorable conditions, possessing a good yard and plant. The George Mason mill property was purchased some time ago and extensive repairs and improvements have been carried out and business has opened up promisingly. The site is at the west end of the city on Bayswater Ave. at the junction of Wellington & Somerset Sts. The premises are well equipped, having a planing mill and sash and door factory, extensive shed storage and also heated storage. The yard and siding are conveniently located near the mill and all the buildings are equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

The officers of the newly-organized company are,—D. Kemp Edwards, president and manager; A. S. Laird, (late of the Canadian Bank of Commerce), secretary-treasurer, and W. O. Miller, late of



On the left is J. C. Edwards of Ottawa and on the right, his nephew, D. Kemp Edwards. Both of them are well known in lumber circles in Ottawa valley

W. C. Edwards & Co., sales manager. Mr. Edwards has a large personal acquaintance with building contractors and the members of the trade in Ottawa, and has been closely identified with the lumber arena for a quarter of a century. In 1895 he decided to follow the architectural profession and joined the staff of the Capital Planing Mill, Ottawa, which was then operated by W. C. Edwards & Co., his idea being to learn some of the practical work required in his new profession. As matters developed he remained with that organization five years and got his first training in the retail lumber arena. The last two years that he was with the "Capital" he was in charge of the office.

In the summer of 1900 Mr. Edwards went on a holiday to the Old Country and returning in the fall, became associated with the late George M. Mason, who had just entered the retail line on his own behalf. A small start was made in rented buildings but the business grew and the relations of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Mason were most pleasant, extending over a period of 19 years. Shortly after the death of Mr. Mason, the subject of this reference became associated with W. C. Edwards & Co. at their new Edinburgh mills in Ottawa and remained there until the consummation of the sale of the property to the Gatineau Company. He then managed the retail department for W. C. Edwards & Co. at the Somerset St. mill until last fall when he went on an extended trip to the south.

The accompanying illustration shows D. Kemp Edwards on the right and his uncle, J. C. Edwards, on the left. The latter is in his 86th year and is hale and hearty. From the inception of W. C. Edwards & Co. he was a senior partner until he retired some years ago. "J. C." has always been a good lumberman as well as an enthusiastic traveller and tourist. D. Kemp Edwards and his venerable uncle during last winter motored from Ottawa to Central Florida, and after spending two months there, went to Cuba by way of Key West. Two weeks were spent in seeing the Island; then the twain left for Jamaica where they passed five weeks mostly in the hill

country, returning to Florida via Nassau, B.W.I. After a fortnight in the British West Indies, they returned to Florida and Savannah, Ga. They landed back in Ottawa about the middle of April last and then D. Kemp Edwards began negotiations which led up to his present business connection.

Ottawa Firm Running Plant Overtime

James Davidson's Sons, of Ottawa, report at the present time they are exceedingly busy and they have been running their plant until 9 o'clock every night. The prospects are that this active state of affairs will continue for the next couple of months.

Speaking to the "Canada Lumberman," Grant Davidson said that the building trade in Ottawa was late in starting up last spring owing to the season being so backward, and operations are, at least, six weeks behind compared with last year. The company did not go into the bush at all last winter as they had a large stock of lumber on hand at their sawmill at Davidson, Que. At the present time they have opened two camps and have about 100 men in each camp. The firm expect to cut about 12,000,000 feet, of which 75 per cent. will be white pine.

Some improvements are being made to the Davidson sawmill. The lath mill is being doubled in capacity and the new equipment is being installed by the P. Payette Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont., who have also equipped the plant with a new log carriage, the old one having been discarded.

E. Keith Davidson, junior member of the firm of James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, joined the ranks of the benedicts last month and he and bride have been spending their honeymoon in London, England.

Northern Firm Has Good Operating Season

William Milne & Sons, of North Bay, whose plant is located at Trout Mills, Ont., state that business with them has been prospering during the last few seasons. They have about 7,000,000 feet of excellent quality of red and white pine to cut this season and are selling it at a very satisfactory figure. The firm report having had some trouble with the labor problem this year as it is getting more and more difficult each season to get efficient workmen for the woods and for loading logs on cars. Labor at the mill, however, has been more satisfactory and easier to deal with. Since the conflagration which burned the lumber in the yard last year, the firm have been putting in new sidings and have the yard in a much better condition than before. The mill has been refitted and put in excellent shape.

William Milne, Sr., who is a veteran operator of the North is general manager of the firm. He has two sons, Fred Milne, who is mill manager and Lieut. Col. W. H. Milne, superintendent of woods and logging operations.

Montreal Lumbermen Will Play Golf

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a Montreal golf tournament open to all lumbermen in Montreal. The details are in the hands of the following committee:—Messrs. J. Buchanan; A. H. Campbell; C. Villiers; A. Fenton; W. B. Blair; E. C. Plant and W. Cote. The tournament will be held at Beaconsfield during the second or third week in August.

It is proposed to hold the tournament in the morning, followed by a luncheon. Everyone entering must produce his club handicap certified by the secretary of the club to which he belongs.

Four cups will be competed for. The first, second and third will be for the best net scores and the fourth for the best gross score, but none can win more than one prize. The cups will be presented by the "Canada Lumberman," and Messrs. E. H. Lemay; Arthur H. Campbell and L. G. Gravel.

B.C. Lumber Inspection in East

For several weeks lumbermen of British Columbia have been working on a scheme for lumber inspection and 50 prominent members of the trade have joined the association for better inspection of both lumber and shingles.

Two inspectors will be located at eastern points, one being in Toronto and the other in all probability in Montreal, and in the case of questions arising on quality, grade, shortages of anything affecting the distribution of lumber, these men will have the confidence of the association and will be ordered to report on the condition of the lumber as found by them. The terms of sale include an agreement for both buyer and seller to be governed by ruling of inspectors.

The following officers of the association, whose headquarters are at Vancouver, have been appointed: President, F. R. Pendleton; vice-president, P. D. Roe; directors, H. K. Agnew, J. A. McMillan, R. Underhill; secretary, E. M. Deering.

Retail Lumberman and His Delivery Problem

—Delivering Lumber by Tractor—

By L. G. Jackson

In the preceding issues of the "Canada Lumberman" we discussed means of delivering lumber by motor truck and motor truck and trailer. It is the purpose of this article to tell of some of the ways of delivering and moving lumber by means of kerosene driven tractors and trailers.

Today the tractor has reached such a stage of perfection that we do not hesitate to purchase one because we know that the experimental work has been completed and they are a proven necessity.

We are faced here in Canada with a problem which is unique, in that we are permitting it to continue; namely, the building of our streets and roads last, we erect our houses first and then build the roads. To a country where economical transportation means so much and where we must conquer long distances in the shortest possible time we surely are slow in correcting this evil.

Since the termination of the Great War we have faced an ever rising cost of operation in everything concerning building and yet one of the means of cutting our costs has been sadly neglected; and that is, the improvement of our roads and streets and more particularly the latter, for over them the retail lumber dealer must travel in order to deliver his products.

Thus we have the reason for so many lumbermen purchasing tractors to haul their loads to the jobs. Quickly and concisely it is summed up in these words, "more power to you." The name tractor" is significant of something powerful, an engine developing great draw bar pull and slow of movement, but not so slow as to be a detriment. Its road speed is somewhat lowered because of the greater tractive effort at the rear wheels, yet the road speed is left at a reasonable rate.

Where the Tractor Can Travel

Another feature worthy of due consideration is the fact that the weight of a tractor capable of hauling a certain tonnage is much less than that of a truck of the same rating. This then will permit of the tractor traversing roads which to the truck would be impassable.

As the weight carried is usually on a vehicle separate from that generating the motive power it is reasonable to say that we can go over ground which would not bear the combined weight of truck and load.

Due to their comparative short wheel base and ease of operation we find tractors replacing the team on single horse for yard work, as well as being used for long distance delivery or inter-yard haulage.

Then again when unloading cars which are at a distance from the yard, the usual two-wheel yard trucks can be used and a continuous circuit of loaded and empty trucks can be maintained between the cars and the yard so that even when the car has to be sorted and distributed to different parts of the yard, one can maintain a direct circuit with as little lost time as possible by placing the trucks at

their different piles and not holding up either those employed at the cars or the piles.

In these articles it is not the desire to bring forward the merits of one system more than another, nor to submit arguments for the trucks or tractors which tend to speak more favorably of one particular make than another, yet in writing on this subject one cannot help but point out that tractors equipped with caterpillar treads would be the most suitable for logging operations and in the woods where snow, ice and unmade ground make the going particularly difficult. That is the only point we will advance regarding using tractors in the handling of lumber apart from retail yards. This article would not be complete without some reference to their use in the production end of lumber manufacturing. We recognize that our readers are not all retailers hence the preceding suggestion regarding tractor equipment.

The Various Uses of the Tractor

In the purchase of tractors for your yard it would be necessary to study many types and various component parts of equipment as no two yards will use their tractor equipment alike. For example, some yards would use tractors as purely yard equipment, for hauling from yard to mill and pile to pile.

Others again would deliver by means of tractor and trailer, while others will haul from their mill to other yards in various parts of the city, so that the installation of tractors and equipment will depend upon the use to which it is to be put.

Should any readers of the "Canada Lumberman" desire expert advice on purchase and installation of tractors and trailers we will be pleased to assist them and advise for their proper equipment.

It has been our desire in this as well as in preceding articles, to point out some few ways in which tractors are used to-day in delivery of the products of retail lumber yards and, in the near future, we will give some idea of the cost of operating tractors compared with delivery by truck.

The forests of the province of Quebec which were closed for several weeks owing to the outbreak of forest fires, have now been reopened in certain sections. Permits are being issued by the forestry branch to certain persons desiring to enter the woods, but these permits are granted only after a careful examination of the applicants. A warning is also given that they must be very careful not to start a conflagration. Gradually with the danger of forest fires diminishing, the remainder of the forest area will be reopened and permits issued those who enter the bush.

Scientific management is not a machine that can merely be "installed" and expected to produce results. It is, indeed, a principle that must be learned for its successful application.



How the tractor is solving delivery problem of live Toronto firm

Legal Discussions of Much Interest

The memorable fourth of October 1922, when Haileybury was destroyed by forest fires, was recalled recently in Toronto, by a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Orde, in the action brought by Samuel McChesney and son of Timmins, against the Northern Canadian Power Company, Limited. The case was tried on October 2nd, 3rd and 4th at Haileybury. As it was drawing to a close the heavy pall of smoke made the courtroom dark. The case closed at 2.45 in the afternoon. At 3.45 Mr. Justice Orde was forced by the imminent threat of fire to adjourn court. In an hour and a half thereafter the courthouse was a pile of ruins. Mr. Justice Orde carried the record of the case away safely, and today gave judgment dismissing the action, which was to recover \$4,011.68 damages for injuries caused by flooding the McChesney saw mill at Timmins Landing, in April, 1921. The saw mill was built not on the parcel of land owned by the McChesney outfit, but on the road allowance along the Matagami River.

The power company has a dam at Sandy Falls, nine miles down the river, and several controlling dams higher up, above Timmins Landing. It was alleged that these dams caused a flood in April, 1921. Mr. Justice Orde holds that there would have been a flood anyway, that spring. He further holds that the saw mill being upon Crown lands, the defendants are not entitled to recover any damages.

Legal Dispute over Lumber Cut

A case of Phillips vs. Corey arising out of a lumber dispute was concluded recently in the Queen's County Circuit Court when the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. More than two years ago John L. Phillips entered into contract with Jason A. Corey of Cole's island, to cut and deliver to the bank of the Cain's River, certain logs, the said logs to be delivered by May 1, 1921. Corey, it is said, agreed to pay \$8 per 1,000 feet, the bills to be paid after the lumber had been measured. The logs were duly cut and surveyed and the amount agreed upon was 208,000 feet. After considerable details as to the working of the agreement, a misunderstanding as to the lumber cut and other details had been gone into, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarded him \$696.51.

Mill Destroyed and Lumberman Enters Suit

Nine witnesses gave evidence before the commission appointed by the New Brunswick Legislature to investigate a claim of an unusual nature made by J. D. McLaughlin, of Red Rapids, N.B., against the province for \$75,000. The hearing took place at St. Quentin, Restigouche County, N.B., recently, before the commission, which was made up of the following: Hon. J. E. Michaud, chairman; A. F. Bentley, Fred W. Smith, John A. Young, and G. W. Warnock. After taking the evidence the hearing was adjourned to take place in Fredericton at a later date.

A. T. Leblanc, of Campbellton, represented Mr. McLaughlin, who is claiming compensation for the loss of his lumber mill, and property at St. Quentin, Restigouche county, in May, 1921. It is alleged that during the forest fire season, Mr. McLaughlin had a crew of men engaged to protect his property, but these were taken by forest rangers to fight fires in the vicinity, and while they were thus engaged his mill and other property were destroyed by fire.

Mr. McLaughlin gave evidence, and officials of the Crown lands department were also heard, as well as several of the people of St. Quentin.

Hon. Mr. Michaud said that the evidence would be carefully considered by the commission, and that a finding would be made, and submitted to the Government.

Newsy Paragraphs from the East

According to late figures published as to the approximate loss during the devastating forest fires, which swept through the province of New Brunswick recently 350 to 400 square miles of territory or approximately one quarter of a million acres have been burned. No official information is as yet available, but the members of the Department of Lands and Mines are actively engaged compiling statistics as well as the various private owners and lumber companies are doing likewise. They are hoping to have these figures ready before another conflagration breaks out. Up to a few days ago the fire hazard was serious, but heavy rains throughout the province have been highly beneficial in eliminating this to a marked degree.

The cause of this appalling loss is being thoroughly investigated

and it is expected that there will be some interesting revelations. A fine of \$40 was recently imposed on a resident of Muniac, Carleton County, for being responsible for causing a forest fire. Prosecutions following the fires are reported coming in increased numbers at various sections of the province. During the next couple of weeks no less than sixteen fishermen will face charges of setting fires in the woods. Other arrests had been made at Grand Falls and convictions were expected.

A fire, which for a time assumed alarming proportions broke out recently at Shanklin Settlement, St. John County. It started in the woods at a place where lumber operations had been carried on during the winter. With dry weather prevailing and a strong wind blowing the surrounding woods were soon a roaring fire. Councillor Shanklin organized a band of fighters and before many hours the blaze was under control. It is estimated that about fifty acres were burned over. For a time the Pejepscot Paper Company's property was threatened, but hard work by the men saved the situation.

Heavy losses of all kinds of game animals and birds are reported by those surveying the burned over areas. Chief Game Warden L. A. Gagnon, following a return from Campbellton recently, received numerous reports showing that a large number of burned carcasses of moose and deer had been seen by the men. In some instances large numbers of the animals were seen by forest fighters rushing from burning areas and their hides badly scorched. So far the largest game territories in northern New Brunswick have so far escaped.

Millions of army caterpillars have appeared in the northern part of the province and in many places the forests are denuded of leaves. These insects are completely stripping leaves from hardwoods and from poplar and birch, but for some reason seem to be keeping clear of the maples.

At the crown land office in Fredericton recently a timber berth consisting of eight and a half square miles on the head of Sand Brook, Clarendon Settlement, Charlotte County, was bid in by the applicant, Fraser Company, Ltd. at the upset price.

A serious strike caused no end of trouble to lumber shippers on the Miramichi and as a result boat loading at the Snowball, Buckley and Sinclair mills was affected. From recent reports loading operations at the Miramichi Lumber Company's rossing mill for shipment of pulpwood to Portland, Me., was going on, the work being carried on by non-union men.

Windsor Lumber Firm Introduces New Features

(Continued from page 39)

Own-Your-Home Campaigns, Fall Fairs, etc. On one of their service trucks there are painted on each side of the seat in striking black letters upon a yellow background the words "Time is Money, Windsor Lumber Co., Limited, Service Truck."

In the delivery department are four trucks, one of 2½ tons, one



New fire station and hose reel in the yard of the Windsor Lumber Co., Windsor, Ontario

of 1½ tons and two of 1-ton capacity, and also four, 3-ton trailers are used, thus keeping things constantly on the move. The company looks after the overhauling, washing, cleaning and repairing of all their service outfit. When one of the motor vehicles of J. C. Scofield drives up to the door of a customer with a load of lumber, lath, shingles or millwork, everything about the conveyance is as spick and span as the yard from which it came.

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Lumber Dealer Should Have Civic Pride

The statement that appearances count may seem trite and banal, but its significance and import are worth considering. This observation with respect to attractiveness applies not only in a personal way but to office premises, factory, mill yard and general surroundings.

Too often does the retail lumberman seek to build up trade amid surroundings and buildings that are neither a credit to himself nor to the community. When everything is kept spick and span favorable notice is called forth and the indirect effect cannot be measured.

The Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is inaugurating a competition in well-kept lumber yards and, in seeking to draft conditions whereby a friendly contest will be conducted is doing a work that will be far-reaching in its results and one that is worthy of emulation.

No one likes to buy lumber at a dilapidated, run-down-at-the-heels yard any more than he likes to transact business with an unshaven, seedy-looking salesman. Women buyers are particularly attracted by a yard or office that is right up to the minute in appearance and appointments, and it must be reckoned that, in these days of home-building and special built-in features, which embody the use of lumber, the lady of the house wields a deal of influence.

In this edition of the "Canada Lumberman" there appears the picture of a model yard in Western Ontario where the front is adorned with vines, shrubs and flowers. The effect of the example set by this concern is that it has encouraged similar effect on the part of others in the same line and had an influence in improving the whole community. It is important for every lumber dealer to keep his premises neat and tidy. Paint is a cheap and easily applied commodity and yields big returns on an investment. Fences and buildings that are well covered always point the way to better business.

Exterior embellishments make a lumber yard inviting and even imposing, and when the yardman does something practical and progressive, he is the pace-maker in a town or city. No yard that is "decorated" with weeds, rubbish, loose ends and general litter, ever inspired anyone to build or to undertake, as our rural friends would say, a "slickening-up process."

Some may term such things as frills, geegaws, etc., but nevertheless they have an effect in raising the tone and standard of any centre. Where some alert and far-seeing retail lumberman points the

way, he shows that he possesses the ability to lead and direct the energies and actions of others as well as map out a course in his own career that inevitably spells larger business, better service and satisfied patrons. In every way it pays to make the lumber yard and office attractive and keep them so that they are show-places rather than an eyesore or a relic of better days.

Should Be Just Before Generous

On another page the arguments for and against a prohibition of the export of pulpwood are summarized. After all, the views of those interested in this question are mainly determined by their commercial affiliations. It is certain that the representatives of the American companies, who are so vigorous in their protests against the threatened embargo, would take a widely different attitude were the positions reversed. The United States has little regard for other nations when it comes to a question of protecting her industries. The Fordney tariff is an example of the lengths the extreme Protectionists will go in order to keep out foreign commodities, many of the provisions being aimed at Canada, one of the best customers of the States. When, however, this country takes power to prevent her forests being depleted in order to supply our neighbors with raw material, Canadians are accused of enacting legislation which is characterized as "an unfriendly act."

Some statements made to influence public opinion in the United States, are, to put it mildly, very misleading. For instance, it is asserted that Canada is endeavoring to secure a monopoly of the paper trade of the continent, which is manifestly absurd to those who have even a limited acquaintance with the facts. Canadians buy very extensively from the United States and are likely to for many years, because the mills make certain lines which are not manufactured in Canada and because the lower prices made possible by the heavy production of American mills.

The prohibition of the export of pulpwood is a purely Canadian matter, and must be decided from the point of the interests of the Dominion. The main question is: can we, in view of our diminishing supplies of pulpwood, afford to go on supplying the United States with the raw material to be made into the finished product, giving employment to American citizens, in preference to our own people?

There may be reasons why, as some Canadians believe, this country should not enforce this embargo, but these have to be considered in the light of what is best for the Dominion.

The followers of Mr. Barnjum would not hesitate in putting an embargo almost at once, regardless of every other interest. The Government has announced its intention to appoint a Commission which will hear all sides, and although Commissions are undesirable as a rule owing to the necessary delay in coming to a decision, in this instance it is probably a wise step so as to give an opportunity for all interests to place their views before the public.

It may be pertinent to point out that unless more efficient measures are taken to prevent forest fires, Canada will have comparatively little pulpwood for her own use and certainly none for export.

Disaster Awaits if the Forests Go

One of the greatest menaces facing Canada today is the progressive destruction of the forest resources. The most expert information shows that ten trees have been wasted by human-set fires to one tree utilized for the service of the Canadian people. This spoliation of what is, in the main, a public owned property, of great immediate utility and quite indispensable to the future of our country, cannot be permitted to proceed much longer. If we are willing to recognize the damaging consequences of forest waste, surely we are willing, as co-partners in Canada's progress, to put a stop right now to a form of public robbery that must be checked if the nation is to survive, says Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, in a recent statement.

The forest is the most destructible of all our natural resources. Had it not been for recurrent conflagrations started by human carelessness Canada today would undoubtedly have been the richest forest owner on the globe. Forest scarcity has bred high prices and keen demand, so that every square mile of timber in this Dominion may be said to represent potential employment, municipal development, traffic for our railways, home markets for our farmers, and other valuable commercial gains. It is useless to argue that forests are private property, for eighty five per cent of the forest area of Canada is owned by the people. Even were forest protection nothing more than insurance on the existence of paper and lumber companies and the newspaper industry, the claim on a Canadian citizen's co-operation would be hardly less sensible.

The plain fact of the matter is that one of the steadiest pillars of public revenue, railway traffic, well-paid employment, and the upkeep of hundreds of municipalities is standing timber

Mr. Joyce Speaks on Eastern Conditions



Harold D. Joyce, Montreal

"During the past year or two conditions affecting the wholesaling of lumber have called for careful buying and lately there has been an urgent demand for reasonably-priced goods which have not been easy to secure," said Harold D. Joyce, wholesale lumber dealer, Montreal, in a recent interview with the "Canada Lumberman." "This has been due," he added, "to the fact that many mills have been playing a temporarily advancing market for all it was worth. Some of these mills have boldly confessed that they expect to retrieve this year all they considered 'losses' during the two years preceding 1923. In several cases, however, these losses on the part of the mills were not as serious as they were made out to be. The drop in prices have been largely

shared during these years by the wholesalers, who were carrying a large portion of stock then on hand.

"New England market has never in recent years been more active, but with his usual caution the easterner has been requesting prompt shipment in order to protect himself against what has looked to him like an uncertain future. Prophets among the trade, with the courage to venture an opinion of coming events, have been more reticent than usual. There has been a tendency lately to demand cancellation of orders over a month old. Certain buyers are already anticipating 'victims' among the sellers next fall as those who are too heavily burdened approach pro forma dates.

"It is my opinion the spruce lumber is now at fair standard value, although the advance over a year ago is on the average about 33 1/3 per cent. Hemlock, which is a poor substitute for spruce, has undoubtedly gone beyond its comparative worth. Ontario pine products, both white and red, require careful consideration as regards price from a buyer's viewpoint. Just now the low end 1923 sawing has practically all changed hands and it has been possible to buy the box and better grades to better advantage formerly than at present.

"Building continues unusually active in the larger centres and indications are that it is reasonable to expect a lively fall trade."

Schroeder Mills are Busy Shipping

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Pakesley, Ont., did not owing to the late spring, get their mill in operation until the second week in May, but the plant has been running steadily since at full capacity, averaging a cut of 850,000 feet per week.

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. are at present installing a picket mill and expect to have the same running early in August. James Ludgate, manager of the company, states that, barring accidents or shut-downs for any reason, their plant at Pakesley should finish cutting all the stock taken out by November 10th. Men are fairly plentiful at present and wages are slightly higher than last year. The forest fires in May damaged some of their timber but the firm expect to take it all out this season. Prices on lumber are a little lower than usual but sales are good.

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., are at present shipping about six cars a day, considerable going to United States Points. The company recently sold 5,000,000 feet of logs to the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. This block of logs came down the Pickering River and out at the French.

Average Lumber Cut in Ottawa Valley

Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont., are running their mill to capacity at the present time, sawing their usual output. Their fireproof electrically-driven plant is operating very nicely at the present time.

It is understood that production in the Ottawa Valley will not be excessive this season. While the Hawkesbury Lumber Company's mill at Hawkesbury, Ont., and the Pembroke Lumber Company's plant at Pembroke will saw at nights for part of the season, other mills are not cutting at all or are not turning out any more than last year, so that on the whole, it is expected, production will not be greatly augmented in the Ottawa district.

The Oldest Lumber Building in America

What is said to be the oldest frame building in the United States is the old Quaker meeting house at Easton, Md., according to a recent issue of the "The American Architect." Local histories place its date of erection in 1684, giving the ancient structure an age of 239 years, and it is said that William Penn attended service in the meeting house while he was trading with the Indians.

This old Quaker meeting house stands where it was built and just as it was built without any change. An occasional replacing of the shingles on the roof and of the weatherboarding are all the repairs it has had since it was erected. Its frame inside and woodwork and some of the weatherboarding are the same as when it was built.

The only preservative used on the wood has been old-fashioned whitewash on the outside. Seven of the original plank seats and the woodwork inside have had no paint whatever. White oak, white pine, cypress and Southern pine from the Maryland forests were the woods used.

Questions and Answers on Forestry

Q.—Does Canada supply the United Kingdom with any large part of her timber requirements?

A.—Only with about ten per cent. The United Kingdom draws more than 85 per cent of her forest needs from outside the Empire. This is due chiefly to the great difference in freight rates as between Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

Q.—What is the strict meaning of a 'timber limit'?

A.—The province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and British Columbia own and administer their forest resources. Leases of timber cutting rights are made to various commercial companies, renewable once a year, and the area thus leased is termed a 'limit' or 'berth'. The provinces mentioned retain ownership of practically all their forest lands, except New Brunswick which has alienated about one third.

Funny, Isn't It?

Bill Jones spent fully an hour this morning knocking his Competitors because they were price-cutters and then spent the next hour wrangling with a salesman because the salesman's company didn't cut the price. Finally, we suppose, he placed his business with a price-cutting house and salesman, and will continue to feel pretty satisfied with himself until the shipment comes in.

Self-Education and Personal Effort

It is my personal belief that the best education that a boy or girl can get is obtained by individual industry or personal effort.

Education is experience, and from experience we get knowledge.

Teaching the student an alien tongue loans more chance to talk. To learn how to paint the lily is the golden wish of art. To get a head full of geometry is good, but to cause a hill of potatoes to produce more means much more for the family.

This practical age. The dead languages and the ancient formulas are for the highbrows, but the boy who can solve the problem of more production and better service is the one who will get the high salary and enjoy the big income.

Tens of thousands of young men deplore the fact that they cannot attend College; but remember this, my young friend, the University of Top-Notch Earning is not a Trust. The College is not the Alps of Achievement.

Let the favored financial few feast upon the fruit of so-called education while you continue to get your experience out of the industry that pays you, and during these long evenings supplement your daily experience with the discipline of study.

The lasting satisfaction in Life is to be useful to the greatest number and not merely ornamental.

America needs its professors who will solve the unknown trails over the Milky Way and locate the causes and list the effects; but you just go along with your plan of self-education, and some day they will put you in a class where we find the men who have actually made America.

Lincoln, by the light of a candle and not by the learning of a college, improved himself, and then improved his Opportunity.—The Silent Partner.

How Do You Get at Cost of Lumber

Editor of "Canada Lumberman:"

Sir: I am running a lumber business with a saw mill in which I have a lathe machine, box plant, shingle machine, planing plant and the wood waste from the mill is sold for fire wood purposes and delivered by teams.

To arrive at the cost of the long lumber and the piling of it on the wharf, I deduct from the total wages paid at the mill the wages at the planing mill, lath machine, shingle machine and wages of the men employed in cutting the wood and also the teamsters and teams delivering, debiting these to accounts kept for each of these items, thus showing the actual cost to manufacture long lumber.

This method has been questioned by some manufacturers and they state that is not the way to figure out the long lumber but, that the whole cost of the wages of the mill including lath machine, fire wood and planing plant should be added; these others being by-products should not be considered in arriving at the other cost.

I would like to know how lumber merchants handle this cost accounting or if they do it the way I do it and if not, what method they employ?

Yours truly,
Enquirer.

The "Canada Lumberman" is pleased to open its columns to a discussion of practical cost accounting in the lumber business. This is a subject of much interest at the present juncture in view of the increased expense in production and any system that will aid the producer to arrive at a proper cost basis, is one that will be welcomed on all sides. The letter from "Enquirer" is published in the hope that it will arouse timely consideration and result in valuable pointers and helpful suggestions coming to hand.

Lumber Production in Gravenhurst District

Mickle, Dymont & Son, Gravenhurst, Ont., say that considerable lumber selling is being done locally and while the shipping trade has slackened somewhat during the last month, there seems to be evidence of an outstanding market again in the near future. Labor is somewhat higher and scarcer both for mill and bushmen. Chas. Mickle says that the production in the Gravenhurst district will, on the whole, be smaller than last year. The stock for sale by farmers is less than usual. Apparently a good deal of the most valuable timber was cut during the war. Prices on private lands and prices that can be given for logs are not high enough at the present time to bring out the timber that is not so well situated.

Erect New Mill for Building Papers

J. Ford & Co., Portneuf, Que., paper manufacturers have recently erected a mill building of steel and concrete with two floors. The structure is 80 feet wide by 200 feet long and there is now being installed a cylinder machine 120 inches wide, for the manufacture of roofing felt and other building papers for which the firm expect a brisk demand. The estimated output is 20 tons per 24 hours. J. Ford & Co. expect to have the new machine in operation by August next. The company are also building a concrete dam 270 feet long and 20 feet high which will replace the old dam and double the amount of power available.

The Industries Built Upon Forest Products

Lumbering and the wood-using industries have from earliest times been a strong feature of Canada's industrial and commercial life, but it has only been quite recently that we have had our eyes really opened to the potency of our forests, particularly of pulpwood species, as a magnet to capital and as a source of business expansion, says the "Ottawa Journal."

We have had in late years somewhat the same experience with our Eastern Canadian pulpwood areas as we had a few years earlier with our prairie lands. Both were great national assets which lay dormant for decades and, when development finally reached them, it proceeded in each case with startling rapidity. Likewise in both instances it rested upon export trade—upon hungry markets abroad. In the settlement of Western Canada, however, we had to start the ball rolling ourselves, whereas business enterprise turned its full attention upon our eastern pulpwood resources pretty much of its own initiative. We did not have to exert ourselves very greatly to attract the latter development, and the commercial conditions behind it exhibit little or no evidence that they have yet spent themselves as a force in drawing Canada's forest resources into active use.

Our present trade in wood and paper is not wholly on the selling side, but it is overwhelmingly so. Lumber, shingles, and other saw-timber products constitute a heavy item in the exports, but the chief factor in the remarkable growth of exports has been the rise of the pulp and paper industry. Pulpwood, wood pulp, and paper exports

now surpass the exports of lumber by a very considerable margin.

There is every reason to believe that for the immediate future the further advance of the industries built upon forest products offers one of the most promising avenues of Canadian development. In the matter of ripeness for development our forests are certainly not in the background as compared with arable lands or any other natural resources. It is true also that there is a limit to the annual cut which they can permanently support, but there can be nothing except satisfaction in seeing industry displace the forest fire as the chief consumer of our pulpwood and saw-timber species.

National Wholesalers Will Visit Canada

The National American Wholesale Lumber Association, which will meet in convention in Seattle on Aug. 3 and Aug 4, will spend two days in Vancouver early in August. Leaving Chicago and Minneapolis on July 25-26, the members will be in Winnipeg on July 27, at Banff about July 30, arrive in Vancouver at 7.30 a.m. Tuesday, July 31, and leave at 10.30 on Thursday, Aug. 2. Calling at Victoria en route, the party will reach Seattle on Thursday evening, Aug. 2. The return will be via United States cities.

It is the Real Who Come to the Rescue

"George, how are you?" exclaimed a business man, as a fellow business man entered the office. "Haven't seen you to speak to you for months. Why don't you come around oftener?"

"Why don't you, Jim?"

"Tied down to business, George; that's the only reason."

"Same here. Wouldn't be over now only that I saw in the "Banker and Tradesman" that you were in a bit of trouble. Came over to see if I could give you a friendly hand."

What a friend was that. Came because his friend was in trouble in the financial world.

No doubt there were others, scores of so-called friends who shrugged their shoulders when they learned that financial trouble had singled the business man out, the while congratulating themselves that they were not involved, men who had dropped in from time to time, glad to accept the proffered cigar or go to lunch with Jim, but it was George, who rarely had time to come near, who came to the rescue.

It would be a dreary world were it not for "Angeline" and "George." It is such who renew one's faith in humanity.—Ex.

Life—Its Flow, Eddies and Currents

How like our life is to a tree
When taken from the bush?
And piled on the bank with others to be
Skidded o'er the brink with a push.

Then down it goes on it's mad career,
Till it strikes the water at last.
It's life in the forest, that was so dear
Is now a thing of the past.

For now it must gloat and move away,
Other Powers will it so;
It must keep on moving day by day,
To reach the mill below.

Sometimes ahead, it goes with a dash
A mile or so with the stream;
But sometimes it stops with a sudden crash,
As it lands on a rock, unseen.

The back eddies and treacherous bays,
Are more dangerous than the falls.
Where it drifts around (as in a maze)
And back upstream it crawls.

Then a Watcher on shore has to steer it out,
Till the current again draws it past.
Through rapids, o'er falls and round about,
Till it lands in the boom at last.

L. B. G.

London Firm is Coming to the Front



B. Matthews, London, Ont.

"Ninety-five per cent of our business to-day is contract work, that is, we agree to supply the materials for the buildings but not for the construction. Last year we supplied approximately 20 houses and this year we already have signed contracts for furnishing the material for 52 dwellings besides undertaking several smaller jobs which make up quite a respectable total. We have become crowded for room and are purchasing an adjoining property which will give us about 50,000 square feet of yard space and will relieve the congestion under which we now work. As building wreckers, in which operation we were engaged until early in 1922, we raised structures all over Western Ontario and were the original wreckers in London. We departed from

this line because we could at no time accumulate sufficient stock to supply all the requirements of any one builder. We gradually filled in the stocks in which we were short, with new material until to-day we handle only new lumber exclusively."

So spoke B. Matthews, of the Matthews Lumber Co., 201-205 Horton St., London. This organization, which was started seven years ago this month, has been making substantial progress. Business was begun in a small way by dealing in used material, and eventually this pursuit was discarded and the concern developed into one handling new stock. The company used to buy buildings outright and remove from the premises only the saleable material which they sold to consumers and small contractors and builders. The firm had a good-sized list of carpenters and handy men who bought salvaged materials for most of their jobs. To-day the company are supplying house bills complete in every instance, having only the window frames made by a local firm. Their stock though not very large is complete.

The yards of the Matthews Lumber Co. cover 14,000 square feet, and are located close to a railway siding. The site is almost in the heart of the Forest City. The firm had to fight the Municipal Council for several years before being granted a permit to do business on their present location. The storage sheds cover about 6,000 square feet and contain the stock of dressed lumber, flooring, doors, trim, etc.

The Matthews Lumber Co. have no factory except a small circular saw for ripping and sizing. Delivery is carried out by horses. There are several service waggons, some of which are always loaded and ready. Thus no time is lost and stock is kept on the move. If a customer is in a very great hurry to have a small order filled, he takes the material away with him but under other circumstances, he waits until such time as the firm fill and deliver orders in that section of the city.

Mr. Matthews reports that the company did considerable newspaper advertising last year but so far this season have been exceptionally busy and have not been devoting as much attention to publicity as usual.

Early Timber Operations in Muskoka

Speaking of the picturesque Muskoka district, a writer in a Toronto paper, recalling early lumbering days says: Lonely islands and wilderness shore lines there are still in plenty, but the summer population is large, and it is far from being the place of isolation our fathers knew.

It was in the early sixties that attention turned to Muskoka, says a reader who knows the region intimately. The pine timber industry on the Ottawa River was beginning to decline, owing to the destructive methods of the lumbermen, with their ready market in Europe for square timber, which was floated down the Ottawa and the "Back" River, north of Montreal Island, to Quebec, and there loaded for Liverpool. When attention turned to Muskoka, the lumbermen first operated along the three connected lakes of Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph. Settlers began to filter in as early as 1860, but they were few in number, and lived largely by the fur trade.

As early as 1862 attempts to convey passengers up the lakes from what is now Gravenhurst to the "North Falls," now Bracebridge, were made by resident settlers to bring in others, one of the younger toilers in the work being the late Aubrey White, later for many years the Deputy Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario.

In the fall of 1865, while Confederation was still pending, the late Alexander P. Cockburn, whose earlier years had been spent in the township of Eldon, in the watershed between the Trent and the Severn systems, found his way to the Muskoka lakes, and was putting a steamer into service. The small "Wenonah" was the immediate result, with her first trip on Muskoka Lake and Muskoka River to Bracebridge on August 6, 1866. Aubrey White soon joined the crew of the Wenonah, along with George Bailey, who is still Commodore of the Muskoka Lakes Navigation Company's fleet. Mr. White, who gave many years of efficient service to the Province in the Crown Lands administration, passed away some years ago.

Montreal Lumbermen Will Hold Golf Tourney

Arrangements are being made for a golf tournament for the lumbermen of Montreal. This will be held at the Beaconsfield Golf Club, the directors of which have kindly placed the greens at the disposal of the lumber trade for this competition.

The tournament is open to the entire lumber trade in Montreal—manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, sash and door manufacturers and box manufacturers, and includes the office staff of any firm.

Cups have been donated by the "Canada Lumberman"; E. H. Lemay, Arthur H. Campbell and L. G. Gravel. Three of the prizes are for the best net scores and the fourth for the best gross score. None can win more than one prize.

All entries must be sent to F. H. Devenish, B32 Board of Trade, Montreal, not later than Wednesday August 8th, accompanied by the entrant's handicap certified by the secretary of the club of which he is a member. The entrance fee of \$1 must also accompany the application.

The play will consist of 18 holes and the competition will commence at about 9 o'clock. This will be followed by a luncheon.

The following committee have the arrangements in hand: Messrs. C. Villiers; W. B. Blair; E. C. Plant; Arthur H. Campbell; A. Fenton; J. Buchanan and W. H. Cote.

Northern Ontario Should Not be Knocked

The stories published in the papers and throughout Ontario in regard to the recent fires call for action by the Board of Trade and other organizations in the North, says the "Broke Hustler" a weekly newspaper published at Iroquois Falls, Ont., by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Limited.

If the reports appearing in the southern papers were to be believed, the whole north country was ablaze for the past two weeks. The whole forest from the Quebec boundary to the Manitoba boundary was on fire. The inhabitants of every town and village were staring death in the face. The suffering and misery were intense.

It is nothing less than a crime that such stories should be printed when they are so wide of the truth. The falsehood is so glaring that it impels the question "Is the northland being knocked by someone or some group for some purpose of their own?"

In some of the papers the fire outside Timmins was made to appear as if it was threatening the town and hundreds of inhabitants were fleeing to the lake as their only place of safety. This was put across the top of one paper in letters over an inch high.

The fact is that Timmins was never threatened. There were a number of small settlers' fires which should not have been lit and which with no rain and with high winds might have become dangerous. But not a single building was burned and not a single person injured. A small amount of bush was burned by this injudicious setting out of fire and that was all. Yet this was made down below to look like the whole north land on fire.

In all this part of the north country there has been no damage except at Norembega, which village was wiped out in a local fire.

The circumstances surrounding this fire should be known for it shows that the people of the north are sometimes themselves to blame for the fate that befalls them.

Settlers at Norembega set out fire. The Provincial fire ranger and the Abitibi Co. rangers acting together put out the fires and warned the settlers of the danger. Several of them, but one especially, argued that there was no danger. After the fire rangers left they set out fires again. The wind changed and the fire swept over the farms of the very men who set the fires and wiped out the village.

The people of the north are men of high courage. They are not afraid of the truth. They have no kick about the truth of the fire situation being published, but they have a decided objection to the south part of the province being fed wildly exaggerated stories tending to scare relatives in the south, and to prevent others from coming to this great north to live.

The north is the greatest asset the province has, yet the papers of the south, by publishing these wild rumors, are doing their best to hold back the development of this part of the country.

Newly Organized Lumber Co. Going Strong

The Brown-Sword Co., Belleville, Ont., have been reorganized and a new company incorporated which will be known as the Angus-Keefer Lumber Co., Limited. The company has an authorized capitalization of \$50,000. They manufacture sash and doors and deal in lumber in a retail way.

Prior to their being taken over by the Angus-Keefer Lumber Co., the Brown-Sword Co. have been established for five years. In 1919 the business was acquired by Messrs. J. E. Angus and N. Keefer. Since then the turn-over of the firm has increased greatly and connections in centres outside of Belleville have been firmly established.

The active management of the new company is in the hands of the president, J. E. Angus, who has had a valuable experience in the lumber business in Toronto and Belleville. A. E. Brown, vice-president, has been connected with some of the largest woodworking factories in Canada for the past 25 years, his duties being largely managerial and executive. He will superintend the work in the factory. The secretary-treasurer, N. Keefer, graduated in architecture from the University of Toronto in 1914, from which time he had been connected with building operations until 1919 when he and Mr. Angus took over the Brown-Sword Co.

The factory is situated on Station St., Belleville. The building is a modern structure and the plant comprises up-to-date and efficient machinery.

Specify Plainly the Kind of Stock

The other day a wholesaler and a retailer were found in contention over a complaint on the part of the latter because of some finish which had arrived wet. The retailer wanted it for immediate use and it wouldn't do, consequently he had to buy elsewhere, and meantime he made a claim, says the "Southern Lumberman."

The mill that shipped the lumber called for inspection. So an official inspector went through the lumber and graded it. The new grading showed some differences from the invoiced, and the mill offered only the concession of changing their invoice price according to the grade shown in the inspector's report.

A memorandum on the inspector's report furnished some evidence that the stock was wet, and then in the course of the discussion we went through the official grading rules for yellow pine and failed to find any specifications there covering any distinction between green or wet stock, or kilndried stock. To further complicate the matter, it was shown that the retailer's order had specified kilndried stock. The stock in question showed evidence of having been through a kiln, but it was not dry. And the evidence of this was plain enough that the inspector commented upon it.

Now here is seemingly an unusual situation, but it is a thing that might happen to almost any retailer any time, and it contains two or three interesting reminders which hold food for thought. One of them is that if you want dry stock and want it kilndried, this fact must be set forth specifically in your order because you will find no proviso in standard grading rules covering it. There is room here for some interesting argument as to what might or ought to be said in grading rules about the dryness of certain kinds of stock.

There is further complication in the fact that the stock showed evidence of having been through a kiln, yet plainly was not dry. So when a man specifies kilndried stock and gets stock that either has not been properly kilndried, or has become wet after drying, then what's his answer and recourse?

There is some stock like common boards and framing that it doesn't seem to matter much about being thoroughly dry. Both the retailer and the builder expect some shrinkage to take place in boards and in framing after it had been in place and becomes thoroughly dried. And usually these items are filled in quantities on the yard and have some chance to air dry. There are other items, however, like high grade finish, and flooring, which if not dry when used make a bad job because of the shrinkage which results in the course of the final drying out. Also if the stock is dressed green it will not show the clean smooth surface which should go with this class of lumber.

When a man specifies kiln dried lumber, or dry lumber of any kind, he has a right to expect dryness. And if he fails to get it he has what would seem a just claim. There is perhaps room for some argument on what constitutes dryness and what constitutes technically kilndried lumber. It may be presumed, however, that kilndried lumber means dry lumber, and the Forest Products Laboratory has done considerable research work and has established some rational tests and standards of dryness which ought to be worth something in settling points of this kind. Kilndried lumber certainly ought to be dry lumber, and when a man specifies kilndried material in his order if the stock comes in green or wet he is not getting what his order calls for, even though it may show evidence of having been through a kiln. And somewhere, somehow, something bearing on this should be set forth in grading rules and specifications.

Veteran Lumberman Conducts Modern Yard

One of the most aggressive businesses in Charlottetown, P. E. I., is that of L. M. Poole & Co., lumber dealers, of which Simon P. Paoli is the sole proprietor. He has been associated with the company for the past forty years and all the other members have in the interval passed away.

Mr. Paoli has one of the best-appointed and best kept yards in the Maritime Provinces and carries all sizes from 1x1 up to 12 x 12 in all used lengths. The firm has on hand a stock of about half a million feet and also a large supply of cedar posts, poles, shingles, lath, hardwood flooring, etc. All kinds of lumber are kept separate as to length, width and thickness and there is, therefore, no confusion in filling orders. Mr. Paoli states that he can tell at a glance how the stock in any line stands and prides himself on being able to fill orders in the shortest possible time.

The firm has three schooners carrying lumber and owns its own wharf, which is 900 feet long by 110 feet wide, with piling grounds adjacent. In the past five years the company has built a breakwater and added two acres additional to the piling ground by filling in as a dump. When all is filled in the extra area will be fully three acres. There are five drive-roads through the yards. Everything about the premises is kept in splendid order and there are suitable sheds for flooring, trim, moulding, etc., which are all kept in A1 shape. Mr. Paoli has associated with him his son, Simon P. Paoli.

Hoeing His Garden While Holocaust Raged

Three settlers in the vicinity of North Bay, Ont., have been prosecuted by Ontario forestry officials because of negligence with regard to fire and, in each case, conviction was secured before Magistrate McGaughey at North Bay when the charges were heard. In one case, Fire Ranger Garvin swore that he had found a settler calmly hoeing his garden while a fire was getting a good start in a nearby forest. The fire burned for 13 days before it could be extinguished and the services of no less than 42 men were required for fire-fighting work during that period. The accused was charged with neglecting to report the fire and a fine was imposed, with costs.

Two settlers at Widdifield were charged with setting fires without a permit. Serious damage was prevented in both of these instances but convictions were registered and fines were imposed along with costs.

The manner in which a blaze can take hold of wooded country, even in the proximity of cleared sections, is indicated in the first case mentioned. Valuable timber was being destroyed for a period of practically two weeks and 42 men were called from regular occupations to fight the menace at the ratepayer's expense.

The Curse of Carelessness

A fool there was and his pipe he lit
(Even as you and I),
On a forest trail where the leaves were fit
To become a blaze from the smallest bit
Of spark—and the fool, he furnished it
(Even as you and I)
The forest was burned to its very roots,
Even beneath the ground,
With the flowers, the birds and the poor dumb brutes.
Old hoary oaks, and the tender shoots
Which might have made logs but for such galoots,
Allowed to wander round.
The lumberjack has now passed on,
His pay-day comes no more,
And the screech-owls haunt the camp at dawn
Where the cook's tin pan woke the men of brawn;
But the mill is silent, the trees are gone,
From the soil and forest floor.
A deadly sight are those hills of rocks
Which once were beds of green;
No hope for the human, no food for the flocks;
The flood must be held by expensive locks,
While the harbor is silted to the docks—
The ships no more are seen.
But the fool smokes on in the forest still,
Leaves camp-fire burning too.
While the patient public pays the bill
And the nation's wealth is destroyed for nil.
If the law doesn't get him, the devil will—
Smoker, it's up to you!

—The Pathfinder

White Pine Menu Card at Hoo-Hoo Dinner

A score of years ago there flourished in Ontario a fraternity which is to-day very prominent in the lumber ranks across the border. It is known as the Concatanated Order of Hoo-Hoo, and is one of the most progressive social and benevolent institutions of any representative industry. The symbol of the organization is a "black cat."

In 1893 a Hoo-Hoo banquet was held at the old "Orillia House," Orillia, which was attended by a large number of forest products



Concatanation of Hoo-Hoo

Held at Orillia, Friday, June 24, 1904

(BANQUET AT ORILLIA HOUSE)

M E N U

PISTACHIO CREAM SOUP

BAKED SALMON AND FRENCH SAUCE

OLIVES

GREEN ONIONS

WILD TURKEY AND CRANBERRY SAUCE

SPICED HAM

POTATOES

FRUIT SALAD

LEMON JELLY

ROMAN PUNCH

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE AND WHIPPED CREAM

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM

MACAROONS

BANANAS

ORANGES

PLUMS

PEACHES

SODA WAFERS

MCLAREN'S IMPERIAL AND CANADIAN CHEESE

COFFEE

CIGARS

CIGARETTES

EXTRAS

CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES

PICKLED ONIONS

PICKLED WALNUTS

CATSUP

WINES

CANADIAN WHISKEY

SCOTCH WHISKEY

SHERRY

OLD PORT

ALE

LAGAR

"He that sitteth on a red hot stove shall rise again."

men. The dinner was a great success, and, after a boat trip on Lake Couchiching, the entertainment started and the majority of the Hoo-Hoos kept up the fun until the wee sma' hours.

The menu which indicates what a jolly evening it really was, was printed on a miniature piece of white pine. In those days white pine was king and so were potent beverages, as one could then put his foot on the brass rail and sawdust and have "a wee drap of the auld kirk."

A surviving Hoo-Hoo of the pre-cafeteria, ante-bellum period of 1893, declares that the merriment was kept up until almost sunrise, and adds,—"I went to bed at four o'clock and some of the "boys" climbed over the transom and carried me downstairs in my pyjamas. It was a great night and everybody enjoyed the festivities."

The "Canada Lumberman" is indebted to Col. James Lightbody, now of the McElroy Lumber Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C., who was

recently in the East on a visit, for the accompanying copy of the bill-of-fare of the "Concat." Col. Lightbody asked a number seated near him to sign their names on the back of the unique, white pine, menu card and the signatures of most of those present are still legible. Several lumbermen, who attended the function have since passed away, but there are quite a number who still remain.

The following names appear on the card:—

Joseph Oliver, Toronto; J. W. Hunt, Port Hope; W. J. Shortreed, Port Hope; R. H. Jupp, Orillia; Joe Hadley, Chatham; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; Alex. Leischman, Orillia; Geo. Thompson, Longford; H. J. Bartlett, Orillia; Chas. Hadley, Chatham; Dan. Ferguson, London; C. D. TenEyck, Toronto; T. M. Birkett, Ottawa; Fred Shirley, Galt; E. J. Ryan, Collingwood; W. J. McBeth, Toronto; H. Turnbull, Sarnia; James Lightbody, Glasgow, Scotland.

Take Away Matches from Forest Visitors

The Quebec Provincial forest permit, which every visitor to the forests of the Province is required to take out before they are allowed to enter the wooded country, does not entitle a person to carry matches as a portion of personal equipment, according to the latest interpretation of the regulations imposed by the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests. Fire Rangers in the vicinity of Lac La Peche and Lac des Cinq and near the St. Maurice River are calling upon all sportsmen, guides, tourists and others to give up matches and smokes before they proceed further, even though they have the required forest permit. Because of heavy fire losses in June, the rangers throughout this section are making this stipulation until August 1, it has been announced.

New City of Longview Dedicated

Ten thousand persons assembled recently at Longview, Wash., from all parts of the Pacific Northwest and many cities of the East to pay tribute to the broad vision of The Long-Bell Lumber Company when the new city of Longview, Washington, was formally dedicated and the imposing new Hotel Monticello, one of the finest hotel plants on the coast, was officially opened. Included among the distinguished visitors were the Governor of the State of Washington, the Congressman from this District and the Mayors of Portland and Seattle.

Robert A. Long, of Kansas City, is the directing genius of this great project and as a result of his great conception and dauntless courage a city will grow on this magnificent site that seems inevitably destined to become one of the outstanding industrial communities of the entire United States.

Less than a year ago the location of the new city was a wide stretch of fertile meadow and farm lands extending westward from the Cowlitz River along the banks of the wide Columbia, an area of fifteen thousand acres overlooking probably the most important navigable streams in the United States.

Today that stretch of verdant countryside is a beehive of commercial industry teeming on every side with the complicated activities incident to the birth of a great city. Already scores of streets have been graded, many of them paved with concrete. Where a year ago corn and wheat grew in abundance or cattle peacefully grazed substantial structures, as imposing as the best buildings in the largest American cities, invite the inspection of visitors—two large bank buildings, a department store building, 120 by 150 feet, two great apartment buildings, a 200 room hotel built of brick and terra cotta, as complete in every convenience as the newest and finest hotels on the Pacific coast, a daily newspaper with an associated press franchise, two hundred and fifty model homes for housing the company's own workmen—these are but a few of the impressive evidences of the propitious start of this tremendous project.

Nothing seems to have been overlooked in developing Longview into the model community of the Pacific Coast in point of living condition and civic symmetry. The best known experts in zoning and community development co-operated in plans contemplating a city of 50,000 persons. Every possible precaution has been taken to avoid mushroom growth and to insure protection not only for home owners but for every class of business and industry. In a word everything has a place in Longview and there is a place for everything.

The giant mills of the company will be in the industrial center along the banks of the Columbia, adjoining enormous docks, which will serve boats from all parts of the world as the largest vessels can come up the river to Longview, be loaded at these docks, turn around in the broad stretch of water flowing past the mills and steam away to any of the ports of the world. There will be two great mills, each the counterpart of the other and capable of a combined annual output of 500,000,000 feet annually.

Want Change in Quebec Lien Laws

The Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and the Montreal Retail Lumbermen's Association are taking steps to secure an alteration of the Quebec Lien Law which law, it is considered, does not afford retailers sufficient protection. The absence of a real protective law has resulted in substantial losses to the retail lumber trade.

These associations are acting in co-operation with the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the Builders' Supplies Credit Bureau. A meeting of the associations was held on July 17th in Montreal, the lumber dealers being represented by Messrs. G. Lebel, J. P. Dupuis, R. Emard, J. N. Forest and G. A. Thompson.

The whole question was discussed and it was decided to take action in the direction of asking the Provincial Government to introduce a Bill which will give to suppliers of material such protection as is granted to contractors, sub-contractors, architects, and labour under Statue 7—George V., Chap. 52. In the case of the contractor, the law provides that within thirty days after the termination of the work the contractor or architect must take out a registered privilege of his claim after which six months is allowed for the taking out of a writ. It is hoped to secure the co-operation of the Provincial Builders' Exchange.

Mr. Alexander was appointed chairman of the committee, with Messrs. A. Balfry and G. A. Thompson joint secretaries.

It is reported to raise a fund to carry on the work and to secure the necessary legal advice.

British Empire Foresters in Session

An important British Empire Conference on Empire Forestry is scheduled to take place in the near future at Ottawa when it is expected that reforestation will be one of the subjects treated. Lord Lovat, K. 7, K, C.M.G. D.S.O., president of the British Forestry Commission, which has a gigantic plan of reforestation in the British Isles, arrived in Canada recently with the members of the Commission and its staff of technical experts to the number of 27, to take part in the deliberations, when it is expected that some valuable papers on the forest resources of the Empire, including Canada, will be read and debated. Mr. R. L. Robinson, C.B.E., technical expert of the British Forestry Commission, with Mr. Fraser Storey, chief of the Intelligence Service, have already arrived in Canada. The personnel of the Commission also includes Professor H. S. Trout, head of the Forestry School, Oxford University; Dr. A. W. Bathwick, research officer; Lieut. Col. G. H. Courthope, president of the Forestry Association, and Dr. J. W. Munro, forest entomologist of continental repute.

From the fact that the English and Scotch forests were subject to serious depletion to supply the late war demands, the work of the British Forestry Commission is to restore as rapidly as possible the forested areas of the United Kingdom. During the war Major General Lord Lovat, chieftain of the Fraser Clan, was in charge of all British forestry operations, and associated with him were many men, including Canadians, prominent in the lumber and pulp manufacturing world.

It is expected that the questions to be considered will have an important bearing on Canadian forest resources and as delegates will be in attendance from all sections of the Empire, including Quebec, there is every possibility of good emanating from the conference.

Period of Severe Timber Shortage is Inevitable

A period of severe timber shortage in the United States is inevitable, according to the Forest Service, in an article in the 1922 Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Timber, Mine or Crop?" The evil effects of having treated the forests of this country as mines from which to extract the timber without regard for proper methods of growing new timber crops are discussed.

"American standards of living and much of our industry have been developed upon timber supplies so abundant and cheap that the United States to-day is the largest consumer of wood in the world," states the Forest Service article. "We now use nearly half the lumber, more than half the paper, and about two-fifths the wood in all forms. We produce from two-thirds to three-fourths of the naval stores. The timber to supply our demand has been mined from the forest much as coal has been mined from the ground."

The original forest lands of the country, according to the bulletin, totalled 822,000,000 acres and the stand of timber on that original area is conservatively estimated at 5,200 billion board feet, probably having been far more. To-day the forest land area is but 470,000,000 acres and the timber stand is reckoned at 1,600 billion feet of virgin timber and 600 billion feet additional of culled and second-growth stands.

The rate of timber consumption in the United States, including

loss by fire and other destructive agencies, is nearly four times as great as the rate of timber growth, it is also stated, the country's requirements amounting to about 23 billion cubic feet each year while but approximately 6 billion cubic feet is being grown. Although timber is growing on perhaps 250,000,000 acres of our forest land, the crop is so poor and so subject to damage that the land is producing but a small part of what it could produce under forest management.

However, according to the data contained in the article, if the entire forest area of the country—470,000,000 acres—were placed under intensive forestry about 27 billion cubic feet could ultimately be produced each year. This amount would exceed the present drain on our forests by a relatively small margin.

"This production, however, can not be brought about in a short time," continues the article. "To make the practice of intensive forestry universal or even the rule throughout the United States will be possible only through gradual progress. It will require the development of scientific knowledge and technical methods of timber growing comparable with what has slowly and at large cost been obtained for agricultural crops.

"It will require effective protection against fires. It will require methods of cutting the mature timber that assure prompt and complete reforestation. It will require the selection of concentration of growth on the best species in each region. It will require cultural operations, such as thinnings, which in European countries yield, and in this country may be expected to yield, a revenue from forest land before the main crop reaches maturity. It will require a cut so regulated that only the mature timber will be taken, and no more than the total growth of the whole forest.

"Even if intensive forest management could be applied instantly to the entire area of forest land in the United States, it would take a generation or two to bring about forest conditions as favorable to high production as those now to be found on small areas in this country or over large areas under forest management in Europe.

"Further, since the timber crop requires several decades to grow to maturity, though a full stand of the right kinds of trees could be started on all our forest land by some magic overnight, it would be 30 years at least before new growth would, under average conditions, attain sufficient size to furnish even low-grade material.

Canada Cannot Afford Heavy Fire Losses

The Dominion of Canada has been facing losses in forest fires which can no longer be safely borne with equanimity. Day after day reports are read of the sweeping of large tracts of timber land by flames, and it is reported all too frequently that some busy community has been wiped out along with a forest says Dr. P. E. Doolittle, President of the Canadian Automobile Association.

Canada cannot afford heavy losses in her natural forest resources through carelessness, and, therefore, I am making this appeal to the tens of thousands of organized automobile enthusiasts who are linked up with the Canadian Automobile Association through affiliated leagues and clubs, and to all motorists generally, to do everything possible to prevent the destruction of a forest fire. Every forest throughout Canada is a tangible pay-envelope for Canadian workmen and widespread burning of timber constitutes disturbance for industrial employment and economic conditions.

Motorists should never leave a campfire burning, throw a lighted match into the brush or build a larger fire than is necessary for current needs. Motorists who appreciate scenic beauty should do everything to conserve the glories of Nature for those who come afterwards.

Eastern Woodworking Plant is Kept Busy

The Halliday Co., Hamilton, Ont., some two years ago opened a branch in Truro, N. S., and under the management of W.H. Faltenhine a good business has been developed. C. L. Smith is the superintendent of the plant. The company turn out flooring, doors, sash,



in fact all woodwork required for the building of a house, and have a railway siding right into their storage sheds.

Port Elgin Firm Improves Plant

J. & C. Hickman, of Port Elgin, N. B., have recently made an extension to and improved the facilities of their sawmill and wood-working plant by adding a 6-inch resaw and double surfacer. Their cut this season will be about two and a half million feet which is somewhat less than last year, owing to the excessive fall of snow during the past winter hampering logging operations.

The firm report that the prospects are good for the future as they expect the Gaspereaux River to be dredged so that vessels up to 13 feet draft may be able to come up to their mill wharf to load.

Shook Mills are Running to Capacity

The Pembroke Shook Mills, of which J. T. Stuart is general manager, are very busy at the present time and running to capacity. From present indications the firm say it looks as if the plant will continue actively for the balance of the year. Considerable logging will be done during the coming winter as it is the intention of the company to take out in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 feet.

Lumber Business is Good in Sudbury

The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited, of Sudbury, Ont., have sold their limit to the Acme Timber & Tie Co. and their sawmill to a firm in New Brunswick. The Laberge Co. are operating their wood-working plant at Sudbury at full capacity and expect to be busy for several months yet unless business should take a sharp turn. Ex. Mayor J. A. Laberge, who is secretary-treasurer of the organization, says that the opening of the nickle mines in the Sudbury district has been a great help to retail lumber yards in that vicinity.

Cut Will be Larger This Season

Murray Crawford, Limited, of Campbellville, Ont., state that their output of lumber this year will be about 20 per cent. larger than last season. The firm cut most of their logs on their own limits, and last winter the farmers brought in for sale a larger quantity of logs than for many years. The demand for the higher grades of hardwoods seems keener than for the last two years with prices considerably larger. Lower grades are just the reverse. E. D. Mahon, secretary-treasurer of the company, says that their output of softwoods while never large, is bigger this season than for some time past. Prices are very fair. The company are planning for about the same cut next season as this.

Where Settlers Became Fire Rangers

During 1922, the Department of Lands and Forests utilized 332 assistant fire rangers to improve the protective system in settlers' districts. These assistant fire rangers are selected in each range, among the most progressive settlers. They have the authority to issue permits to burn clearances and also to enforce the law, which requires each settler to watch the progress of his fires. They can also summon help and direct the fight against fires which may escape the settler or occur in the vicinity of their beat. This system of assistant fire rangers has become very popular, because it enables the settler to obtain a permit at any time, provided he has complied with the obligations of the permit, that is, if he has piled the debris of his clearing into heaps or rows and if he has cleared a strip of at least 50 feet between such heaps or rows and the adjoining forest. Of course the weather conditions must be favorable and there must not be any drought. The settler appreciates very much the fact that he is no longer obliged to make ten to fifteen miles to the ranger's home, with the chances of finding him away. The moral effect is also great, as the assistant forest ranger residing among the settlers causes them to be more careful; they discuss between themselves the danger arising from the imprudence of careless people and we find that, in many sections, the settlers are co-operating together to the extent that they will all burn at the same time so all the available men are in readiness; therefore, the old "Bee" system is coming back; this means that, with the hearty co-operation of all the interested, clearances are being burned and very little damage caused.

Empire Forestry Conference in Progress

Leading delegates have arrived in Ottawa from the various dominions and possessions to attend the British Empire Forestry Conference. Among them are Major-General Lord Lovat, chairman of the British Forestry Commission, together with other members of the commission and of the English Forestry Society and the British Empire Forestry Association. Ceylon, the Straights Settlements, Nigeria and British Guiana, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are also represented.

It is the aim of the conference to find means of making the British Empire self-sustaining in its timber supply, and the conference will take stock of the Empire's timber resources and discuss means for conservation and reforestation. Following the official opening which took place in Ottawa on July 25th, the delegates are making a tour of inspection of forest country in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Business meetings will be held in Ottawa during the week of August 6 to 11. The conference will then make a western tour through Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Concluding sessions are to be held in Victoria, B.C.

Payette Co. Busy on New Equipment

J. T. Payette, proprietor of the P. Payette Co., Penetanguishene, Ont., manufacturers of sawmill and marine machinery, who have been established since 1860, states that from last fall up to the present their plant has turned out more work than it ever did in the busiest days of the war time.

The P. Payette Co. have work on lath mills, bolters, picket machinery and sawmill carriages, which will keep them going steadily until the end of the year. The outlook for continued good business, Mr. Payette says, is most promising.

Started Late But Going Strong

The lumber mill owned by J. A. Gregory at Ketepec, commenced sawing operations on June 18 and will continue until the end of the season. Mr. Gregory also has mills at Grand Bay and West St. John which are also operating full time. He has a large stock of pine, spruce and fir logs on hand to be manufactured for the English and American markets. He is also manufacturing laths despite the fact that the demand at present has fallen off. The delay in starting the mills this year was occasioned by the damage caused by high spring freshets.

The Best Friend of Man

A man's job is his best friend. It clothes and feeds his wife and children, pays the rent, and supplies them with the wherewithal to develop and become cultivated. The least a man can do in return is to love his job. A man's job is grateful. It is like a little garden that thrives on love. It will one day flower into fruit worth while, for him and his to enjoy. If you ask any successful man the reason for his making good, he will tell you that first and foremost it is because he likes his work; indeed, he loves it. His whole heart and soul are wrapped up in it. His whole physical and mental energies are focused on it. He walks his work, he talks his work; he is entirely inseparable from his work, and that is the way every man worth his salt ought to be if he wants to make of his work what it should be, and make himself what he wants to be.

Forest Fast Disappearing

Canadians are due for a rude awakening, says a bulletin issued recently by the Natural Resources Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, in commenting on the condition of the forests of Canada. They have always had the impression that their forests are inexhaustible, that the trees were growing more rapidly than they could possibly be used. This is not the case. It is carefully estimated by experienced foresters that for every tree used for industrial purposes, from fifteen to twenty are destroyed by forest fires.

Logging Superintendent and His Job

When—with the saw mill sawing to capacity; only one shift in the pond; one to five feet of snow to plow every few days during three winter months—your railroad tracks sink out of sight when the snow melts and yet not a saw lays off for the want of logs—you turn into the hay every night feeling as though you had won a new lease on life for at least another day. Sometimes a climax arises and you either gain on the mill or receive a setback that is almost a knockout. It might be this: your best skidder turns over a soft piece of track and you have no spare rig to take its place. Will the mill slow down or can you get the skidder working in time to save the day. Herculean efforts are required working and planning night and day. The ability to overcome these obstacles make a present day logging superintendent.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Montreal Trade Continues in Fair Volume

There is no appreciable change to report in the Montreal market. A fair amount of business is passing with a slighter volume of orders for American account. The prices of softwoods are about maintained, the general opinion being that there will be little, if any, decline during the balance of the year. The prospects indeed are for steady markets with a satisfactory demand.

The local retailers are doing a good trade under the stimulus of the activity in building which, judging from recent permits, shows no sign of letting up. Retailers, however, are not inclined to buy beyond immediate requirements, and are also showing a more conservative attitude in extending credit. Through the Retailers' Association they are getting more detailed information as to the financial standing of contractors and others and are taking other measures to stop leaks which have resulted in losses to the yards.

The trade in B. C. forest products is moderate. Another vessel, the "Margaret Coughlan," has arrived in the port from Vancouver, via the Panama Canal, with a very large cargo of B. C. fir. This trade is being steadily developed here by Knox Bros., Limited.

A lumberman who has just made an extended visit to the Abitibi district, states that the cut there this season shows an appreciable reduction. Operators generally produce considerable quantities of pulpwood, but this year the amount is on a smaller scale, the mills manufacturing lath in preference to pulpwood. All the plants are very busy shipping lumber. The owners state that they propose to increase their woods operations next season and will take a considerably larger cut.

The sash and door manufacturers have a good many orders in hand and the box plants are fairly busy. Comparatively little lumber is being shipped to the U. S. So far the season has been slow although the lower ports are showing more activity.

St. John Looks for Good Fall Business

Despite the fact that conditions in the lumber trade in St. John are quiet prices remain firm and from all indications producers are satisfied that by the time they have their logs manufactured the demand will be satisfactory.

The prices, which are quoted by one of the leading manufacturers, show that 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 3, and 3 x 4 for rough merchantable spruce is now \$30, while for the same sizes, dressed on one edge the price is \$31.00. Sizes 2 x 6, and 2 x 7 are still holding at \$33.00, while 4 x 4, 4 x 6 all rough, are selling for \$34.00.

The price of laths is quoted at \$6.50, but demand has fallen off and even at that price they are not finding many buyers. Shingles are still holding the same prices as previously quoted and the demand is fair. The call has been strong and from present indications will continue to be so.

Some shipments of various sizes have been made recently to England and the hope is expressed that the market there will hold.

Exports for the Miramichi district of the province of New Brunswick show a marked increase during the first six months of the year.

The following is a list of the lumber shipments and their value:—

Hemlock bark	429 cords	\$ 9,870.00
Pulpwood, peeled and rossed	7,428 cords	98,894.00
Hemlock, planed and rough	1,207 m.s. ft.	31,159.00
Pine, planed and rough	2,264 m.s. ft.	68,342.00
Spruce planed	9,075 m.s. ft.	247,489.00
Spruce rough	9,508 m.s. ft.	242,531.00
Laths	17,043 M.	102,690.00
Wood pulp	2,450 tons	153,944.00

Business in Ontario is Seasonably Active

Conditions in the lumber line have not altered materially during the past two or three weeks and business continues to be very fair in different sections of Ontario. Retail trade is improving with the advent of a bumper crop and more repair work and general improvements are being carried out. The demand from across the line keeps up well and large shipments of white and red pine are being forwarded to eastern points. Prices remain firm and while there may have been a slight weakening in a few isolated lines, values on the whole are well maintained.

There is not a great deal of stock changing hands at this season

of the year but quite a number of firms are busy on shipments. Those millmen, who have not sold, are holding their lumber believing that they will get the prices that they are asking. There is every indication that conditions in the lumber line this fall will be good. The decline in purchasing came at a time before a run-away market developed. The lull has pretty well passed and affairs are now on a steady basis.

One feature of the market, which must not be overlooked is that costs of production are climbing all the while. Labor is quite scarce at some points and men are rather restless. One big logging operator stated that he would expect to have to pay men for the camps more this coming winter than he did last and there was a disposition for help at this season to leave for the western harvest fields and create a shortage at the mill which had to be bridged over. Labor was rather unsatisfactory from various angles and not at all efficient.

In hardwoods, there is considerable buying reported by leading wholesalers who state that 90 to 95 per cent of the product is shipped across the border. Specialty plants, factories making trim, furniture firms and others over the line are using more Canadian birch and the number of inquiries is gradually increasing. One leading distributor of hardwoods stated that collections on the home market have not been any too good and that he was not engaged in the "banking business" and, therefore, preferred to dispose of his stock where he was assured of prompt settlement. He felt, however, that industrial conditions would greatly improve in Canada within the next few weeks and the outlook for autumnal activity was promising.

On the whole conditions in the lumber line are much better than they were a year ago. Lath are holding firm in price and there is a steady demand, but B. C. red cedar shingles are rather spasmodic. There is no fixed price and quotations vary from week to week. However, it is believed that conditions will soon become firmer and everything will shape up for bigger and better business during the fall months.

In the meantime the whole world has the holiday spirit and no one can draw either a mental or moral picture of unusual activity in the torrid temperature that generally is associated with the month of August.

Quebec Shippers Report Little Demand

The lumber trade in general in connection with the city and district of Quebec is still holding out good. The export of timber and deals from the port continued brisk up to the middle of July when eight ocean steamers called and loaded with part cargoes, the principal shippers being the firms of W. & J. Sharples Co., Limited, and John Burstall Co., with the Louise Lumber Co. a good third. The unusually good export shipments are expected to last until the end of the month when all orders booked by the Quebec export firms during last winter and spring will have been shipped.

In the meantime there is very little new demand. Inquiries are slow and scarce and this is attributed by the British agents of Quebec lumber firms to the continued obscurity of the European political situation. Continental exchanges are becoming more erratic and will continue in this state of uncertainty until there is a real settlement of the reparations dispute.

Students of politics and European economics are of the opinion that the reparations settlement is drawing nearer. They claim that a settlement is imperative to arrest an economic collapse of Germany which would engulf the whole of Europe in a whirlpool of difficulties which would take more than a generation to overcome. This threatened cataclysm has been followed and understood by the government and economic interests of Great Britain, and even France and Belgium, with the result that a determined effort is now on the tapis to come together and end the situation and England taking the initiative.

The building interests of Great Britain have, no doubt, brought a pressure to bear upon the Government, a knowledge in the possession of the mercantile and industrial interests of the United Kingdom, including the British importers engaged in the timber and lumber trade.

Experienced agents of the Quebec lumber firms who have their vision constantly focussed on every trend of the political and economic horizon of the European situation which controls the markets in supply and demand in their respective confidential reports, point

(Continued on page 61)

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

White Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$110.00	\$115.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips...	135.00	140.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155.00	165.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	150.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides ..	195.00	210.00
1 x 7 & up No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	87.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	115.00	120.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	60.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60.00	63.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	61.00	62.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	58.00	62.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	59.00	63.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	65.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	67.00	71.00
1 in. Mill Run Shrots	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	23.00	29.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	15.00	16.00

Red Pine (Rough)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	40.00	42.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	47.00	49.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	49.00	50.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	50.00	51.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	40.00	41.00
2 x 6	41.00	42.00
2 x 8	44.00	45.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
1 x 4 and wider	37.00	39.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy ..		
1 x 4 & wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 & wider	33.00	34.00

(Spruce Rough and Dressed)

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
1 x 4, and 5	40.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	45.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	49.00
1 x 12	50.00	51.00
2 x 4	39.00	41.00
2 x 6	40.00	42.00
2 x 8	43.00	45.00
2 x 10	47.00	50.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	33.00	34.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 to 16 ft.	\$32.00	\$34.00
1 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	36.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11, 8 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 8, 9 to 16 ft.	38.00	41.00
1 x 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	40.00	42.00
2 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	33.00	38.00
2 x 4, 8, 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft. ..	39.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12, 18 ft.	45.00	46.00
2 x 4 to 12, 20 ft.	46.00	47.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	26.00	28.00
2 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	30.00	32.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 75.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	72.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	56.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	59.00	
1 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir. Rough	\$82.50	86.50

1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 4 to 12, No. 2 & Better, clear, fir rough	\$86.50	90.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	82.50	86.50
3 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	91.50	
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. fir casing	79.00	
1 x 8 and 10 in. fir base	84.00	
1/2 x 6, 8 to 18 ft. No. 1 and 2 clear cedar bevel lining	50.00	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Stepping	94.25	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Stepping	84.25	
1 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir dressed 4 sides	77.25	
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir D4S	81.00	
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M...		
XXXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M ..		
XXXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in. per M		

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	\$11.00	\$12.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	9.00	
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in. ..	4.50	5.00
Merch. Spruce Lath, (Ontario)	6.50	6.75

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	120.00	70.00	45.00
2 1/2 and 3"	125.00	75.00	50.00
4"	130.00	80.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	90.00	60.00	35.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	100.00	65.00	40.00
2"	110.00	75.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$110.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 20.00
5/4	115.00	70.00	47.00	22.00
6/4	115.00	70.00	47.00	22.00
8/4	120.00	75.00	55.00	27.00
12/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	30.00
16/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	30.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 35.00
5/4 and 6/4	95.00	60.00	40.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	45.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	\$133.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 39.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2"	150.00	100.00	41.00
2"	155.00	110.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	100.00	80.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain—	No. 1	Quartered—	No. 1
	1s & 2s	Com.	1s & 2s	Com.
1"	\$105.00	65.00	\$113.00	\$ 68.00
1 1/4"	113.00	73.00	118.00	78.00
1 1/2"	113.00	73.00	118.00	78.00
2"	118.00	78.00	123.00	83.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$ 63.00	\$ 48.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	68.00	53.00
2"	73.00	58.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$125.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	145.00	70.00
1 1/2"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$140.00	\$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	150.00	90.00
8/4	170.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$125.00	\$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	85.00
8/4	150.00	95.00
10/4	170.00	100.00
12/4	170.00	105.00
16/4	185.00	110.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$165.00	\$ 95.00
5/4 and 6/4	175.00	105.00
8/4	180.00	110.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		\$140.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up		170.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up	90.00	95.00
Good strips:		
1 in.		110.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2		135.00
2 in.		145.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		100.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		85.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.		140.00
2 in.		145.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	75.00	80.00
No. 1 dressing strips		65.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	55.00	60.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		52.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		55.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		56.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		62.00
S.C. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		65.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	48.00	50.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 5		43.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 6		45.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in. ..		50.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6-11 ft. ..		35.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up 12-16 ft. ..		39.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and		
x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up ..		30.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1		
in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		30.00
O. culls r and w p	23.00	24.00
Red Pine, Log Run		
Mill Culls out, 1 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/4 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Run Spruce		
1 in x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00	35.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. to 16 ft	38.00	40.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. ..	43.00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	40.00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	43.00
1 1/2" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing	
and B	65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.	30.00
Tamarac	25.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out ..	45.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out ..	50.00
Birch, log run	60.00
Soft Elm, common and better,	
1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	58.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00

Lath per M.:	
No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.	12.00
No. 2 White Pine	11.00
Mill Run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1 1/2 in.	10.00
Red Pine, mill run	10.00
Hemlock, mill run	7.00

White Cedar Shingles	
XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide ..	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

1 to 4 in thick, per M. ft.	\$35.00	\$40.00
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale) Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr. \$30.00	
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge ..	31.00
2x6, 2x7,	33.00
4x4, 4x6, all rough	34.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6,	37.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7,	40.00
2x10, 3x9	39.00
2x12 and up	45.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	30.00
Merch., Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	45.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18-0 long.	
Lengths 19-0 and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$6.50 Mill	

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	\$6.25
Cedar, Clears	5.25
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.25
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.75
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better	
1 x 6 and 8 in.	\$145.00
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	175.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide ..	190.00
2 in. by 8 in. and up wide	190.00
Cuts and Better	
4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better ..	145.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better ..	175.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better ..	175.00
No. 1 Cuts	
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1 1/4 in. 8 in. and up wide	135.00
1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	140.00
2 in. 8 in. and up wide	145.00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 8 in. and up wide ..	190.00
4 in. 8 in. and up wide	200.00
No. 1 Barn	
1 in. 10 to 16 ft. long	\$ 80.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	110.00
No. 2 Barn	
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	66.00
2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 3 in.	85.00
No. 3 Barn	
1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00
Box	
1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 10/16 ft.	40.00
Mill Culls	
Mill Run Culls—	
1 in. 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	31.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	32.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine	
Wholesale Selling Price	
Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	180.00
Fine Common, 5/4	185.00
Fine Common, 6/4	185.00
Fine Common, 8/4	185.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	82.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	112.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	122.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	127.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	76.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	78.00
Dressing 4/4	90.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	135.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	92.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	78.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	82.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	67.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	68.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	56.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	59.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6	48.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8	49.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	50.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	51.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 13 and up	52.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch	
1 in.	\$ 95.00
5/4 and up	100.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	105.00	60.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	110.00	70.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	70.00
5/4 and up	125.00	75.00

Basswood

1 in.	\$ 80.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 to 2 in.	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 in.	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up	120.00	95.00	35.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	\$233.00
White Pine Uppers	233.00
White Pine Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 ..	258.00
Selects, 1 in.	208.00
Selects, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	208.00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	243.00
Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	148.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	163.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	193.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	95.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	78.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	79.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	64.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	62.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"	\$85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in. .	86.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. .	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. .	40.00
Can. Spruce No. 2 1 x 6 and 7 in. .	42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. .	45.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	46.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in. .	48.00

Spruce Dimension

8" & under 20' & under	\$48.00 to \$50.00 base
9" & under 20' & under	49.00 to 51.00
10" & under 20' & under	50.00 to 52.00
12" & under 20' & under	54.00

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random ..	\$36.50 to \$38.00
2 x 8 and 9 random	44.00 to 45.00
2 x 10 random	47.00 to 49.00
2 x 12 random	48.00 to 50.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and	
under 8 ft. and up	38.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards,	
8 ft. and up, D 1s	38.00
1 x 2	39.00
1 x 3	37.00
Hemlock Boards P 1s No. 1	
Clipped Lengths	40.00
Hemlock Boards, P 1s No. 1	
Random Lengths	37.00
1 1/2 in No. 1 spruce lath	7.00 to 7.50
1 3/4 in. No. 1 spruce lath	8.00 to 8.25



View of Mills in Sarnia

“On Time” Delivery

Getting the goods delivered ON TIME is just as important as being able to produce them—and we make a specialty of both. Ask any retailer or woodworking establishment who has been using our A 1 NORWAY or WHITE PINE LUMBER.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers, cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B.C. Fir. Quotations will be gladly forwarded upon request.

“Rush Orders Rushed”

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres.

F. H. Goff, Vice, Pres.

E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Lumber Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 57)

out this phase of conditions. At the same time they feel optimistic that a change is due in the situation which may mature into a realization sooner than anticipated by the firms and the determined stand recently taken by the British Government without prejudice to cordial relations with their allies, the French and Belgians. The reports go on to state that while general trade conditions in the British Isles are good, the English importers entertain different views. In the beginning of the present year, November and December last, a few of the importers purchased heavily, some moderately and some not at all. As prices showed a tendency to rise importers in some districts took a plunge but there was always a minority who, obsessed with the idea of a prospective slump, feared that the risk of buying was too great and later realized their mistake by loss of business. All agents of Canadian lumber firms tell the same story. They find that their customers are simply not buying, while those who have bought, are pleased to have done so and to see the prices of wood keeping firm.

Very few English importers desire to see a fall in prices. Such a large quantity of wood has been bought from the continental exporters that a change in the position and a falling market would create trouble for trade. English importers, however, feel that they have gone the limit in paying figures of March and April, not only for their immediate profits and in order to avoid a reaction, a halt should be called.

Shippers relying on the British market and the consumption in the British Isles, must understand that the consumption is only moderate. Besides, in the present state of international politics and rates of exchange, trade with other European countries, handicapping English selling interests, are most uncertain. The Canadian trade should also bear in mind that the competition from Scandinavian wood export centres, and now Soviet Russia is an essential thing to be reckoned with. From the latter country cheap wood is being exported to obtain the money, and a trade agreement between Russia and England must be seriously considered.

Good Business Outlook for Fall Months

In most lines of trade the present period is rather quiet and the midsummer lull is on. Many heads of firms and members of staffs are taking a holiday and enjoying a respite from the busy grind. The question forming the chief hot-weather topic is how will business be this fall? What kind of trade will be done in the lumber line and what is the general outlook? The feeling generally seems to be optimistic in view of the abundant crops and favorable reports coming to hand from the west.

One leading authority states that merchants have for some time been buying cautiously and their stocks of merchandise are not excessive. The conservation, which has prevailed, should help to steady matters and prospects on the whole are very good. Naturally a certain amount of hesitation may be expected in July and August, but during the fall, indications point to a total perhaps 10 per cent ahead of the same period last year.

Babson, in a recent summing up of the situation, said,—"Looking ahead, therefore, we do not fear any serious backing up of goods in the hands of retailers throughout this year. The conservative policy of the retail merchants curbed the business boom last spring but it will make possible a continuance of good business in the latter part of 1923. In the last analysis the retail trade determines general business activity. The retailers are the neck in the bottle. Fully 85 per cent of all the products of the farm, the forest, the mine and the factory pass through their hands to the ultimate consumer. As long, therefore as the retail merchants buy only as much as they can sell, there is little danger of over-expansion in other fields of business. The greatest crises have only come when retail stocks were excessive and began to back up. This happened in 1920 and in all other drastic declines in business history."

Moderate Demand for Canadian Woods

In a recent letter from Liverpool, Eng., sent out by Farnworth & Jardine, an interesting review of the market so far as Canadian woods are affected is given.

The summary is as follows:

Imports with few exceptions were moderate. Softwoods were in steady request with firm prices. Stocks are not heavy. Hardwoods generally rather quiet without any material change in the market.

Canadian Woods.—Quebec, etc., Yellow Pine Timber.—There was a slight improvement in demand, but generally business was very quiet. Stocks moderate.

Waney Pine.—First Class.—The import of 28,000 cubic feet was

practically all to Manchester. Deliveries were slightly above recent months, but the demand was disappointing, and stocks appear sufficient, although not heavy. Second-Class.—In limited request with ample stocks. Square Pine, Red Pine.—No call for this variety.

Oak.—No arrivals, small consumption. Stocks evenly distributed between Liverpool and Manchester amounting to 44,000 cubic feet.

Elm.—The import consisted of 5,000 cubic feet Square to Manchester, and 1,000 cubic feet Round to Liverpool. Deliveries were small, but stocks are low. Fresh large wood is in request.

Pine Deals.—A fairly substantial import came to both Manchester and Liverpool. Deliveries were steady, leaving stocks fairly moderate.

Spruce.—A small quantity arrived by Liner, and was taken care of by the deliveries. Stocks are low. Values are on a high basis, with the result forward business was difficult to arrange.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals, etc.—The Mersey (including the Manchester Canal) received an import of 2,150 Standards, mostly arriving towards the end of the month, and still on the quay. The deliveries from stock, amount to 3,000 Standards, resulting in stocks being reduced to 6,450 Standards, compared with 7,630 Standards at the end of June, 1922. The stock in Manchester is extremely low, but arrivals are shortly expected. The present situation is relieved by substantial stocks of Baltic and Central European Whitewoods. Values are without change. Ocean tonnage was to be had at reduced rates, compared with the previous month.

Pine Deals.—Quiet market, with stocks very low.

Birch.—Logs.—About 19,000 cubic feet came to hand, mostly to Liverpool, of which a fair proportion went into consumption. Stocks in the aggregate appear quite sufficient. Those in Manchester are on the low side.

Planks.—The arrivals amounted to 38,000 cubic feet, of which 28,000 cubic feet went into consumption. Stocks are heavy, viz., 187,000 cubic feet. The market ruled dull. Values were easier.

Quebec Shipments Across Border Keep Up

The lumber trade for Quebec mills with the United States market is still brisk and the railroad transportation to meet the exigencies of supply is giving satisfaction. The halt in the building trade brought about in the month of May, by financial pressure on account of the abnormal demands for labor, has not, in the least, affected the demand from the American market insofar as Quebec business with its American customers is concerned. All Quebec shippers of lumber to the American market give out the same statement that there has been no let-up in the demand. It is expected that the boom in construction work across the border has only been given a temporary set-back on account of the increased cost of labor which is calculated to right itself in the fall when the building boom will be continued. The St. Pacome Lumber Co. is still carrying on a large shipping trade to meet the demands of the firm's American customers.

Roch Julien, president of the firm of Julien & Julien, with mills in the counties of Champlain and Megantic, P.Q., reports business favorable. Besides shipping lumber to Ontario and the United States, this firm exports to the United Kingdom market, through the Montreal brokerage firm of E. H. Lemay. Julien & Julien are also large shippers of pulpwood to the American pulp and paper mills. This season the firm has turned out from their mills, 4,000,000 feet of lumber which have been sold, and are now working on orders for 3,000,000 feet b.m. of planks. The St. Lawrence Lumber Co. and the D'Auteuil Lumber Co., firms that deal largely in the export of pulpwood, ties and shingles, also report good business.

The export firm of H. R. Goodday Co., who generally ship timber and lumber from the ports of Miramichi and St. John, N.B., report a quiet business this season, and with the exception of vessels carrying part cargoes, the firm was loading a steamer with a full cargo of timber and deals for the United Kingdom at the port of St. John, N.B.

The Quebec pulpwood dealers, who ship largely to the United States, have organized an association to protect their interests and combat the embargo which they fear will greatly curtail their business. Some of the more prominent dealers accept the proposition philosophically, and say when the embargo is in force it will be a law that must be respected and lived up to. They feel, however, that the government will not impose the embargo this year which will give them time and opportunity to arrange their business to meet new conditions.

One of the Quebec pulpwood brokers spoken to, said, he knew that the Government was acting within its rights to protect the Canadian forest resources as there were many abuses in connection with the cutting and exportation of pulpwood that was not generally known. Discussing this phase of the question the broker said,—"I



Save Money on Your Camp Supplies

Take advantage of our special prices on supplies, and you'll save money without sacrificing quality. We have many years experience in provisioning lumber and construction camps, and offer you an unexcelled service. All supplies are strictly fresh and reach you in perfect condition. Let us have your enquiries for tea, coffee, rice, prunes, pickles, raisins, molasses, sugar, beans, peas, canned goods, etc.

H. P. Eckardt & Co.
Church St. and Esplanade, TORONTO



Instead of buying ordinary Milk Powder,
fill in your requisition thus:

.....drums "DRIMILK."

Your Wholesale Grocer or Jobber will
know why you want this Brand of Ex-
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(Packed in standard sizes)

The DRIMILK COMPANY, Limited

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Eastern Offices:
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Western Offices:
Galt Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN.

London, England:
PEEKHOUSE, 20 Eastcheap

will give you an instance as to how pulpwood is cut from Crown Lands and shipped to the United States in contravention of the pulpwood embargo. Farmers, with land adjacent to Crown Lands, obtain permits to cut wood from the government-owned property which they have made into pulpwood, and sold to the brokers for export. I have on file over a dozen such permits which we keep for protection. The modus operandi of the farmer is to seek permits to cut pulpwood from the government and then sell it to the city brokers for export. For instance, a farmer or new colonist will come to us with an offer of 100 cords of pulpwood for sale. Aware of the extent of the wood on his land, we ask him how the thing is possible when he has not that amount on his land to cut. Then the farmer makes the announcement that he has secured a permit from the Department to cut wood from the adjoining government land, at the same time exhibiting the permit, and should we decide to buy from him, we secure the permit for our own protection.

The foregoing statement was made to the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" from a reliable pulpwood shipper and goes to show that there are abuses practised in the cutting and sale of pulpwood, of which the Quebec Lands and Forests authorities are not aware but are nevertheless responsible for.

There is no doubt but that the pulpwood embargo question will be made a platform issue at the next general federal election and that every effort will be made to embitter the rural voters against the government. It may be recalled in this respect that a hue and cry was raised against the former Government, when Sir Lomer Gouin imposed the embargo on the export of pulpwood from government-owned lands, a law which is to-day recognized as one of the best in the province.

Lumber Movement Gaining Across Border

The lumber movement of the country for the past week as reflected by reports from 403 of the larger commercial sawmills, to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association here, gained materially over that of the preceding week and is even much larger than for the corresponding week of 1922. For the reporting mills as a whole shipments were 89 per cent. and orders 80 per cent. of current production. The corresponding percentages for Southern Pine mills by themselves were 94 and 81 per cent respectively and for the West Coast fir mills 105 and 111 per cent. Of the reporting mills 364 have an established figure of normal production for the week, according to which actual production was 98 per cent., shipments 90 and orders 83 per cent.

The 134 reporting mills of the Southern Pine Association give their unfilled orders as 233,062,050 as compared with 242,493,030 feet for the preceding week; and the 131 reporting mills of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association give their orders as 349,761,933 feet, as against 316,284,089, the two groups together showing an increase of 24,046,864 in unfilled orders over the preceding week.

Construction is Following Normal Trend

According to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a decline of 23.6 per cent. in the value of the building permits issued in June as compared with May. This seasonal decrease is often experienced during June, the largest aggregate of permits granted usually occurring in April or May, when the building season is commencing. The comparison with June, 1922, also shows less projected activity during the month under review, there being a reduction of 15.9 per cent. Statements received from 56 cities showed that they had authorized building to the value of \$14,345,573, whereas in May, 1923, the total had been \$18,766,065, and in June, 1922, \$17,052,582.

Detailed returns were furnished by 49 cities, which issued over 1,500 permits for dwellings at a total valuation of approximately \$7,600,000, and for some 3,600 other buildings estimated to cost nearly \$5,800,000. Since the erection of several houses, apartments, stores, etc., is very frequently authorized by one permit, the number of buildings to be put up would be somewhat larger.

All Provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick registered declines in the value of prospective building as compared with the preceding month. The increase in Nova Scotia of \$70,543, or 91.8 per cent., was the largest, while of the declines recorded elsewhere that in Ontario of \$3,136,195 or 28 per cent., was the most pronounced. Alberta, with a percentage decline of 40.4, however, showed the greatest proportional loss.

Only Quebec and Prince Edward Island recorded increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with June, 1922, there being percentage gains of 12.1 and 93.8 respectively in those provinces. Of the decreases indicated in the remaining districts, that of \$1,176,166, or 12.7 per cent., in Ontario, was the largest actual de-

cline, while Nova Scotia, with a loss of \$193,528, or 56.8 per cent., registered the greatest percentage reduction.

All of the four largest cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver—reported less contemplated building as compared with May, 1923, and with June, 1922. The only increases in both comparisons were indicated in St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Brantford, Chatham, London, St. Thomas and New Westminster.

Are Seeking to Assess Income Tax

The British Inland Department authorities are endeavoring to assess an income tax on the profits made by foreign producers and manufacturers who sell raw or partly manufactured goods in England through English agents and brokers. This question is not new. The Department has for some years been seeking to render the agents in various trades liable for assessment on behalf of their foreign principals, but the question has entered a new phase as the Inland Revenue authorities are now trying to assess bona fide firms or agents and brokers, who do not act as agents of any one principal but whose business is to act for any shippers in England who desire their services. It is pointed out that the assessment of taxation on behalf of shippers would, undoubtedly, create a great disturbance in the business of agents and brokers; and would contribute to the killing of British trade. If these assessments are persisted in a test case will be fought as the import would have a far-reaching effect on the timber trade in Canada and the European continental countries. It would also increase the price on timber and other wood sold abroad and shipped to England.

The Department of Inland Revenue has already assessed two of the great firms of London in respect of profits made by some foreign firms in the timber and woodpulp trade, and is looking to the London agents for the income tax upon these profits for the past three years.

In a desultory manner the struggle by the Inland Revenue Department to enforce this income tax, has been waged for some years and has been carried to the House of Lords.

How Lumber Prices Keep Going Up

The recent rapid increase in the cost of lumber is shown by the record of wholesale prices extending over various periods since 1840. The wholesale price of lumber from 1840 to 1860 was \$10.50 a thousand feet. Between 1866 and 1900 it was \$16. Between 1900 and 1914, \$25 and in 1920, \$75. Freights increased 100 per cent. and wholesale prices 200 per cent. since 1915. This inflation is due to many reasons, chiefly to the exhaustion of supply which has resulted in long hauls and expensive operations in regions difficult of access, says a bulletin recently issued by the N. Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

Timber was first taken from localities nearest the markets. As that source was exhausted the transportation distances became longer and the timber regions were confined, in many cases, to a more rugged country so the cost of production has been forced higher and higher.

This is strikingly shown by the way lumber outstripped all other commodity prices in the purchasing power of the dollar. Before the Civil War the increase of lumber prices kept on an even basis with the average increase of other commodities, but after that lumber prices jumped.

The difference between lumber and other commodities for the period between 1870 to 1900 averaged about 70 per cent. higher for lumber. After the Eastern pine had been exhausted, values of lumber over all commodities had increased 140 per cent. The dollar of 1915 purchased about as much of all commodities as it did in 1840 but it required \$2.34 in 1915 to purchase as much lumber as did one dollar in 1840 and lumber that could be purchased in 1840 for \$100 cost \$510 in 1921 while according to the investigations of E. H. Clapp of the U. S. Forest Service, all commodities which cost \$100 in 1840 could be bought for about \$143 in 1921.

The rapid increase in the cost of wood to consumers is bound to continue because nothing is being done to adequately relieve the situation, and it will be a long time after remedial measures are initiated before relief will be felt. No business activity can be carried on without being affected directly or indirectly by the price of wood. Lumber is therefore an important factor in the cost of living and as long as we are willing to remain inactive in reforestation on a large scale the longer and more severe will be the drain on the pocketbooks of the people.

Boxboard Products, Limited, London, Ont., is a new concern recently organized to take over the Security Egg Case Filler Company of Canada and to manufacture and deal in all kinds of boxes and cartons. Capital \$150,000. W. R. Nickle and R. D. White, both of London, are two of the incorporators.



Linn Logging Tractor at the forwarding skidways of the St. Maurice Paper Company Limited, near St. Donat de Montcalm, Quebec

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

The St. Maurice Paper Company Limited was the first user of Linn Logging Tractors in Canada—they now operate two Linn Logging Tractors.

The Linn Logging Tractor is the most powerful hauling mechanism in use in the woods for log-hauling. It has not by any means the largest motor used, but through its exclusive ability to obtain perfect traction under all conditions, it is able to haul by far the largest loads—and as far as low operating costs are concerned, there is nothing that can compare with it.

Austin & Nicholson Limited of Chapleau, Ont., last winter hauled with their Linn Logging Tractor, a load weighing 250 tons—and they hauled it a distance of nearly six miles (four miles of the six being a dead lug up a continuous grade of 4%) and it required only one hour and ten minutes to make the trip.

The Linn Logging Tractor enjoys its widespread popularity among Lumbermen because of the service it produces.

Almost as many Linn Logging Tractors have been sold so far this year in Canada, as we sold during the entire year of 1922.

This is the Ninth of a series of photographs taken last winter, of Linn Logging Tractors in operation by Lumbermen and Pulp Companies in the various parts of Ontario and Quebec—the tenth will appear in the August Fifteenth issue of this magazine.

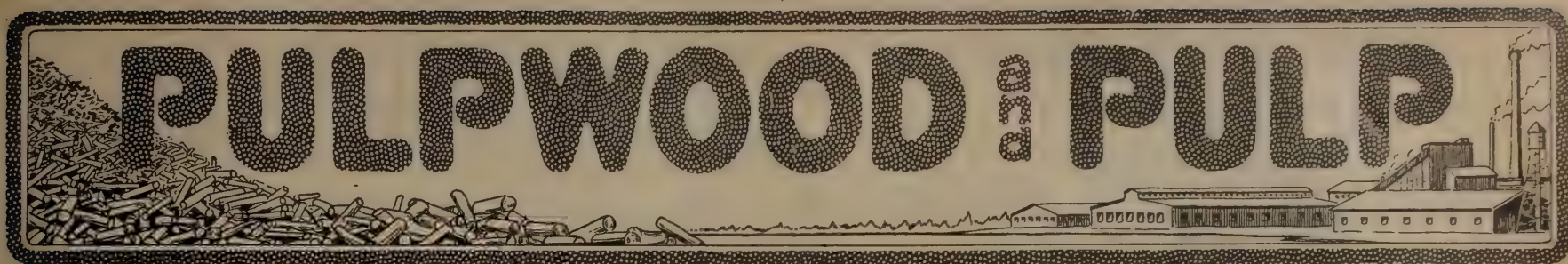
“Ask the logger who uses one”

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal



Quebec Pulpwood Dealers See Premier

A number of pulpwood merchants from Quebec were in Ottawa recently interviewing the Right Hon. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, Hon. H. S. Beland and other ministers on the question of the proposed embargo on the exportation of pulpwood from private lands. The deputation on their return expressed complete satisfaction with the results of their visit. The members placed before Premier King and his colleagues their requests and although they are not prepared to state the exact nature of the reply they received, the Quebec men are, apparently, assured that their holdings will be looked after. The message which the delegation transmitted to other members has caused quite a relief because, up to the present time, the dealers of Quebec City and district were at a loss to know what to do in view of the fact that at any moment they might have to cancel their shipments of pulpwood to the United States.

Word received from Quebec is to the effect that it is apparent that the Government has no intention of enforcing an embargo at the present time, in view of the fact that the bill has met with opposition from various sources. One of these protests is that the measure does not contain a clause giving the dealers time to dispose of their present stocks or to make arrangements for the future. The opinion is expressed by members of the Quebec delegation that the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the question and the fact that certain stipulations are not definitely set forth as yet that the embargo will not come into effect for a long time.

It may be pointed out that Quebec merchants fully realize that something must be done to conserve the pulpwood resources of the country and they are in favor of the principle of the bill. The proviso they make is that they be given time to adjust their business to meet new conditions.

The delegation which journeyed to Ottawa from Quebec was composed of J. O. Auger; Louis St. Laurent; A. Tardiff, Gordon McLeod; E. H. Pennington; Ernest Amyot and J. A. Coulombe.

How Paper Co. Assists in Fire Protection

When so much of the wealth of the country is depleted annually through forest fires it is gratifying to note that the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., has had an efficient fire service in operation all Spring and Summer, and other companies will no doubt follow suit in that respect. The company's woodmen supplement the Government's fire service throughout the limits, and especially along the railroad tracks, where the danger of fire is greatest. The company's fire rangers, in fact, are under strict written orders to take their instructions from the Government rangers in case a fire breaks out and supply them with all available equipment. In such an event the two company rangers, the pumps, tanks and all other appliances would be automatically under the orders of the Government rangers in charge. Among the company's precautions against fire is a tank car with a capacity of 7,000 gallons and 2,000 feet of hose. There is also a pump with a capacity of 55 gallons per minute that goes along the line up and down on each trip. Two additional pumps and hose can be loaded on a speeder and sent to any place on the line. From a lookout tower fifty feet high, situated on the top of a rocky hill, a view can be secured of the surrounding country in every direction for a distance of twenty miles. A pair of the very finest field glasses is at this point for the use of the rangers. Both of the company's rangers carry chemical fire extinguishers on their cars. Large signs in French and English at various points warn sojourners of the dangers of fire and how to avoid such a contingency.

More About Proposed Pulpwood Embargo

American paper manufacturers, particularly those making newsprint, are much disturbed at the possibility of an embargo by Canada on the export of pulpwood, this power being conferred on the Government by legislation passed at the last session. The prohibition can be put into force by an Order-in-Council.

It is almost certain that before definite action is taken, the Government will appoint a commission to inquire into the whole matter,

and that evidence will be heard for and against an embargo on pulpwood cut on private lands. In the opinion of Mr. Barnjum there is no need for such an inquiry as all the facts are known and he has denounced the Government in strong terms for this lack of courage as he would call it, in not at once putting an embargo in force.

The American mill owners naturally object to their supply of raw material from Canada being curtailed, for that would be the effect of any legislation. Assurance has been given that the Government will allow settlers and farmers to still export their pulpwood. Those Americans who will be effected are putting their case as high as possible. They are making a strong fight, and are clearly engaged in a publicity campaign in order to influence their own Government. It is asserted that the entire paper and printing industries would be severely affected, that many mills would be forced to shut down and that the prices of pulpwood and paper would have a sharp rise. An embargo, it is also declared, is a blow aimed at the American paper manufacturer, and that it is designed to place Canada in a still more commanding position in the newsprint field, in fact it is contended that Canada wants to monopolize the paper industry of the continent. A committee, known as the committee for the perpetuation of the paper industry in the United States, has been formed in New York to look after the interests of the American mills, and representatives have been made to the American Government to bring diplomatic pressure on our Government with a view to block an embargo, failing which there is talk of retaliatory measures. The American manufacturers assert that the effect of an embargo would be disastrous to their interests.

There can be no doubt that legislation would seriously hit some of the American mills, especially those wholly or mainly dependent upon Canadian pulpwood. Mr. P. T. Dodge, the president of the International Paper Co., has for a long time advocated a tax on Canadian newsprint, and at the same time desires free access to Canadian pulpwood. He wants to shut Canada out of the States, so far as the manufactured article is concerned, while denuding this country of the absolutely essential product for the finished paper.

Judging from the results which followed the prohibition of the export of wood from Crown lands, it is more than probable that more American mills would be forced to come to Canada in the event of the prohibition of the export of wood from private lands, thus giving employment to our own people. The view of those who have been agitating for this legislation is that, in the first place, there is an urgent necessity to conserve our forest resources, and that in the second, Canada is the logical country for the manufacture of newsprint, and that there is no reason why we should supply the raw material to be manufactured in the United States. The great expansion in the industry is evidence that Canada can produce newsprint of the highest quality and at competitive prices.

An embargo would adversely affect the interests of the pulpwood dealers in Canada, who have found the American mills to be their best customers. Such dealers look with disfavor on any legislation which will tend to diminish their business, built up at the expenditure of much money and labor. There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said for their point of view.

Another objection to an embargo affects the principle. The objection is well put in a letter by Mr. F. A. MacLean, of Greening, P. Q. He criticizes an embargo as involving a grave injustice, which savours of confiscation to the owners of private lands. "Let us suppose," he says, "that I am the owner in fee-simple of timber lands for which I have paid a good price, for the sole purpose of establishing a business of exporting pulpwood, or of selling in the open market to the highest bidder. I have installed necessary plant and equipment to recover the timber and built a rossing mill to bark and prepare the wood for the pulpmill. Just then the Government steps in and says: 'You cannot do it; if you wish to make use of your timber you must sell it to Canadian mills only, or erect a paper mill yourself.' But I have no money to build a paper mill, and, as most of the Canadian mills have their own leased or owned lands, they will buy my wood only when their own cut runs short, or my price is so cheap that they are getting my wood for less than the cost of making their own. My timber thus becomes worth practically nothing to me, and the Crown, having sold me the title to standing timber

(Continued on page 69)



SPRUCE ROUGH or DRESSED

Mills at:—

Mont-Laurier, Lac Saguay, St. Jerome,
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White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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Edgings

Robt. J. Heuston, Gorrie, Ont., lumber dealer, recently suffered a loss by fire.

The Northern Lumber Co., Limited, has been succeeded by the T. A. Burrows Lumber Co., Limited, at Winnipeg.

Knight Bros. Co., Burk's Falls, Ont., are building a new flume and repairing drains at a cost of \$20,000.

The Morris Lumber & Coal Co., Limited, Morris, Man., has sold out to the Corona Lumber Co., Limited.

The lumber yard of O. Chalifour, Inc., 126 Prince Edward St., Quebec City, was recently visited by fire causing a damage loss of \$10,000.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, Fassett, P.Q., have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to reduce their capital from \$1,000,000 to the sum of \$782,020.

The first annual picnic of the Buyers' Door & Manufacturing Co., Toronto, was held at Woodbridge on July 21st. The event was very successful and was largely attended, a pleasant time being spent by all.

Joseph Green and J. B. Dobbryn were killed and another man was injured, when five cars of a logging train broke loose on an incline and jumped the track on the logging limits of Hoard & Flaherty at Port Alberni, B.C.

Between \$6,000 and \$7,000 of paper board in the storage building of the Canadian Paper Board Co., 2 Seigneurs St., Montreal, was destroyed by fire recently. The building which was of brick construction suffered only slight damage.

The schooner "W. Taylor," is loading 1,000,000 feet of lumber at Fraser Mills, B.C., for shipment to South Africa. This is the first charter for the Cape Town market placed from Fraser Mills in the last year and a half.

Sir Frederick Becker, of Becker & Co., London, England, is about to visit Canada. The Bay Sulphite Co. and the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., in which he is interested, have under consideration extensive improvements.

The Hocken Lumber Co., West River, Ont., report that things generally at their mill are proceeding smoothly this season and regular work has proceeded with few interruptions. The company have an abundance of logs on hand and say that sales are very good at the present time.

E. W. Haskell, who for six years was superintendent of the plant of the Straits Lumber Co., Red Gap, Vancouver, Island, was recently appointed superintendent of the plant of the British Empire Timber Corporation which has erected a large sawmill and remanufacturing plant on the Bickerdike pier, Montreal.

The McLean Shingle Mill, located on the Pitt River on the site of the old shipyard plant at Port Coquitlam, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. The home of John McLean, resident manager of the company, was also wiped out. The loss on the plant is estimated at about \$20,000.

John McConachie, one of the best-known residents of Huntsville, Ont., died lately from an attack of heart failure, the end coming very suddenly. Mr. McConachie came to Huntsville from Wentworth County nearly 40 years ago and for a long time was engaged actively in the lumber business.

The bush fires close to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are now well under control. There are a number of small blazes at different points which are giving a good deal of smoke, as they are likely to do when the fire is in the ground. Under these conditions it does not spread very quickly, however.

The United States Tariff Commission, after making an investigation into the duty on logs of fir, spruce, cedar or western hemlock, may cut it 50 per cent. The present duty is \$1.00 per 1,000 feet, b.m. Any reduction would be an advantage to the export trade of New Brunswick and British Columbia.

The new mill of the Brunette Sawmills at Sapperton, B. C., will start operation very shortly. The plant has been constructed at a cost of over half a million dollars. All the machinery has been installed and the mill will have a capacity of over 150,000 feet per nine-hour shift. Plans have been incorporated in the building to install additional equipment whenever necessary. The mill will be run entirely by electric motors, power being generated from the company's own plant located on the site. About 400 hands will be

employed and the output will be finished lumber, box shooks and shingles.

The Whalen Pulp & Paper Co. plans to take out 20,000,000 feet of logs in the vicinity of Thurston Harbour, B.C. The T. A. Kelly Co. is getting out 14,000,000 feet for the Powell River pulp mill and for export. These operators and other smaller ones are all on the Queen Charlotte Islands, but there are other loggers along the coast and on some of the islands.

James W. Cameron, retired lumberman, who recently took up his residence in Fredericton, following a removal from his farm on the outskirts of the city, expired lately. He was discovered by his wife lying on the basement floor with his throat cut when she went to call him to breakfast. Mr. Cameron, who was about sixty years of age, is survived by his widow, one son and two daughters.

A. C. Hanley, A. B. Clarke and J. Lipsey have commenced business as lumber retailers under the title of the Hanley-Clarke Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa St., Montreal. Mr. Hanley was formerly with the Thomson-Kneeland Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal, and Mr. Clarke was in the lumber trade in Nova Scotia.

Among the many fires that have been raging recently in Northern Ontario is one that has been burning for some time about a mile north of Children's Shelter in Tarentorus Township near the Soo. It burned over a wide area. At the office of the district forester it was stated that there were a number of settlers' fires. The most serious bush conflagration was back of Blind River but a force of 50 men was immediately put on to fight it and it was soon under control.

A provincial charter was recently granted the National Pulp Corporation, Limited, of Hamilton, with an authorized capital of \$800,000. It is understood that the company has not yet completed its plans but the object of the organization is to repulp news paper and other printed matter, extracting the ink. Judson Culp is the promoter of the company and is the owner of the process for de-inking, which it is proposed the company will use when in operation.

Knox Bros. Limited, have removed their offices from 512-513 Drummond Building, Montreal, to the site of their new sawmill and remanufacturing plant on Bickerdike pier, Montreal. The firm have large and commodious quarters in their new location and will be able to keep in close co-operation with all branches of the extensive business which is being done in the unloading, manufacturing, shipping and distributing departments.

The annual golf match between the Grier and Dawes families was played on July 18th at the Royal Montreal Golf Club course. For the first time since the inception of these matches, three years ago, the Dawes family won both of the two foursomes played. R. J. Dawes and A. S. Dawes defeated C. B. Grier and A. H. Grier, while Norman J. Dawes and Kenneth T. Dawes defeated George Grier and Harold Grier. George Grier and A. H. Grier are members of the firm of G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited, wholesale and retail lumber dealers, Montreal.

For the purpose of giving the north country representation that its size warrants, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, recently appointed Frank Keefer, M.P.P., of Port Arthur, Under Secretary of the Department of Lands and Forests. Legislation will be passed at the next session of the Legislature, creating the post. Mr. Keefer will not give up his seat on the floor of the House to occupy the new position. He will have an office in Port Arthur which will be for the use of all the people living in the district from the Manitoba boundary to White River when they wish to discuss with him departmental matters.

The employees of the Port Arthur Division of the Provincial Paper Mills were recently presented with a safety shield and flag by the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association, which is competed for annually. The mill was the winner in Class "A," which represents plants employing 200 hands or over. The Port Arthur plant's record for the year was 20 non-fatal accidents, involving a loss of 336.5 work days, which is equal to 1.75 days per full time worker. The Barber mill at Georgetown, which is also owned by the Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, won the competition this year in Class B,—plants employing less than 200 hands.

Fire recently caused \$30,000 damage to the property of Barrett Bros., manufacturers and dealers of wood products, at 273 Catherine St., Ottawa. The origin of the blaze is unknown but it is rumored that it was started by some boys who had gained an entrance to a storage shed. Thirty minutes after the blaze began, the walls of the shed had disappeared. A member of the firm reports that a considerable amount of lumber, shingles and mouldings comprised the main loss. Some machinery was also damaged. A garage belonging to Barrett Bros. was also consumed with three motor trucks. Good work by the fire department kept the flames from spreading to other parts of the plant.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

PENETANG, ONTARIO

Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
Save You Freight

TORONTO OFFICE 10 PARLIAMENT STREET

F. H. Horning M 2170

McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

FOR SALE

5	cars	5/8 x 4" & wdr.	Log Run Spruce.
3	"	5/8 x 3"	" " "
1	"	5/8 x 4"	" " "

Random lengths, Rough, Dry.

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster

in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Write for information.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Serving U. S. Requirements with Canadian Lumber



Canadian spruce logs on their way to pulp grinders in busy mills at Three Rivers, Quebec

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH

Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander

10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter-Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in
**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

**JOHNSON LUMBER
CO. INC.**
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market
for Eastern Spruce, Lath
and Lumber, by rail and by
vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

and Sell
**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

SEVERAL BLOCKS OF 5/4 &
THICKER, MOSTLY 8, 10 &
12/4. PROMPT SHIPMENTS
& PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Stilwell - Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**

530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

Mill Representatives
HIGH GRADE HARDWOODS

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE
Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all 3/8" x 1½"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**

333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

We are in the Market for

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Birch, Maple,
Basswood and Ash, green or seasoned,
also Spruce and Pine Lath

Eureka Lumber Co. 562 Broadway,
Albany, N. Y.

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

*"We would like to represent two
good Ontario Hardwood Man-
ufacturers in this territory."*

E. G. Brownlee

Germantown, Phila.
209 Cliveden Avenue

WANTED

Canadian Spruce Lath, in
car load quantities, direct
from manufacturers on
Philadelphia rate of de-
livery.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.

Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

WANTED

8/4 and 12/4 No. 1
Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

*Will inspect and pay cash
when loaded*

Powell Lumber & Timber Corp.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

W. A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment
Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

WANTED HEMLOCK SLABS

*four ft. Lengths
Free from bark*

Roy E. Greer & Bro.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

IN THE LONG RUN

it pays to sell to the largest dealers because they keep
in close touch with many markets. We buy more laths than
any other American firm. We handle principally

Laths—4 ft. Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar
3 ft. Spruce, Hemlock

Lumber—2 x 3-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce
3 x 4-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce

THOMAS B. HAMMER
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Northern Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.
Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

Pulpwood and Pulp

(Continued from page 65)

and pocketed the money, or taken the equivalent in land exchange, now steps in and prohibits the operation of my property to my own best advantage on the plea that somebody, sometime, may get employment in a paper mill built on the strength of my timber. Meanwhile, along with my employees of the bush and roasting mill, I may look up another job or go to the poorhouse.

Heretofore it has generally been accepted as an axiom of our land, that people have inalienable right to enjoy peacefully the homes and businesses which they have acquired in lawful manner. Let it be carefully considered how far the policy of confiscating the rights of property owners may ultimately go before enforcing such legislation as this pulpwood embargo."

Then there is the fear that the United States might retaliate. That, of course, remains to be seen, although it may be pointed out that so far as tariff and commercial matters are concerned, it does not lie in the mouth of Americans to complain if other countries follow such an example as the Fordney tariff, designed to protect American agriculture and other industries, and especially aimed at Canada.

There is yet another phase of operation. This is from those Canadian mills with American affiliations, who greatly fear that the supply of pulpwood would be diminished, and that they, with other American mills, would have to seek supplies of pulp in this country at a greater cost than is now involved in converting the pulpwood into pulp.

Certain Canadian mills also believe that if any more United States mills were forced to locate here that it would mean an overproduction of newsprint, with greater competition, and a reduction in prices.

General Notes on Paper and Pulp

One timber berth was sold recently at Fredericton, N. B., at public auction by the Department of Lands and Mines. The berth, which is located at the head of Sand Brook, east of Clarendon Settlement, and contains eight and a half square miles, was purchased by the Fraser Companies, Ltd., at the upset price of \$20 per square mile.

According to statistics made public by H. S. Tewell, American vice-consul at North Bay, exports of merchandise to the United States from Northern Ontario during the first six months of 1923 amounted to \$17,285,608, being almost double the value of the same kinds of products exported during the corresponding period of 1922. Forest products, comprising pulpwood, pulp, paper, lumber and lath, represent over half of the total exports, the value of commodities in this class being \$9,234,718. Minerals were valued at \$7,400,000 and mineral items at \$1,600,000. An increase in the value of mine products amounting to almost \$6,000,000 accounts for a large part of the augmented exports this year.

Preparations are now being completed for the early opening of the provincial schools for Forest Rangers and experts in the manufacture of paper. The manufacturing of paper will be taught in the Three Rivers technical school. Students of the school after they have completed their three years study at the Technical, will be given the opportunity of following a supplementary course in paper making which will be given by special teachers and will cover a period of two or three years. The forest Rangers school will be established at Berthierville where the Quebec government has its forest nurseries. Over 50 pupils have already entered their names for that particular course.

Timber For Sale

244,000,000 feet of high-class timber in B. C. on fresh water, near railway, more than half of which is first class pine. \$60,000 needed to clear title, but will take balance as timber is cut.

Only practical lumbermen, giving references, need apply. Box 332 Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd. Wycliffe, B. C.

Larch and Fir

Dimension	Clears
Boards	Crating
Shiplap	Box Lumber

Edge grain larch flooring a Specialty

Western White Pine

Clears and Commons

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:

619 Federal Bldg.

TORONTO

Phone
Adelaide 6131

R. G. Chesbro,
Manager

Edgings

The Charter Lumber, Victoria, B.C., has been wound up voluntarily.

The Campbell River Lumber Co. have erected a handsome new office at White Rock, B. C.

Hugh Reid of Laminated Materials, New Westminster, B.C., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

The name of the Canadian Link-Belt Co., Limited, Toronto and Montreal, has been changed to Link-Belt, Limited.

J. A. Stewart, Fraser Mills, B. C., has arrived in Toronto and joined the sales staff of the Canadian Western Lumber Co.

H. J. Terry of Terry, Nicholson, Cates, Toronto, and Mrs. Terry are holidaying at Minett, Muskoka.

R. G. Chesbro, wholesale lumber dealer, Toronto, has gone on a month's business trip to Vancouver and other western points.

Theo A. Burrows Lumber Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., have applied for letters patent to increase their capital to \$1,000,000.

Buchette Archille, lumber dealer, has been registered at Montreal.

H. P. Rowles, sales manager of the Duncan Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C., was in Toronto recently, calling upon old friends in the trade.

J. R. Carter of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, and Mrs. Carter are spending a holiday at the Wawa Hotel, Lake of Bays, Ont.

A. F. Windau has succeeded G. H. Page as superintendent of manufacturing at the Genoa Bay Lumber Coy's plant at Genoa Bay, B. C.

K. M. Brown, of the A. E. Gordon Lumber Co., Toronto, and Mrs. Brown have returned after spending a pleasant holiday at Banckburn, Muskoka Lakes.

The Port Moody Lumber Co.'s plant at Port Moody, B. C., which was recently overhauled at a cost of \$150,000, and several new machines added, has resumed operations.

A serious fire visited the premises of R. J. Hueston, Gorrie, Ont., recently. A chopping mill and warehouse were burned but several thousand feet of dressed lumber escaped the flames.

The Merrill and Ring Lumber Co., of Vancouver and Duncan Bay, who have a camp on Theodosia Arm will construct six miles of logging railway to facilitate further logging operations at that point.

The sawmill of J. & W. Duncan Limited, at Weir, Quebec, was entirely destroyed by fire on July 17th. The origin of the fire is unknown. No lumber was burned, and the mill will be rebuilt immediately.

W. H. Farrell Lumber & Fuel Limited have, owing to increasing business, moved to new offices at 704 Federal Building, 85 Richmond St. West, Toronto, where the firm have attractive and commodious quarters.

Thos. M. Fraser, formerly of Prince William, N. B., died recently in Vancouver, aged 58 years. He was a well known and highly respected lumber dealer, and is survived by his wife and one son. Mr. Fraser had resided in Vancouver during the past twenty years.

The work of replacing the sheds at the Thurston-Flavelle lumber plant, at Port Moody, B. C., which were destroyed by fire some few weeks ago, is now in progress. The mill is at present running at full capacity on account of the activity of the lumber market.

A. McPherson, sec.-treas. of the Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont., state that they are closing out and giving up the lumber business at the present time. They have found help very scarce, especially good men, during the past few months.

Wm. Turnbull, late Secretary to F. C. Wade, B. C. Agent-General, London, Eng., and formerly British Columbia Lumber Commissioner at Victoria, was in Toronto recently on a visit. Mr. Turnbull will shortly embark in the lumber business in his own behalf in Montreal.

One of the largest timber sales that the Canadian Pacific Railway has made in several months has just been made on Vancouver Island. A group of Seattle lumbermen have acquired 12,000 acres of timber land at Horne Hill. The timber on this stand exceeds 200,000,000 feet.

Lausophe Nault, Daveluyville, Arthabaska County, Que., has recently put in a Yates A 4, fast feed planer and matcher and a Yates 341 band resaw. Mr. Nault has erected a new mill and is developing a fine business in milling-in-transit, having already taken care of large quantities of spruce. He has also built a new power plant.

Announcement is made that James Bannerman, acting agent of Dominion lands and crown timber at Kamloops, B.C., since the promotion of W. C. Cowell to the New Westminster agency, has been definitely appointed agent. The new agent has been a resident of Kamloops for more than 20 years in the service of the department.

The Belgo Canadian Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, was recently incorporated by provincial letters patent with a capital of \$13,500,000. The company manufacture, export and deal in lumber, pulpwood and paper products. The capital allowed the company is the largest given for several years to any company doing business exclusively in Quebec through provincial letters patent.

Plouffe and Poitevin, 212 McGill St., Montreal, is the name of a new wholesale lumber firm. D. Plouffe was formerly with Daniel Cream Limited, Montreal, and J. C. Poitevin was with E. J. Maxwell, Limited, and the McLennan Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal. The firm represent Roch Julien, Quebec; J. C. Bartram, Ottawa, and the Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.

Although the Government has declined to accede to the desires of the lumber trade in the matter of the sales tax, it is possible that arrangements will be made in the regulations now being drawn up to meet some of the objections as to the complex methods of collection as originally outlined. Some lumbermen believe that the Government will be compelled to modify the licensing system.

Under arrangements already completed, the preference share capital of the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, Limited is to be increased from \$2,500,000 to \$2,800,000. Many doubts regarding commencement this year on construction of plant were removed by announcement that arrangements for financing of enterprise were completed recently. B. W. Thompson, vice-president of J. D. McArthur Company, who returned from Montreal, made public this statement.

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co. have definitely decided to go ahead with the original plan to complete the townsite at Iroquois Falls. This plan calls for housing accommodation for all the married employees of the company, no matter what position they occupy in the mill. Orders have been given by President Anson to start immediately on 25 houses. The dwellings will be of a moderate-priced comfortable type and will contain five rooms. Eight of them will be single houses and nine double, built on lots of 50 feet frontage to each house.

The Toronto sales office of the Schroeder Mills & Timber Company, with Frank J. Archibald in charge, has been moved to 85 Richmond Street, 824 Federal Bldg., Toronto. The company have added a picket mill to the Lost Channel plant. The saw mill is cutting about 140,000 ft. per day. The lumber and laths produced are loaded direct from the sorting tables on to flat cars and hauled via the Key Valley Railway a distance of 11 miles, to the piling ground at Pakesley, Ont., from where the product when seasoned is shipped via the Canadian Pacific Railway.

George B. Nicholson, president of Austin & Nicholson, Chapleau, Ont., states that lumber production in that district is fully up to last year. The movement has been fairly active and prices are slightly ahead of last season but no yet in harmony with operating costs. Austin & Nicholson are operating all their plants to capacity and have an abundance of logs for the season, their drives having come through with reasonable success. Labor conditions are reported by the firm as being extremely unsettled. There is considerable difficulty in securing men to get down to steady work and remain at it. It is not expected there will be any improvement in this respect in the near future. All this restlessness and unsettled attitude on the part of labor tends to enhance the prices of the finished product.

The tractor as a means of hauling logs from the woods into logging camp, loading platforms or booming grounds has found favor with Vancouver Island logging operators. Matt Hemmingsen, operating at Cowichan Lake, has one tractor in service and is contemplating the purchase of additional machines as he has found them of great service in carrying timber over the rough logging roads to the lake shore. Their operation has been found to be less costly than construction and operation of locomotives over steel tracks. The Genoa Logging Co., a subsidiary of the Cameron and Genoa Bay companies, has two tractors in service now, giving satisfactory results. It is reported that loggers operating in the Sooke district along the line of the Canadian National Railways, and at other points comparatively near the west coast, are contemplating the operation of tractors instead of logging steam railroads.



They averaged 17 cords per load

After exhaustively testing their first Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger last winter, making closest comparisons in costs and results with other methods and machines, the Mt. Murray Woodlands Corporation of Mt. Murray, Quebec, has now standardized on "Holt" and purchased four more of these powerful tractors for next winter's operations.

Hauling day and night over common snow roads with many bad grades, each load averaged around 17 cords of green unbarked spruce, a remarkable record over those roads. By the end of last season the total cordage, the continuous operation, number of trips, low costs and the ability of the "Caterpillar" to meet every situation, convinced the Mt. Murray officials that no other machine or method can successfully compete with the "Caterpillar."

Let us give you further facts about remarkable "Caterpillar" records on this, as well as on other Canadian pulpwood and lumber operations.

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, Limited

1109 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal, P.Q.

Telephone Uptown 1504

Complete service stocks in all principal lumbering districts.

CATERPILLAR
H O L T

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

WE are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-T.f.

Wanted

Ten carloads of good No. 1 Common and Better 4/4 White winter cut Basswood. For further particulars, apply to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-T.f.

Wanted—Birch

and other Hardwoods suitable for the U. S. trade, graded or log run. Cash as loaded. Give loading point and full description together with estimated grades. Wallace H. Partridge, Inc., Springfield, Mass. 5-T.f.

Wanted

Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, Softwood Slabs. State quantity and quality, if dry, where situated. Price asked, immediate delivery.

H. BRIERE & CO.,

97 St. James St., Montreal. 15-16-17-18

Wanted

10M' to 100M' 1½" and 2" Hard Maple. All sound plank accepted and measured full that contain one clear cutting 5" wide by 8' long. Advise at once price f.o.b. your loading point, and amount you can furnish. Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 13-16

Cord Wood, Hard Slab Wood, Soft Slab Wood, Wanted

State quantity and quality, if dry and where situated. Price asked deliveries beginning September or October.

THOMAS DUNN & COMPANY,

406 Aylwin St., Montreal, P.Q. 14-15

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼" and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,

10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1¼" x 3¼" in multiple lengths of 9' as 18" 27" 36" and etc.

Carload lots 1¼" x 2½" x 49" and 1" x 3½" x 49" one-half each size.

Carload lots 1¼" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3½" x 51" one-half each size.

Carload lots 1¼" x 1½" x 48" and 1" x 3¼" x 48" one-half each size.

Carload lots 1" 1¼" and 1½" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Cedar Shingles, N.B. Standard 16", in all grades. Shipments in carloads, all one grade or assorted. Stadacona Box Co., 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 18-18

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

Spruce and Cedar Lath (dry).

D. I. WARREN,

Warren, Ont. 14-15-16

For Sale

Forty Thousand Feet Kiln dried Hardwood Flooring. Factory and Better grade. Ready to lay. Write for prices. Reasonable. Hall Bros. Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

3 carloads of good quality Quebec White and Red Oak 1, 2, 3, and 4" x 8 to 12'. Also 2 carloads of Birch 2 and 3" x 8 to 12', Log Run. Apply to Box 325, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Second-hand Matcher. Give full particulars and prices. Box 318 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

One C3 Yates Moulder, practically new. R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Ltd., Toronto. 13-16

Corliss Engine for Sale

An E. Leonard & Sons 18" x 36" horizontal 175 H.P. Corliss Steam Engine; heavy duty frame and out bearing; 12' x 24" band wheel and ball governor; in first class condition. Will sell at a bargain. The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont. 13-16

For Sale

One steam plant, consisting of 2-72" x 18' Boilers and one 270 H.P. Corliss Engine. All in fine condition. Price reasonable. Will sell separately if desired. The Hall Machinery Company, Sun Life Bldg., Sherbrooke, Que. 15

For Sale

Second Hand—Moulders, Flooring Machines, Timber Sizers, Surfacer, Planers and Matchers, Motors, Chamfer and Rabbit machines. Box 283, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

For Sale

Yates 108 Moulder, 10" x 6" good condition. Immediate shipment from New Brunswick, Price \$1,000. Box 297, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

For Sale

Entire equipment of up-to-date Wood-working Plant. Machines, shafting, belting, pulleys, engine, boilers, etc., in first class condition, individual or collective sale. Must be sold quickly. Send inquiries or personal inspection invited. Phone, wire, or write, "Midland Woodworkers Limited", Box 727, Phone 37, Midland, Ontario. 14-15

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

GOOD VALUES

Subject to Prior Sale

Band resaw, Connell & Dengler, 54" and 60". Band resaw, Mershon 54" Standard. Band Rip saw, Fay & Egan No. 180. Circular resaw, 44".

E. B. Hayes, Dowel Gluer and Driver. Jointers, 16" and 24". Matcher, Woods No. 403 double profiler. Matcher, Sherman Hardwood Flooring End. Matcher and Sizer, 30" x 12", American. Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229. Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside. Moulder, Smith 10" four side. Moulder, Woods 12" 5 head inside. Planers, all sizes single and double. Sanders, three drum, 30", 42", 48" and 60". Saws, circular, power feed, several makes. Timber sizers, Yates 20" x 14".

Woodworking Machinery Co., of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St., Buffalo, N.Y.
13-E.O.L.-T.f.

Boilers, Engines, Steam Pumps, Etc.

1-72" x 18' Robb Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.

1-72" x 18' Watrous Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.

Both the above built for 125 lbs. working pressure.

1-18" x 20" Leonard-Tangye Steam Engine.

1-13" x 14" Robb Armstrong Automatic Steam Engine.

1-8" x 12" x 15" Matheson Tandem Compound Steam Engine.

1-5" x 5" Plain Vertical Steam Engine.

1-6" x 4" x 7" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.

1-9" x 5" x 10" Worthington Duplex Steam Pump.

1-12" x 7" x 12" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.

1-18" x 10" x 12" Worthington Duplex Steam Underwriters' Fire Pump.

1-No. 6 Sheldon Universal Steam Trap, Piping, Fittings, etc.

All the above in first class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write, FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents, Bridgewater, N.S. 14-15

For Sale

- 1 Rollins Engine (Corliss type) 42" stroke 24" bore. Fly wheel 16" diameter, 37" face.
- 1 60" American Band Resaw.
- 5 Sturtevant Fans.
- 2 10 H.P. Motors)
- 3 20 " ")
- 1 25 " ") 2 phase, 220 volts
- 3 35 " ")
- 3 50 " ")
- 2 40 KW. Transformers.
- 2 60 KW. Transformers.
- 2 150 KV.A. Transformers.
- 200 2 wheel lumber trucks.
- 25 3 wheel factory trucks.

SKILLINGS, WHITNEYS & BARNES
LUMBER CO., INC.,
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 15

Situations Wanted

Experienced lumber salesman, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

POSITION WANTED—Young man, 25 years of age, 10 years experience in the lumber business, wholesale and retail, able to manage yard and get results. Box 320, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, married, is open for engagement. Opening and closing books, costs, financing, credits, collections. At present employed. Thoroughly competent and capable office manager. Apply Box 317, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-17

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, married, 35 years of age, is open for engagement. Books, costs, financing, credits, collections. At present employed. Thoroughly competent and capable office manager. Apply Box 270, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-15

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumber company. Eighteen years experience logging, river-driving, sawmilling, etc., or would take charge of bush operations for pulp company. First class references. Box 268 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11 T.f.

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL OFFICE MAN with twelve years experience in the Lumber Trade seeks re-engagement. Banking, payrolls, correspondence, type-writing, and good knowledge of woodwork costs. Box 321, Contract Record, Toronto. 15

WANTED A POSITION as accountant in logging operations understand thoroughly, buying of supplies and paying men and system of keeping camp books, in present position fifteen years, reason of changing, limits cut over. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 299, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-18

WANTED—position as manager or superintendent of retail planing mill and yard. Have had 15 years practical experience in all lines of the business. Am first class on blue prints and details, also estimating. Will guarantee results in quantity and quality or don't want your job. I can show you a profit in your mill. Apply Box 327, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16

Situations Vacant

WANTED: Experienced Filer, about four months work. Apply Box 306, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-16

WANTED—An experienced, energetic man as Manager of Planing Mill and Lumber business. Must be temperate and have initiative. State age and approximate salary expected. Apply Box 468, Walkerville, Ontario. 15

EXPERIENCED

Lumber-SalesmanWANTED
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LIMITED**Successors to
Terry and Gordon
Limited704 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO

15

Business Chances**For Sale**

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

For Sale or for Rent

Fully equipped lumber yard, saw and planing mill, splendid locality in Toronto, or would incorporate. Present partnership being dissolved owing to illness. Box 316, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

Pulp and Paper Mill Site

Beg to offer the best paper and pulp mill site there is in the world, right between Quebec Harbor Commission property connected with C.P.R. and C.N.R. Railroads, and St. Lawrence River transportation. 40 acres of area and deep water wharf, the property called INDIAN COVE. No tax and plenty of cheap power already developed. Apply to Quebec Lumber Co., 85 St. Peter St., Quebec. 14-17

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery; Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber.

also

Small two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

Sawmill for Sale

Complete small mill.

75 horse-power engine.

80 horse-power boiler.

60-foot stack.

Lane carriage, 32-foot log beam, 3 combination dogs, 1 green mountain dog, 52-inch saw, roller, gage etc.

1 patent edger with 18-inch inserted saws, 2 trimmers, 28-inch saws, ladders, arbours and hinges complete.

1 combined lath machine and bolter.

Sawdust carrier, consisting of light driving gears, shaft and 60 feet of No. 103 chain, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc. All belting practically new, only run one short season.

This mill is at Kemptville, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia on the side of the main road about 12 miles from the railroad. It is for sale as it lies at the bargain price of \$3,300.

Ralph P. BellTimberlands & Pulpwood,
Post Office Box 1081
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

12-15

For Sale

Complete Heavy Portable Sawmill. First-class condition. Hall Bros., Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

On main line Canadian Pacific near North Bend Dominion Government Timber Berth carrying 27 million feet fir suitable for ties or timber and one mile from railway siding. Excellent opportunity for small mill operation. Only principals need apply. Western Timber Corporation, 206 Winch Building, Vancouver. 15-16

FOR SALE

At Port Credit, flourishing lumber business and well equipped planing mill. No better locality on the Toronto-Hamilton Highway. Big turnover. Poor health reason for selling.

Thomson Bros.

15

Port Credit, Ont.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Circular Sawmill Capacity 30 M feet per day. Must be first class mill and bargain for cash. Box No. 322, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

480 Acres Standing Pulpwood and Timber

Ware Township. W. A. Allen, Home Bank Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. 14-15

Consignments Wanted

Eastern Ontario Box Maker can handle large quantities of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Slab wood. "Consign" Box 307, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-15

FOR RENT: a desirable flat, suitable for woodworking or manufacturing plant. Good light and some machinery. Apply C. B. Williams Co. Ltd., 11 St. Albans St., Toronto. 14-15

For Sale

10 Flat Cars in A1 condition, 80,000 lb. capacity. Smith Foundry Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. 13-16

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Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

Wanted

Kiln space for two to five cars per month of hardwood lumber, in Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Michigan States. Apply Box 335, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16-17

Sawmill for Sale

Mill on the Georgian Bay as it stands or for removal, in whole or part, machinery can be loaded on boat at Mill Dock if desired. This is a real bargain. For particulars write CONLON ESTATE, Box 12, Thorold, Ont. 13-16

Veneer Mill Outfit

Schell made for sale, Veneer Lathe, all steel frame, cuts 30" to 60" long. 2 guillotine knives. 1 log drag saw. 1 crane. 30 ft. shafting and pulleys. Also one 35/40 h.p. Leonard automatic steam engine. 1 electric motor 30 h.p. All in good working order. Papineauville Lumber Co. Ltd., Papineauville, Que. 13

Wanted

Softwood slabs and edgings. Mills sawing lath from slabs need not quote.

W. Y. LLOYD,
12 Richmond St. East,
Toronto. 15**Wanted**

Will trade Heavy Portable Saw Mill with edger and trimmer complete for accessible timber land in Ontario, or for lumber.

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What One Tractor Did in Hauling

On their limits in Madawaska, Ont., the Murray & Omanique Lumber Co., of Barry's Bay, Ont., who last winter had one of the Linn logging tractors in operation, report that the machine gave good satisfaction. It did a large amount of hauling over a 4½-mile road. This is nearly all down steep grades which had to be sanded. There were two upgrades of about 7 per cent., over which the Linn hauled seven or eight sleighs and a load on itself, making a total of 320 green hemlock logs to the trip. The tractor made four trips by day and when it worked nights, it made three trips and averaged well over 2000 hemlock logs for twenty-four hours or for seven trips, including the hours of daylight and darkness. Of these 2000 logs it is a fair estimate to state that not less than 25 per cent. of them were 24-foot timber and the balance 16-feet. As hemlock is well known to weigh as much as hardwood, this consisted of a pretty heavy load. and in addition to this, after the haul was over, the Murray & Omanique Lumber Co. got out with this tractor all their boom timber and also some 300 red oak logs which they require to use in the manufacture of sleighs for next winter's operation.

Mr. Omanique said the tractor saved them a great deal more than if they had hauled the logs with horses, and took the place of, at least, twenty teams. He adds that if the firm had prepared for the tractor in the first place by possessing all No. 1 sleighs when they began, the machine would, no doubt, have done double the work.

Lumber Cut Small Around Three Rivers

The Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Three Rivers, Que., state that they are not operating their sawmill very extensively this year but expect to cut some pine and a small quantity of spruce. Very few mills in that district are running on a large scale. "The cut will be smaller than usual," says Frank I. Ritchie, manager of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Limited. At the present time labor is plentiful for the mills but woods help is very scarce.

Sarnia Lumber Co. Adds New Line

A new building has been fitted up on South Vidal St., Sarnia, Ont., by McGibbon, Limited. The structure is 40 x 60 feet, two-storeys high, and will be used for manufacturing stucco and composition flooring by the Hachmeister Lind Co., of Pittsburg, who operate one of the largest chemical plants in the United States. The McGibbon Company recently added these lines to their business and from their Sarnia plant they expect to supply the trade in Ontario. The firm already have booked orders in Kitchener, Stratford, Woodstock, Hamilton, Toronto and Quebec.

The destruction of a forest is a direct loss to the public. A spark from a passing engine, or the dropping of a lighted match may cause the loss of timber worth millions of dollars. The public is thus deprived of lumber for building or construction purposes. It takes from seventy-five to a hundred years or more, for trees in a forest to grow to maturity.

"My 3,000 trees now form a complete windbreak and shelter for house and yard and also give me an ideal garden spot," wrote a central Manitoba farmer to the Director of Forestry recently. "The trees were planted in 1903 and 1904, approximately 3,000 being set out in the two years. Ninety-five per cent lived and made good growth, a perfect windbreak and protection to garden. One thousand dollars would not buy this shelter, no, nor three times that amount."

The home forest, in many sections of the country, will supply the timber which the farm needs for buildings, fences, fuel, repairs of all kinds, and many other uses; and there will often be a surplus which can be sold in the form of standing timber, sawlogs, posts, cross-ties, pulpwood, fuel-wood, and blocks of billets for making spokes, handles, spools, boxes, barrels, and excelsior.

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C.M.P. powdered milk is convenient. It is pure, fresh, country milk or skimmed milk (as ordered) in its handiest form. Enables the cook to serve the same foods in a dozen different forms!

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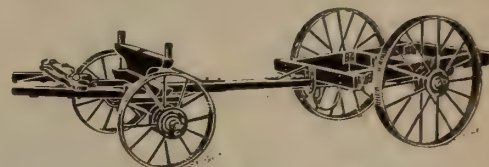
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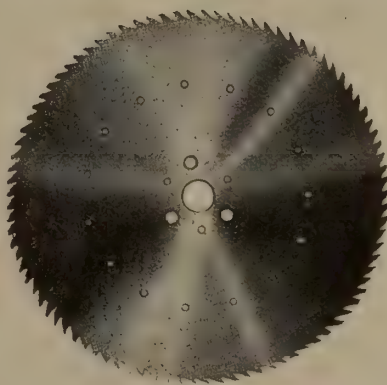


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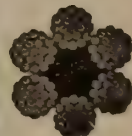
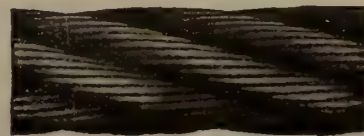
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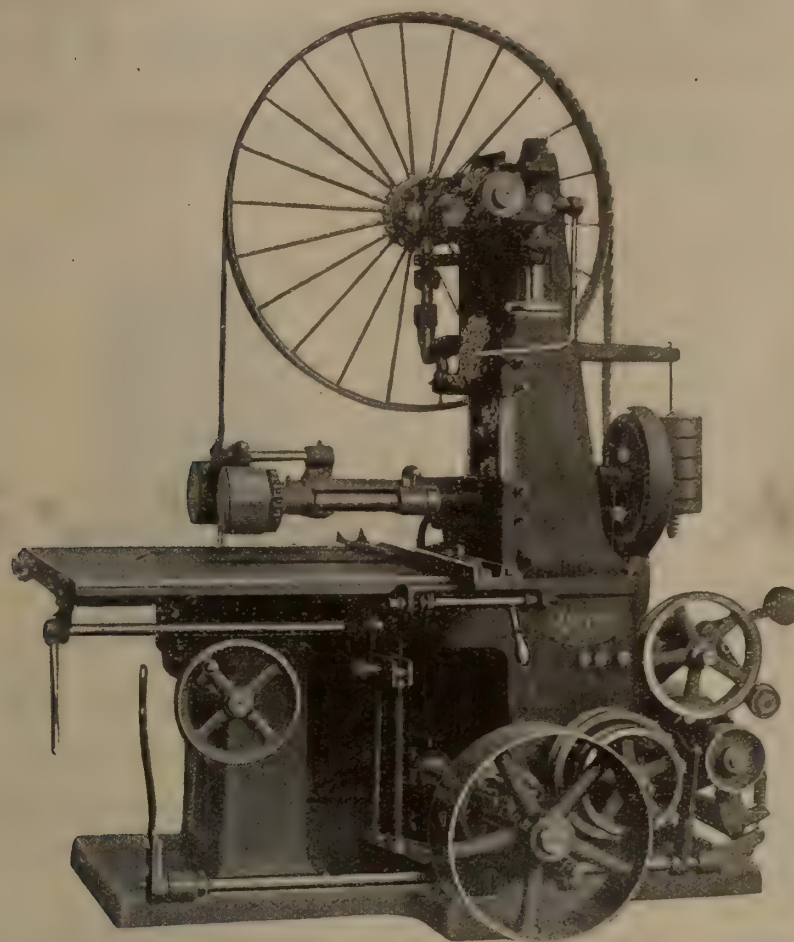
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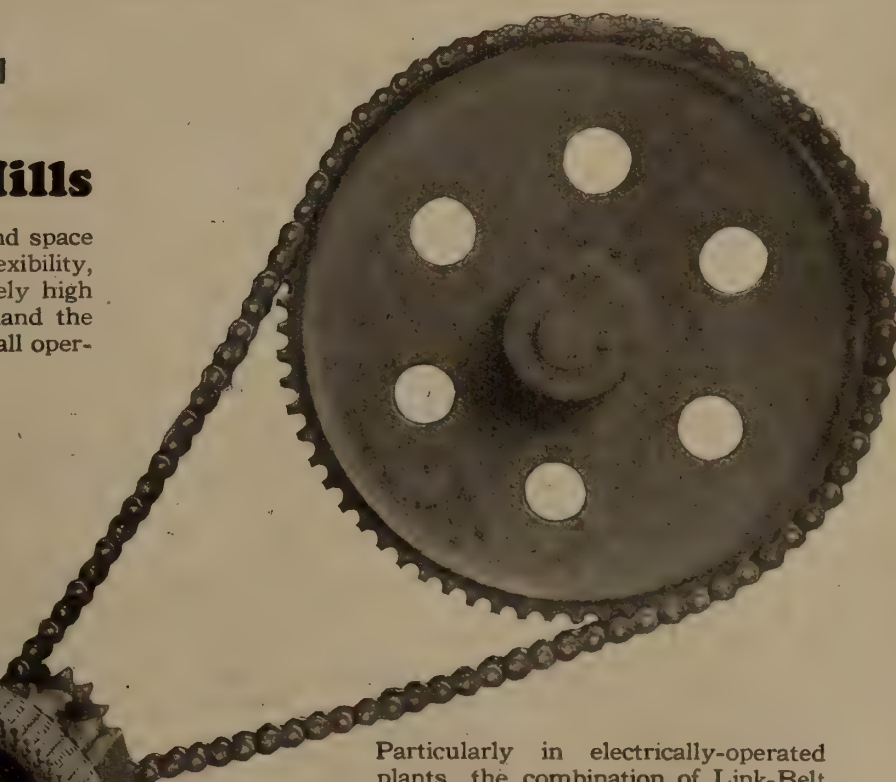
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Apex Lumber Company
Associated Mills, Limited
Cameron Lumber Company
Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
D'Auteuil Lumber Company
Eagle Lumber Company
Fraser, Companies Limited
French, G. M.
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
McNeil Lumber Co.
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Phillips, Thos. N.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Stalker, Douglas A.
St. Lawrence Lumber Co.
Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
Timms, Phillips & Company
Vancouver Lumber Company

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY
Green Company, C. Walter
Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette & Company, P.
Smith Foundry Company

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
Canadian Link-Belt Company

SMOKESTACKS
Hamilton Company, William
Neville-Cooper Co.
Reed & Co., Geo. W.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS
Pink & Company, Thomas

SPARK ARRESTORS
Reed & Company, Geo. W.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Beauchemin & Fils, P.
Big Bear Lumber Co.
Cameron Lumber Company

Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Chesbro, R. G.
Dadson, A. T.
Dudley Arthur N.
Fassett Lumber Company, Ltd.
Fraser, Companies Limited
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
Gravel Lumber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hocken Lumber Company
International Land & Lumber Co.
Julien, Roch
Kent James, Robt.
Larkin Co., C. A.
Linton Lumber Co.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Long Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack Lumber Co.
McDonagh Lumber Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
New Ontario Colonization Co.
Power Lumber Co.
Rat Portage Lumber Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Story Lumber Co.
Sutherland Lumber Co., A. A.
Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
Thompson-Heyland Lumber Co.
Vanderhoof Lumber Company

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Lamontague, Ltd.

STEAM SHOVELS
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

STEEL CHAIN
Canadian Link-Belt Company
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL WIRE ROPE
Greening Wire Co., B.

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Hall, Adam

TARPAULINS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company Ltd.

TANKS
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Horton Steel Works

TENTS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Mfg. Company

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Carew Lumber Co., John
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
French, G. M.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
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McLennan Lumber Company
McNeil Lumber Co.
Miller, W. H. Co.
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Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.

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Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine

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Sewell, James W.

TIMBER LANDS
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Tudhope Anderson Co.

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Crane, Limited

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Greening Wire Co., B.
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Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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Beveridge Supply Company
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New Ontario Colonization Company
Power Lumber Co.

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Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
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First aid to good baking--

SWIFT'S JEWEL SHORTENING



Swift's Jewel Shortening comes in tins or wooden pails, tubs or tierces.

There's nothing on the cook-house table that can take the place of a round of pies and cookies. Rich, flaky crusts, nicely browned and filled with raisins or other fruits—that's real "grub." Hot biscuits, too, or a pile of doughnuts, these are old favorites when days are chilly. Make them with Swift's Jewel Shortening and they can't be beaten. Jewel Shortening is pure and sweet; your chef will get better results by using it.

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Limited

PLANTS:—Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, New Westminster

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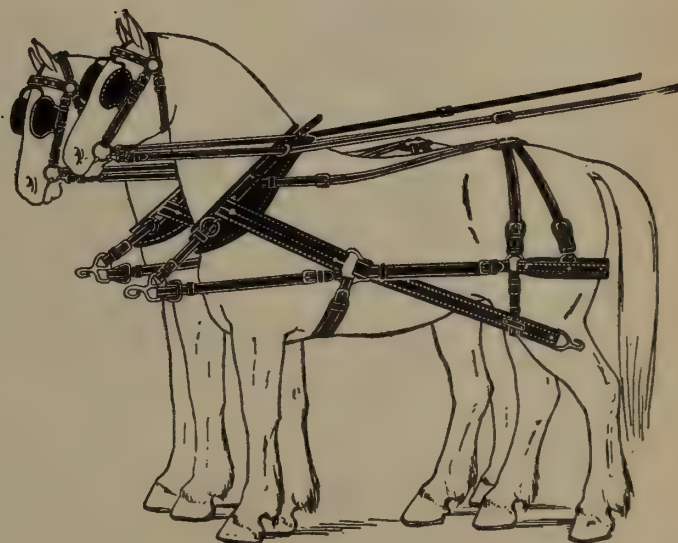
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The only harness that will stand up to the exacting demands of the lumbering industry.



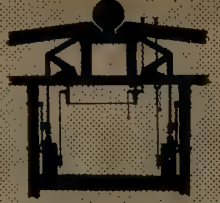
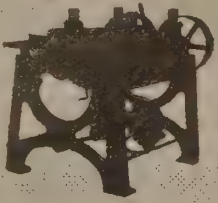
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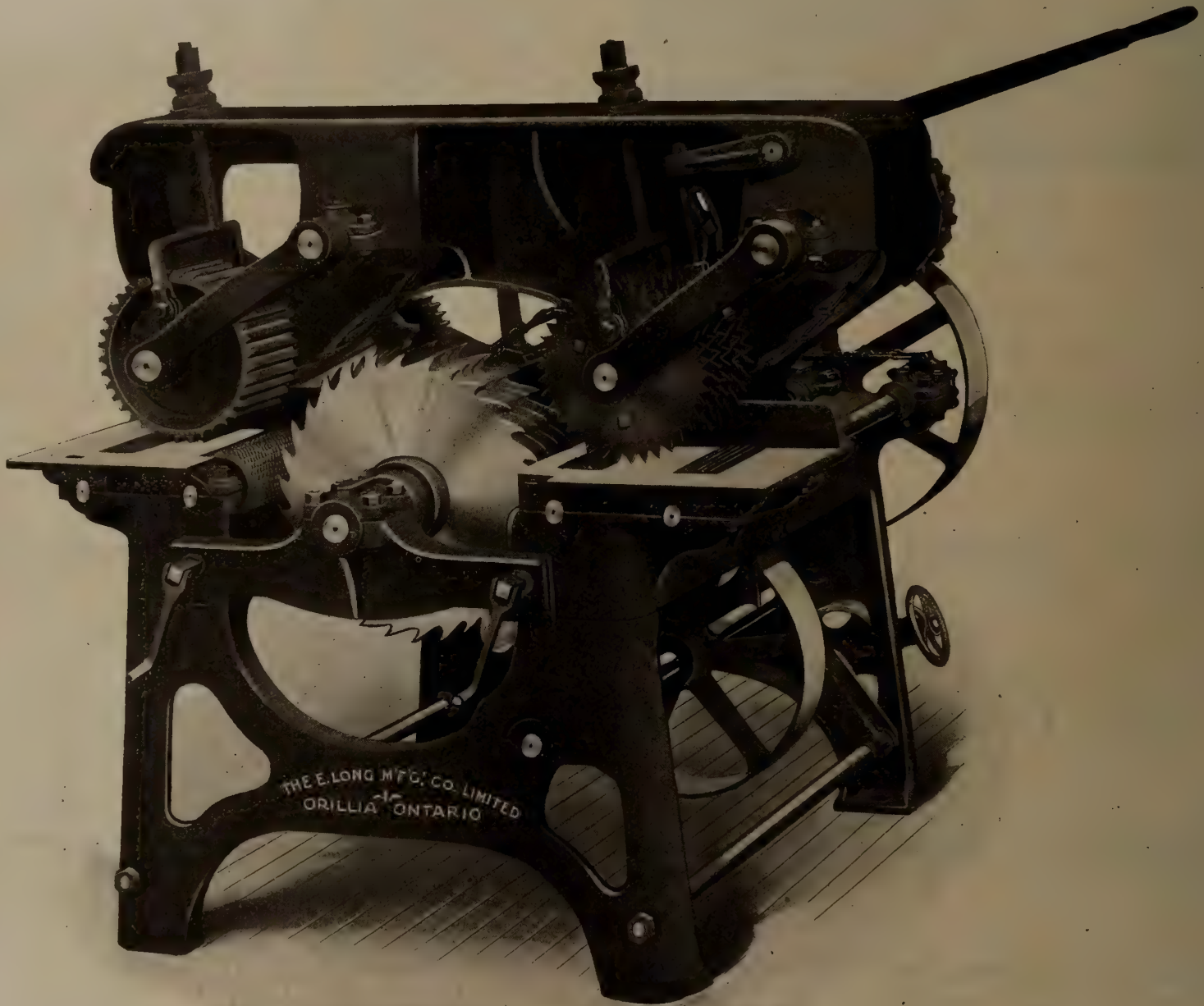


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EQUIPMENT

**"Built
To
Last"**

A big feature, well known to users of "Long" machinery, is its rugged strength. The frame of this Lath Bolter for instance is built much heavier than is usual with machines of this type. Practically all other parts of this machine, too, are extra heavy. Furthermore, "Long" machinery is not merely "assembled" at the factory—it is "fitted". These facts are responsible for the greater service which you can expect from any "Long" machine.



Many new features have been incorporated in this machine which are not shown in the photograph. Write for full particulars.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia Canada

A. R. Williams Machinery Co.,
Vancouver and Winnipeg



Gormans, Ltd. Calgary and Edmonton
Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montréal

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY FOR THE SAWMILL

When you are overhauling your mill you will find quite a lot of parts—boxes, shafts, gears and pulleys—that need replacing. We can supply anything you will need in this line.

We supply pulleys in any size up to 12' in diameter, sheave wheels too. Steel shafting up to 25' long as large as 12" diameter, rough or finished, keyseated as desired. Also solid and clutch couplings, and set collars of every kind.

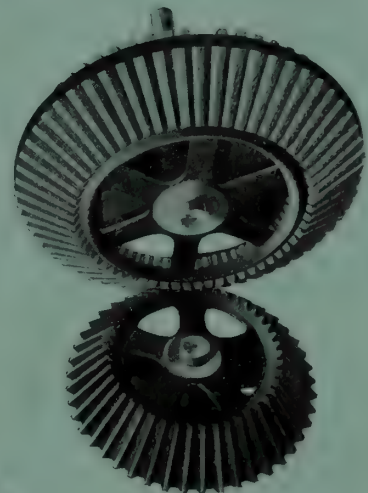
Our boxes and bearings, shaft hangers and mule-stands are furnished in standard styles and standard sizes.

If you require gears we build them in steel, iron and wood, cast or machined. Our patterns cover gears and blanks of most sizes called for and we can furnish what you want on short notice. Paper and iron frictions are accessories which we turn out right. Let us re-new yours.

Make out your repair list this week and we will give you right prices and quick delivery on it. Our workmanship is guaranteed.

**ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT**

PILLOW BLOCKS
BELT TIGHTENERS
FRICTION CLUTCHES
PAPER FRICTIONS
SHEAVE WHEELS
IRON PULLEYS
CHAINS—ALL KINDS
GEARS—IRON, WOOD,
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SHAFTING
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Good Saws, Saw Tools and Machine Knives

are necessary for speed, economy and efficient production.

They are the deciding factor in the success of any sawmill, furniture factory or woodworking plant. Thousands of saw users know, because they have convinced themselves, that the installation of Atkins Saws, Tools and Machine Knives means more and better work with larger profits.

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E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Established 1857 The Sterling Quality Saw People

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Branch carrying complete stock, VANCOUVER, B. C.



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Founded 1880

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Woodstock — Ont.

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Especially well located to give lumber camps the best service and prices. Let me quote on your requirements.

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Unequalled Facilities

Protection + Service + Saving
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 Established 1856 TORONTO

Heavy Lumber Horses, 1500 to 1800 lbs. 150-200 horses on hand at all times. Every horse sold with an individual guarantee. We sell 8,000 horses a year to satisfied customers. We will be glad to quote you prices on Horses, Harness, Lumber Harness and Blankets.

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New **RAILS** Relaying
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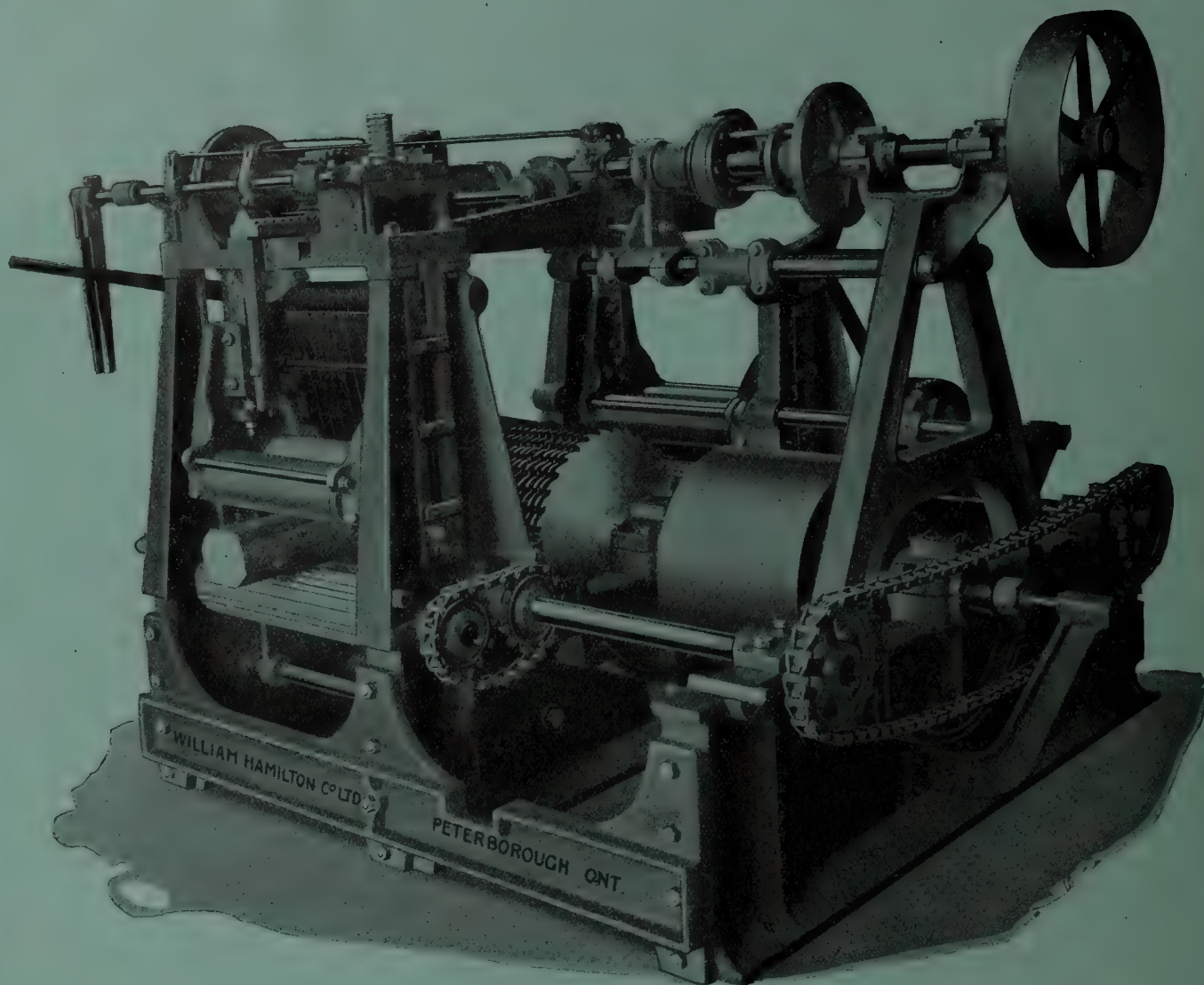
Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all Kinds

PENETANG, ONT.

"Kendall" Gang Circular

The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber quicker than ever before



This illustration shows the latest design of 12" "Kendall" gang circular which takes 21-36" saws No. 10 gauge and cuts cants up to 12" in thickness. Like the other models it has a hollow mandrel 5-3/16" diameter, and water cooled saws. Each saw has a separate guide easily accessible and readily adjustable and the end bridge-tree is so designed that it swings back out of place for changing saws. As can be seen from the cut the feed, which is variable, is driven independent of the mandrel and the press rolls are steam operated. Feed rolls are 36" long—drive pulley 30 x 22", floor space 9'-0" x 11'-0".

We have no hesitation in saying that this gang circular cuts lumber absolutely the smoothest and truest to size of any machine on the market today.

These machines are made in the following sizes:

26" Saws for 8" Cants using weight press rolls.

32" Saws for 10" Cants using steam press rolls

36" Saws for 12" Cants using steam press rolls.

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with either chain, rope or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

CONSULT US FOR ANY OF YOUR SAWMILL NEEDS

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B.C.

Knox Brothers, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:

512-513 Drummond Building, Montreal, Que.



"View showing our mill, warehouse and docks at Bickerdike Pier, Montreal." "S.S. Heathfield is shown discharging at the end of the dock"

We are Specialists in British Columbia Forest Products

**We Handle
The Best in the West**

If you are interested in Western stock send us your inquiries. We can make quick shipments from our Montreal stock.

The "Why" of it

CERTAINLY, it is possible to buy CHEAPER White Pine than that manufactured by Hocken—but it is equally certain that it is impossible to buy BETTER White Pine. And it is on the basis of quality, not price, that Hocken White Pine has a national reputation. Made only from choice, small logs, expertly manufactured, rigidly culled and graded.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

626 Confederation Life Building

Phone Main 3153

Toronto

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
		Strips	Com.	Com.
¾ in.	2,000	.....	1,500	2,500
1 in.	105,000	26,000	40,000	103,000
1¼ in.	31,000	6,000	98,000	4,000
1½ in.	26,000	11,500	14,000	500
2 in.	114,500	.....	144,000	55,000
2½ in.	182,000	.....	9,000	13,600
3 in.	15,000	.....	3,300	7,000
4 in.	150,000	.....	47,000	7,500

CHERRY				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
		Strips	Com.	Com.
1 in.	59,000	10,500	163,000	198,000
1¼ in.	31,000	.....	9,000	15,000
1½ in.	21,200	100	9,000	101,000
2 in.	8,000	.....	7,000	54,000
2½ in.	4,500	.....	4,300	3,000
3 in.	21,700	.....	4,500	4,000
4 in.	9,300	.....	900	.....

CHESTNUT				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
		Strips	Com.	Com.
¾ in.	1,600	.....	3,000	.....
1 in.	87,000	.....	165,000	96,000
1¼ in.	12,000	1,800	52,000	60,000
1½ in.	26,700	2,600	105,000	25,000
2 in.	16,000	.....	25,000	38,000
2½ in.	2,000	.....	.....	.....
3 in.	1,300	.....	.....	.....
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

CYPRESS				
	1 & 2	Select	No. 1	No. 2
		Shop	Shop	Shop
¾ in.	500	1,100	1,500	200
1 in.	49,000	107,000	4,000	6,500
1¼ in.	62,000	26,300	14,000	1,800
1½ in.	115,000	46,000	16,000	2,800
2 in.	42,000	26,000	7,900	300
2½ in.	12,000	.....	400	.....
3 in.	25,000	16,000	17,000	3,500
4 in.	1,200	2,200	4,000	300

PLAIN RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
1 in.	98,000	164,000	16,200	5,870
1¼ in.	24,000	52,000	2,700	800
1½ in.	12,000	40,000	15,500	.....
2 in.	5,000	27,000	15,000	10,000
10/4	.....	1,500	600	600

FIGURED RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
1 in.	25,000	12,000	.....
1¼ in.	2,000	800	.....
1½ in.	700	.....	.....
8/4	1,000	200	.....

QUARTERED RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
4/4	19,000	35,000	.....
5/4	21,000	40,000	1,000
6/4	16,000	38,000	4,600
8/4	74,000	78,000	2,000

SAP GUM				
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	
	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 in.	20,000	26,500	2,500	.....
1¼ in.	15,400	15,000	2,000	9,000
1½ in.	.....	1,800	5,200	.....
2 in.	8,100	7,400	300	4,700

QUARTERED SAP GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
4/4	1,800	.....	.....
5/4	9,000	.....	.....
8/4	18,000	800	.....
10/4	15,000	14,300	.....
12/4	300	.....	300

HICKORY				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
1 in.	1,100	15,000	3,000	2,500
1¼ in.	800	2,700	2,150	.....
1½ in.	60,000	48,000	9,000	3,000
2 in.	20,000	40,000	17,200	4,300
2½ in.	1,500	5,000	5,700	600
3 in.	2,000	11,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR				
	1 in.	18" up	No. 1	Bright
			Com.	Saps
1 in.	52,000	.....	700	200
1¼ in.	1,500	.....	20,000	24,100
1½ in.	84,000	49,000
2 in.	7,000	23,000
2½ in.	6,300	10,000
3 in.	5,300	2,000
4 in.	13,300	29,000
.....	71,800
.....	14,800
.....	2,600	21,000
.....	6,000	4,500
.....	9,200

POPLAR				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
¾ in.
1 in.	20,000	24,100	55,900
1¼ in.	84,000	49,000	10,700
1½ in.	7,000	23,000	10,000
2 in.	6,300	2,000	32,000
2½ in.	13,300	29,000	71,800
3 in.	14,800	.....
4 in.	2,600	8,000	21,000
.....	6,000	4,500	9,200

PLAIN RED OAK				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
¾ in.	44,000	191,000	.....	.....
1 in.	.....	53,000	21,000	2,400
1¼ in.	107,000	66,000	13,500	71,000
1½ in.	85,000	81,000	2,000	2,100
2 in.	62,000	90,000	2,000	2,100
2½ in.	62,000	78,200	5,000	2,500
3 in.	71,000	124,000	26,000	10,000
4 in.	1,500	1,400	.....	.....
.....	94,100	34,000	.....	.....
.....	39,800	29,000	5,000	12,000
.....	18,600	8,600	.....	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
		Com.	Com.	Com.
¾ in.	17,000	7,000	15,900	3,000
1 in.	55,000	173,000	6,000	26,000
1¼ in.	85,000	81,000	35,200	84,000
1½ in.	50,000	12,600	.....	.....
2 in.	33,000	28,000	1,500	.....
2½ in.	28,000	58,000	3,000	10,000
3 in.	3,200	3,200	.....	.....
4 in.	110,000	39,000	2,000	1,800
.....	39,000	20,000	.....	.....
.....	4,500	3,000	.....	.....
.....	41,000	17,800	.....	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
		Strips	Com.	Com.
¾ in.	.....	.....	4,700	500
1 in.	10,200	6,400	11,000	1,400
1¼ in.	.....	.....	4,900	.....
1½ in.	5,900	.....	4,900	.....
2 in.	400	.....	4,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
		Strips	Com.	Com.
¾ in.	.....	.....	6,300	3,000
1 in.	6,100	.....	400	800
1¼ in.	3,900	.....	65,000	3,700
1½ in.	.....	.....	27,300	79,000
2 in.	56,000	400	29,500	5,800
2½ in.	21,000	500	22,000	200
3 in.	20,000	.....	1,200	.....
4 in.	700	.....	200	.....

BLACK WALNUT				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	
		Com.	Com.	
1 in.	4,000	21,000	20,000
1¼ in.	3,400	13,000	5,000
1½ in.	200	200	500
2 in.	3,000	3,000	.....
2½ in.	300	.....
3 in.	500	1,200
4 in.

BASSWOOD				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
		Strips	Com.	Com.
1 in.	192,000	17,000	251,000	189,000
1¼ in.	224,000	6,000	138,000	9,000
1½ in.	47,000	2,300	30,000	24,000
2 in.	51,000	.....	2,000	.....
2½ in.	5,200	.....	2,500	900
3 in.	7,000	.....	13,000	.....
4 in.	5,000	.....	1,500	4,000
.....	.....	.....	1,500	200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc. 310 MANNING CHAMBERS TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

Yards: Buffalo, N. Y.

Mill: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

Rich in Those "Vitamines" Called "Selling Qualities"

There are certain characteristics which must be inherent in lumber to give it that prime requisite—saleability. These qualities are easily recognized—by us—by you—by your customers. And they are always found in Fesserton lumber.

Which is the best reason why you should be handling it.

Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Shingles
Lath
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Products

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LUMBER LATHS
RAILROAD TIES

Shipments by Rail or Water

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QUEBEC, P.Q.

OUR NAME AND TRADE MARK ARE THE GUARANTEE

Mills at Amqui, P.Q., St. Vianney, P.Q., Metahik, P.Q., Lac Au Saumon, P.Q.
TERMINAL AT RIMOUSKI, P.Q.

EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

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Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY



BIRCH

We have a complete range of grades and sizes in Birch and Basswood of this year's cut now ready to ship.

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AUGUST SPECIALS

8 cars	5/4 Basswood No. 1 C. & Sel.
3 "	1 x 4" No. 2 C. Birch Strips.
2 "	10/4 Birch No. 2 C. 2 yrs. dry.
4 "	16/4 Birch No. 1 C&B. 2 " "

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WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE

Shevlin - Clarke  Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONT.

Manufacturers
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Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.

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and exacting obligation to
live up to both the spirit and
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Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection



The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water



A Pleasant Service

is

to demonstrate to our patrons the value of our

MIDLAND WHITE PINE

Practically all Grades Rough or Dressed

Canadian Forest Products

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4	"	"		5	"
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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—

All Thicknesses—4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

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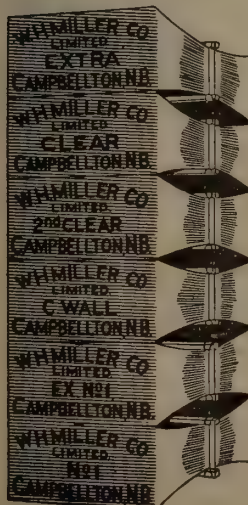
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Ontario's timber production last year
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Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34
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Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

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Ontario and Quebec stock

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All for immediate shipment

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Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, P.Q.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
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We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce
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Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

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**MAHOGANY
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Car 1" x 10/12" Clear B.C. Spruce
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MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
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Log run or cut to dimension

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JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

We have to offer the following:

200,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up, 6 to 16 ft. White Pine "O" Culls.
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Hemlock.
35,000 ft. 1 inch "O" cull Hemlock.
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We offer for immediate shipment:—

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2 x 4—6/10—14,000 ft., 12 ft., 20,000'—14 ft., 17,000'—16 ft., 39,000'
2 x 4 & up 6/10—74,000'—18 to 20 ft.,—86,000'
2 x 6—12 ft., 31,000'—14 ft., 30,000 ft., 16 ft., 46,000 ft.
2 x 8—12 ft., 60,000 ft., 14 ft., 71,000'—16 ft., 130,000'.
2 x 10—12 ft., 26,000'—14 ft., 38,000 ft., 16 ft., 70,000'.
2 x 12—12 ft., 12,000'—14 ft., 20,000'—16 ft., 42,000'.
1 x 4—26,000 ft., 1 x 5—19,000 ft., 1 x 6—69,000 ft.
1 x 8—21,000 ft., 1 x 7/9—10,000 ft.,

also:—

1 x 4 & 5 Mill Run Norway Pine—2 x 4 & up Mill Run White Pine.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

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Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we
carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for
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We are the Cypress Specialists

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
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2,500,000 ft. beech annually
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900,000 ft. basswood annually
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3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

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"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

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We offer for quick shipment a well assorted stock of 4/4" COMMON and DRESSING.

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All sizes of MERCHANTABLE and CULL now in shipping condition. Merchantable lengths and widths separate.

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resident:
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Established
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SPRUCE and Hardwood

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Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in Hardwood Flooring.

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Mill Run White Pine 1922 Cut Bone Dry

	1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
	1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
	5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

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Fir Flooring	Hemlock Bevel
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Perhaps you are looking for a reliable source of supply of British Columbia Lumber. You will be glad to know where you can place mixed Car orders calling for any combination of B. C. woods. Our facilities for supplying you with this good lumber at right prices, are unexcelled.

Send your enquiries and orders to us. Correspondence from dealers who desire and appreciate UNIFORM GRADES, DEPENDABLE SERVICE, and SATISFACTION is respectfully solicited.

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British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.
Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON

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We ship only from reliable mills.
We sell only wholesale accounts.
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FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

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ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
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ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
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Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

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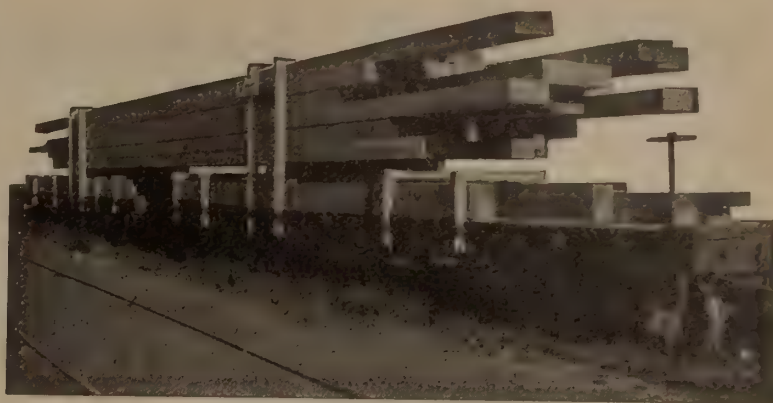
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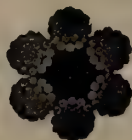
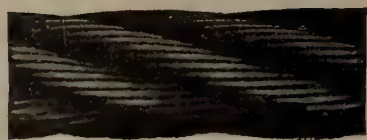
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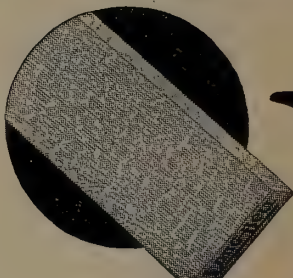
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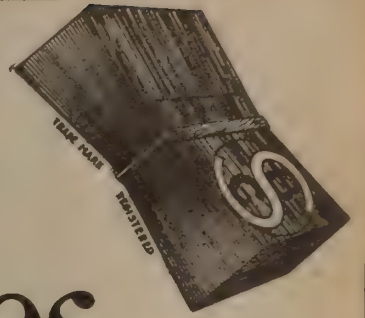
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BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles



The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.

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CEDAR BEVEL SIDING

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If you want a market
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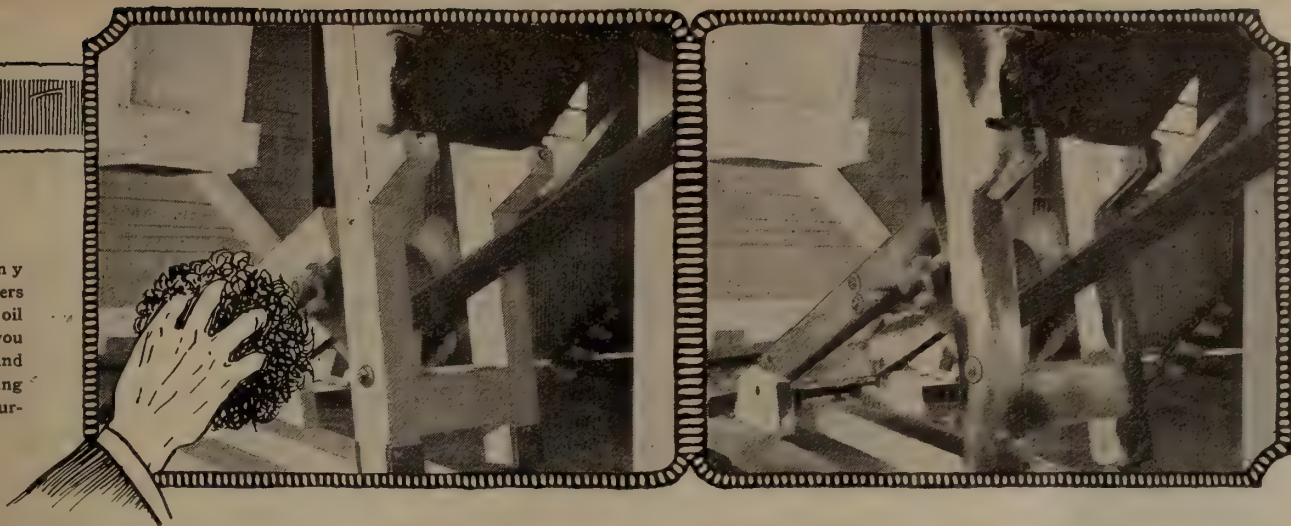


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principles centuries old,
it is an innovation only
as the radio is a new way
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*All advertising is based on something written—then circulated
Publications simply multiply the original draft and results are based solely
upon sound ideas in properly chosen words presented in a manner that
will demand the attention of the man you wish to reach. A Business News-
paper represents the most practical and efficient means of sending a sales
message to an entire industry—and in a manner that will demand the
attention of the leaders in that industry.*

PAINTED TIMBERS

Disclose any waste of oil. Timbers do not become oil soaked because you can see the oil and wipe it off. Painting lowers your insurance rate.



UNPAINTED TIMBERS

You cannot see the waste of oil which, in time, saturates the wood, collecting dust and dirt and increasing fire risk.

Saves its Cost in Oil Alone in Less Than a Year's Time

Hundreds of Lumber Mills were Wasting Oil by Over-lubricating

THEY didn't know it until Tropical Oil Resisting White revealed the waste on glossy white posts, bridge trees, and roller beds which had previously been so black and oil soaked the oil waste could not be seen.

In these mills today the oil saving pays for Tropical Paint. The reduction in insurance premiums which the Underwriters allow for using Tropical Oil Resisting White and "keeping a clean house" is clear profit. In addition, THE FIRE RISK IS GREATLY REDUCED. If bearings over-heat, the danger of fire is less because tim-

bers painted with Tropical Oil Resisting White do not absorb oil!

Tropical Oil Resisting White is the best safeguard against the fire menace of oil soaked timbers. It is a paint made specially for lumber mills—a pure white, long lasting paint which makes a black bridge-tree look as if it were white enameled.

Send back the coupon and we will send you a test sample of wood which absolutely proves the superiority of Oil Resisting White over all other paints for lumber mills.

Convince yourself!

The U. S. Epperson Underwriting Company and The Rankin-Benedict Underwriting Company also approve the use of Tropical Oil Resisting White.

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL COMPANY CLEVELAND OHIO

The Underwriters Laboratories of the National Board of Fire Underwriters approve of Tropical Oil Resisting White as it approves of no other saw mill paint. They say:

"Tropical Oil Resisting White is a flat, non-impregnating white paint, composed of a white mineral pigment and an oil vehicle in proportions of about two parts of pigment to one of oil (by weight). This manufacturer, (The Tropical Paint & Oil Company) is an established concern whose standing needs no special comment. The product when properly applied to wood* not previously contaminated with oil, grease, etc., will render it practically impervious to the action of such materials, by preventing the seepage of such grease or oil into the wood."

*And even on oil soaked wood, Tropical Oil Resisting White is most efficient when applied according to our directions.

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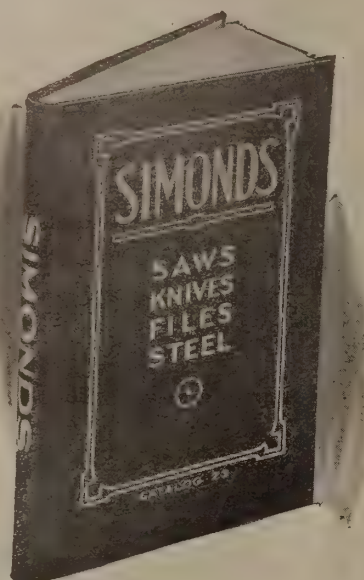
The Only Oil Resisting Paint Approved by the Underwriters Laboratories

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The Tropical Paint & Oil Co. Cleveland, Ohio.
Gentlemen: Please give us more information on the savings through the use of Tropical Oil Resisting White in Lumber mills.
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These Mills Save Money By Painting With Tropical

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Alexander Gilmer Lbr. Co., Jasper, Texas.
Gt. Southern Lbr. Co., Bogalusa, La.
Ed. Hines Yellow Pine, Lumberton, Miss.
Hammond Lumber Co., Hammond, La.
International Lbr. Co., International Falls, Minn.
Hemphill Lumber Co., Kennett, Mo.
The Long Bell Company, Quitman, Miss.
Palmetto Lumber Co., Oakhurst, Texas.
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett, Wash.
Wisconsin Lumber Co., Deering, Mo.
Fraser Company, Ltd., Edmundston, N.B.
McLaren Lumber Co., Blairmore, Alberta.
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The new catalog illustrating the various Saw Steel Products manufactured by the SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED, containing information relative to all kinds of SAWS, KNIVES, FILES and STEEL with prices, is just off the press and ready for distribution to users of high-grade edge tools.

The book is a fine example of the printer's art, and illustrates and gives valuable information about the different products we make.

Send for your copy and have it forwarded now

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

"The Saw Makers"

Montreal, Quebec

St. John, N. B.

Vancouver, B. C.

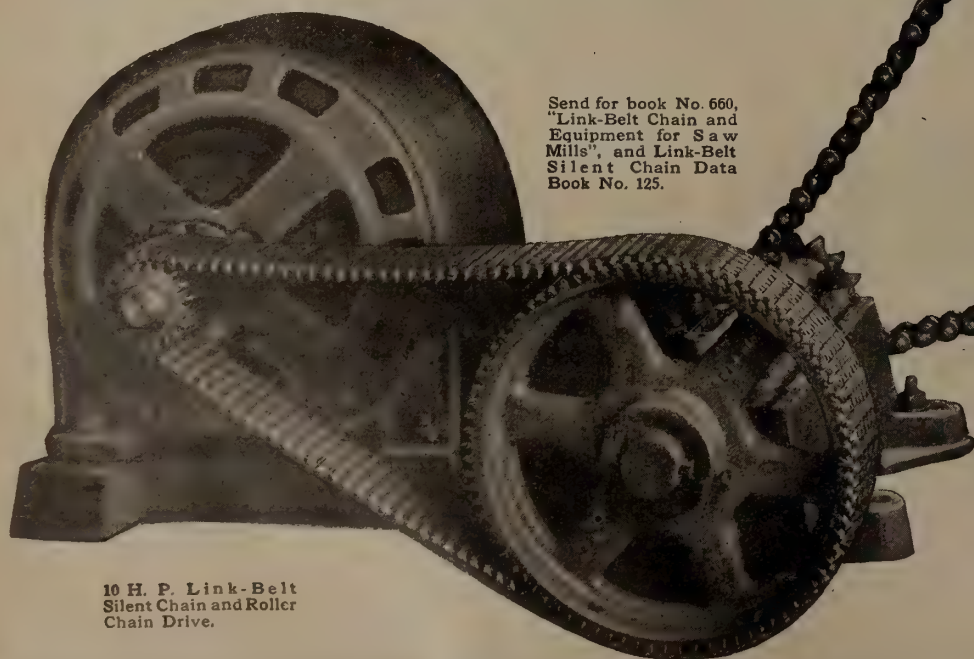
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The saving in power and space through this drive, its flexibility, positiveness, and extremely high efficiency (98.2%) command the attention and interest of all operators.

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10 H. P. Link-Belt Silent Chain and Roller Chain Drive.

Particularly in electrically-operated plants, the combination of Link-Belt silent and roller chain drives, for conveyors and all equipment, offers advantages that should not be overlooked.

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TORONTO—WELLINGTON AND PETER STREETS
MONTREAL—10 GAUVIN LANE

Empire Forestry Conference Convenes in Capital of Canada

Representative Delegates From All Portions of British Empire Gather to Discuss Important Problems in Conservation of Wooded Wealth—The Greatest Gathering Relating to Forestry Matters Ever Assembled—Warm Welcome Extended Delegates on Their Triumphant Trip Through Maritime Provinces—Other Parts of the Dominion and the West Will be Traversed

By resolution of the British Empire Forestry Conference held in London in July 1920, it was decided that the next meeting in 1923 should take place in Canada. That conference is now being held. The delegates from all parts of the Empire have received a most enthusiastic welcome.

The programme is an extensive one. In addition to the conference proper, the meetings for which have taken place in Ottawa, a tour of the entire Dominion has been admirably arranged. The trip is divided into four sections, Eastern Canada, Northern Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the West. The object of the tour is to give the delegates an adequate idea of the forest resources of this country in relation to practically every branch of industry connected with forest products. Thus the delegates have worked and will visit lumber mills, pulp and paper mills, camps, woodworking plants, nurseries, forest fire stations and the forests themselves.

In the introduction to the general programme it is stated that the Canadian authorities are greatly indebted to Lord Lovat, Chairman of the Imperial Forestry Commission and to his colleagues, who have given unstintingly of their time and rendered valuable assistance.

"In the arrangements of the tours, and in providing facilities for the inspection of industries, and other features, we are under a debt of gratitude to the provincial forest authorities, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways, all of whom have placed their best facilities at our disposal. The Conference is, as a body, indebted to numerous governmental organizations, private companies and individuals who have entered into the arrangements with a generosity, hospitality, and spirit of helpfulness, which have made the arduous task of organization a happy one for those responsible for it."

Delegates are in attendance from the United Kingdom, Australia, India, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Crown Colonies of Nigeria, Kenya, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, and Federated Malay States, British Guiana and all parts of Canada. There are a number of honorary and associate delegates also present.

The officers of the conference are:—Chairman—Major General Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman, Imperial Forestry Commission.

Manager—E. H. Finlayson, B.Sc.F., A.M.E.I.C., Acting Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Canada.

Secretary—Roland D. Craig, B.S.A., F.E., Forest Resources Specialist, Dominion Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Associate Secretary—Ernest Voorhis, M.A., Ph.D., Research Engineer, Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior.

The Sessions Open at Ottawa

The opening meeting of the conference was held on July 25th at Ottawa. This was a more or less formal session and served to introduce the delegates to one other and to the Canadian authorities.

The following message was read from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—

"As president of the Empire Forestry Association, I send a message of good wishes to the delegates taking part in the Empire Forestry conference. I shall watch the result of their labors with great interest. Their task will be to provide accurate information of our forest resources, to foster trade in British timbers, and to promote a sound policy of forest conservation throughout the Empire. By such means alone can we ensure that our present resources are used to the best advantage and our supply of timber maintained for the future. It will be the earnest endeavor of the Empire Forestry Association to create and support well-informed public opinion upon which the success of this policy must largely depend.

"Of our affiliated societies the most important and successful is the Canadian Forestry Association, whose 13,000 members I congratulate upon a fine record of patriotic work. The forests of Canada are a priceless heritage and the association is rendering a great public service by fostering widespread interest in them. May it grow and prosper.

"I hope the conference will have far-reaching results and that one of these will be a greatly increased support of the Empire Forestry Association, whose work I commend to every patriotic citizen.

"(Signed), EDWARD P."

The delegates were welcomed by Premier King, who in opening the conference made reference to the recent action of the Govern-



Roland D. Craig, Ottawa, Ont.
Secretary of the Conference



L. McIntosh Ellis, New Zealand
Delegate who is a former Canadian

ment in securing power from Parliament to prohibit the export of pulpwood and its intention to establish a Royal Commission on the forestry problem.

"Next to agriculture," he said, "the wood industries constitute the most important source of our national income. How rapidly this source is being depleted by fires, by insect pests, by exports of raw products, by undue exploitation and unnecessary and often wanton destruction, few if any of us have begun to appreciate.

"We recognize," he continued, "that to restrict trade in any direction is the last of measures to which a government should resort, and we are hopeful that in the benefits which will accrue to our foresters from association, consultation and conference with forestry experts from other parts of the British Empire, as well as from information which we hope our own commission will elucidate, we may find a yet more excellent way of dealing with the problem of the economic development of our forest resources. We recognize that in the past we have been profligate with our forest wealth, that we have wasted our heritage, that, while we have been proficient in utilization, we have been deficient in preservation. Whilst we have talked in terms of quantity, we have lost sight often of the importance of quality, not without its cost to our trade. Some of these evils, and some of the misconceptions and false impressions which have grown out of them we hope this conference will go far to remove."

Lord Lovat Ably Responds

Lord Lovat, on being appointed chairman, said he was deeply alive to the honor done him. "This will be," he said, "the greatest



E. J. Zavitz, Toronto
Provincial Forester of Ontario



Brig. Gen. J. B. White, Montreal
Who welcomed the delegates

conference on forestry that has ever been held in the Empire. I feel at the same time that the greatness of the honor confers also great responsibilities.

"On the subject of conferences in general, I am satisfied that the personal interchange of ideas is a necessary conception to the modern idea of Empire. It is necessary if the Empire is to exist that we get together and share views. It is necessary for the constituent parts of the Empire to realize the ideal of the individual parts. It is necessary to consult together for policy and to take joint action. Without this I am afraid we shall fall into the errors that have frequently occurred in the past. Since the war if we have been taught anything it was that surely a machine can run for a common purpose, when there is an interchange of feeling and ideals. And we must employ this in times of peace."

The speaker stated that the experiments carried on by the old laboratories of the Old Country could be adapted to the newer countries, and said that in research work one could help the other.

He spoke of the many parts of the Empire that were represented and pointed particularly to the timber trade representatives. He said that industry had spent \$120,000,000 in timber alone in 1920 and only 15 per cent. had been spent within the Empire.

Speeches were also made by the representative from nearly every British possession in the world, including New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Ireland, Colonial Office, West Africa, East Africa, Malay States, Ceylon and British Guiana. The delegates commenced their tour of Eastern Canada on July 26th.

Visit to Canadian Metropolis

Montreal was the first city to be visited. The delegates arrived from Ottawa on a special train, part of which was equipped with

forest products and also with a pictorial representation of a village before and after a forest fire. The visitors were received by Brig.-General J. B. White and Mr. Edward Beck, the local committee in charge of the arrangements. The party proceeded to the Forest Products Laboratories where they inspected each of the departments under the guidance of Messrs. Kynoch, Blair, Coderre, Cameron, Hale and Maxwell. They visited the timber testing, pulp and paper, paper-making and other sections.

The luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel was presided over by Brig.-General J. B. White, who gave the delegates a very hearty welcome to Montreal and the province of Quebec. He expressed the belief that the conference would be of benefit to the Empire and even greater benefit to Canada. It was realized that owing to fires and the budworm the forests were being depleted at too rapid a rate. It was important to find a solution of this matter and it was hoped to get advice from the men who attended the conference from different parts of the Empire. It was particularly gratifying that Lord Lovat was chairman of the conference. Some of those present had served under Lord Lovat, and realized that anything he undertook he carried to a successful conclusion. The speaker understood that the delegates would be formally welcomed to the province when they visited Quebec, but he desired to convey a message received from Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the Premier. The chairman declared that the province of Quebec had the finest forest lands in the Dominion and expressed appreciation of the co-operation given by the Provincial Government to the lumber and forest industries.

Lord Lovat, in reply, alluded to his association with the chairman during the war and declared that the work of General White in the matter of directing the timber operations during the war had not been properly appreciated. He worked for 24 hours, if need be, and worked most efficiently. The delegates had been received with great kindness from the moment they landed. They came as learners, not teachers. The delegates were looking forward with great enthusiasm to the trip which had been worked out by Mr. Finlayson.

Called at Colleges and Paper Mills

The party then went by cab to the top of Mount Royal and afterwards by motor car to Macdonald College, leaving in the evening by train for Proulx, where the conference was met by Mr. Ellwood Wilson, chief of the forestry department of the Laurentide Company. The delegates visited the nurseries and plantations which the Laurentide Company maintain at that point. Rain interfered with the shanty dinner, which was to have been served in the woods, but that portion of the programme was carried out in the dining car, shanty food being served by some of the company's waitresses.

In the afternoon an inspection was made of the Laurentide paper mill. In the evening dinner was served the visitors at the Laurentide Inn, after which, at 10 o'clock the party left by their special train over the Canadian National Railways for Jonquiere where they visited the extensive pulp and paper mills of Price Bros. & Co.

The party inspected the Grand Decharge at the foot of Lake St. John, where a \$45,000,000 hydro-electric development is going on. From here the party were motored over to Kenogami, where Sir William Price and his associates entertained them to lunch. From here they went on to Chicoutimi, where the mayor presented them with the freedom of the city, the keys of the city being placed in the hands of Lord Lovat, chairman of the conference.

The Tour of Quebec Province

After touring the Saguenay the company arrived at Quebec on July 29th, leaving the next day for the Maritime Provinces. Lord Lovat and Sir James Calder were entertained by the Metapedia Salmon Club while the other delegates continued on the train to Campbellton, where they were met at the station by Premier Veniot and lumbermen from the district. Premier Veniot spoke a few words of welcome and the party was then divided into groups, each visiting different mills in the district. The party left Campbellton at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded by special train over the Canadian National Railways to Bathurst, N.B., where they were met by Mayor W. J. Kent and a number of prominent citizens. The afternoon was spent visiting various lumber and pulp mills and in the evening the conference was banqueted at the Gloucester Hotel. A representative gathering of New Brunswick men attended the banquet, speeches being made by Premier Veniot, Mayor Kent, Lord Lovat and other overseas delegates to the conference.

The Future Supply of Timber

That Canada's future timber supply can never be obtained from planted forests, was the opinion expressed in a paper on "Silviculture" read by Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of the Forestry Faculty of the University of Toronto, at one of the sessions of the British Empire Forestry Conference.

Dr. Howe referred to the exploitation of Canada's timber wealth which had taken place in the past, and while this had made tree

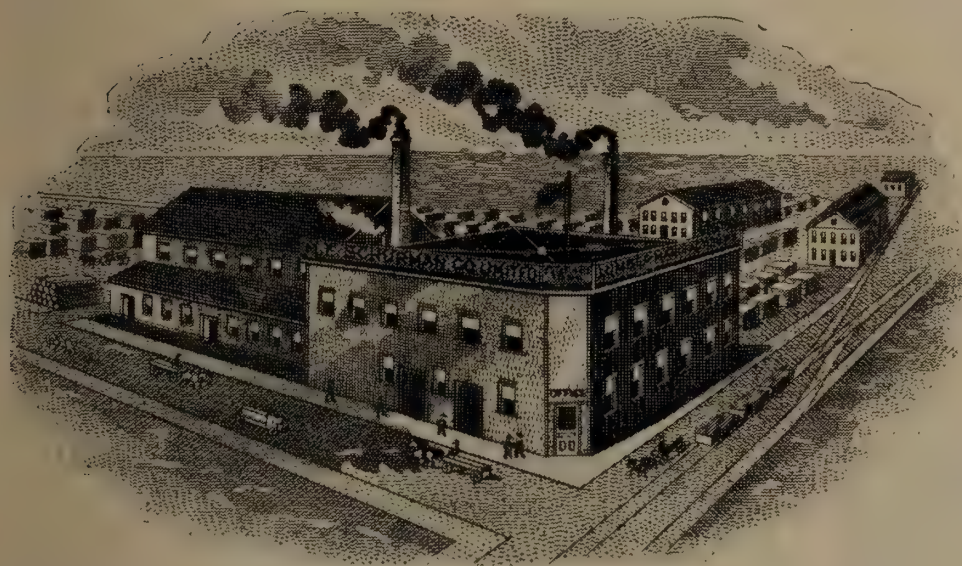
FOREST AND MILL IN PICTURE



Clearing away burned timber at Windy Lake on the C.P.R., one of the logging operations of W. C. Cochrane, of Sudbury, Ont.



Old growth cedar in Restigouche County, N.B. From four to eight per cent of the annual cut of the Crown Lands of the province is cedar



The busy establishment of the M. F. Schurman Co., Limited, Summerside, P. E. I. The Company has been in business for thirty years and its woodworking plant is one of the most up-to-date in the East.



Second-growth stand of spruce, fir and white birch in New Brunswick which will be of considerable value to the pulp industry in the future.



Attractive house designed and constructed by Longfield Bros., lumber retailers, of Mount Brydges, Ont., for a leading resident in that district



The busy sawmill and general store of the Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co. at Hoyle, Ont.

planting necessary in certain of the older settled parts of the country he did not think Canada could look to that source for its future timber supply.

In his paper Dr. Howe dealt comprehensively with the timber situation confronting the Dominion. He indicated policies which would be best calculated to conserve the supply of timber, and stressed the necessity for the creation of forest reserves while there is yet time.

R. L. Robinson of the British Forestry Commission, in commenting upon Dr. Howe's paper, felt that the outstanding point to stress was the lack of forest reserves in Eastern Canada. Forests of Eastern Canada, he said, had been depleted and fires had been universal. He thought that the two foremost aims of Canadian forestry proponents should be rehabilitation of degraded areas and prevention of degradation in areas still untouched.

E. J. Zavitz, Chief Forester for Ontario, stated that the problem of protecting forests in his Province from fires was so pressing that it would overshadow other forestry activities for years to come.

Speakers contributing to the debate during the sitting were: Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, of the Riordon Company; Prof. Troup, of Oxford; Ellwood Wilson, forester for the Laurentide Paper Company; P. Z. Caverhill; Sir James Calder; Mr. Prince, Chief Forester for New Brunswick; Mr. Naden, Deputy Minister of Lands for British Columbia; Mr. Trevor, of the India Forest Service; Mr. Forbes, of Ireland; Mr. Fraser Story, and the Chairman, Lord Lovat.

Regeneration of the forest was the subject of addresses at another session. A unique feature of South African procedure, said C. E. Leget, Chief Conservator of Forests for the Union, was that the ground was given complete treatment before planting, being cleared and plowed six months beforehand. Costs were accordingly high, he said, amounting to £5 to £10 an acre, but he claimed that this was offset by the very thick growth secured and early financial returns from thinning operations.

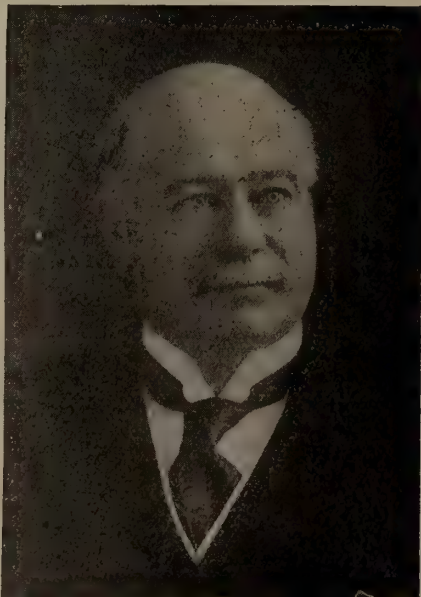
L. M. Ellis, Director of State Forests of New Zealand, spoke of plantation work in his country. Experiments, he said, had been made with 200 kinds of trees, and decision was finally made in favor of four conifers, all derived from the Pacific coast of North America, the most widely used of which is the Douglas fir. During 1922 more than 12 million trees were planted out throughout New Zealand.

Forestry Conference Delegates Visit Miramichi

The Miramichi N. B., district was recently favored with a visit from the delegates of the Empire Forestry Conference and undoubtedly it will be of a very great advantage to that section of Canada. These gentlemen, who toured Quebec and New Brunswick before the Conference in Ottawa began, came by automobile from Bathurst to the J. B. Snowball Company Depot Camp on the Bathurst Road.



J. W. Brankley, Chatham, N.B.



W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.

They extended greetings on behalf of the East

of the Miramichi and were given an opportunity of partaking of a genuine "woods dinner." After a satisfying meal prepared in cook Morrissy's best style, Mr. W. B. Snowball, who presided at the dinner, proposed the toast "The King" which was honored in the usual manner. There they were welcomed by a number of prominent lumbermen. Then came the health of the visiting members coupling with it the name of Lord Lovat who responded in a happy way. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Snowball. In replying, Mr. Snowball spoke briefly giving an account of his firm's con-

nection with the lumber business in that section during the past forty-six years.

After dinner, at which about one hundred were present, some time was spent in visiting the woods near the camp. The visitors were fortunate in having an opportunity to meet Dr. J. D. Tothill, Dr. F. C. Craighead and Mr. M. B. Dunn of the Federal Department of Entomology, who furnished much information regarding insect pests. Various lumbering methods were illustrated around the camp and two hours were spent profitably. The visitors had an opportunity of meeting Frank O'Connor, Camp Guardian, who for over sixty years had been connected with lumbering on the Tabucintac.

On the way from Bathurst to the Depot many paid a visit to the Red Pine Lookout Tower from which they viewed the surrounding country and were impressed with the splendid stands of hardwoods.

At the conclusion of the visit to the camp the party boarded motor cars which had been arranged for by Mr. J. W. Brankley, manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company, and the trip to Chatham was made by way of the Russell road and through Douglastown and Newcastle in order to give them some idea of the lumber industry on the Miramichi. The sight-seers arrived in Chatham at six o'clock where a number visited the J. B. Snowball Company's mill.

Coming in the Bathurst road the visitors made frequent stops to examine various interesting phases of the forests. Mr. H. P. Webb, forester of the J. B. Snowball Company, had placarded the route calling attention to the effect of insect pests and the different varieties of bark beetles following the budworm. Burns of various ages were also noted showing that the natural reforestation was very satisfactory.

On arriving in Chatham the members of the conference and a number of others were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brankley at a lawn tea. At the close Mayor Hickey welcomed the delegates and expressed the satisfaction of the citizens in having such a body of distinguished men present. Lord Lovat and Mr. Forbes voiced the thanks of the party to all who had contributed to the enjoyment of the best day of the itinerary.

The day's programme was concluded by a pleasant sail on the river on the "Alexandra" which returned to her wharf when the delegates boarded their train. An hour later the journey to St. John commenced.

The members of the conference who came from all parts of the Empire, were headed by Major General Lord Lovat and among them were Sir James Calder, Col. Courthope, M.P., and many other noted men connected with Forest Conservation. The party was accompanied by Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, A. T. Murchie, Superintendent of Scales, and G. H. Prince, Chief Forester. Hon. C. W. Robinson met the members and continued with them to St. John.

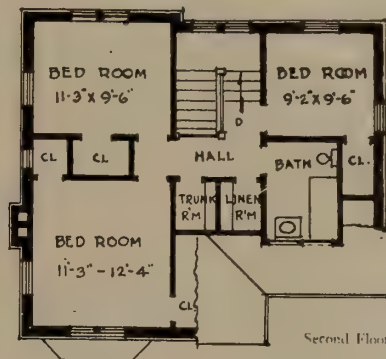
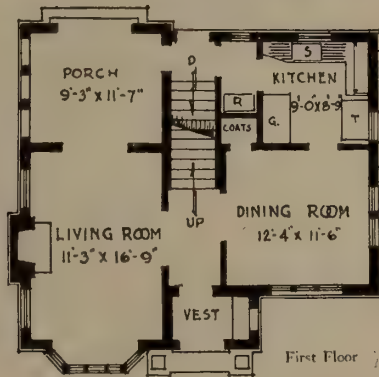
The Dominion Government was represented by E. H. Finlayson, Acting Director of Forestry, and the C. N. R. management had committed the comfort of the delegates to C. K. Howard, General Tourist Agent of the National lines.

Local arrangements for the visit and entertainment of the Conference members were in the hands of Messrs. W. B. and R. A. Snowball of the J. B. Snowball Company, and Mr. J. W. Brankley, General Manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company. Everything possible was done to make the visitors' stay in the Miramichi a pleasant one.

Sir Frederick is Ardent Conservationist

Sir Frederick E. R. Becker, one of the board of directors of the British syndicate who recently purchased the controlling interest of the Chicoutimi pulp mill located at Chicoutimi, in the Quebec Saguenay district, is a firm advocate of the protection of the Canadian forests. Sir Frederick, who arrived from England on August 1st at Quebec by the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Scotland," on business in connection with the Chicoutimi pulp mill, in an interview, gave out the following statement which should be seriously considered at this time when the preservation of the Canadian forests has become a living public question.

Sir Frederick said:—The world position of pulp and paper is very interesting. The United States of America are said to consume 2,500,000 tons of news and printing paper per annum. It is said to increase over a period at the rate of nearly 8% annually. If a nation's consumption of paper is the measure of its culture, it is said that our cousins in the United States certainly lead the world, consuming, as they do, 50 lbs. of newsprint and printing paper per capita per annum. The increase of production in Canada, great as it is, will soon be consumed at this rate. The United States are looking to Scandinavia, Finland, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Australia. Large supplies come from each of these countries and supplies are even drawn from England. This increase is not confined to the United States but statistics are natural and reliable there.



A Picturesque Two Storey Home

The prospective home builder who likes a picturesque, low set, two storey house will go far before he will find one better suited to his taste than the one herewith reproduced. It is characteristic perhaps of the English countryside but its quality is such that it would make an attractive picture in any North American suburban or semi-rural section. The house may be built for between \$11,000 and \$13,500 according to estimates of the Home Owners' Service Institute.

Jefferson M. Hamilton of Minneapolis, Minn., designed the house and the plans call for a construction of deep red, face brick contrasted with a roof of bright red cedar shingles. The darkest shades form the diaper pattern of the walls and outline the entrance arch. Pleasing exterior features of the house are its bay window, dormer chimney and graceful roof lines.

As the large glazed porch at the rear of the living room on the ground floor has virtually the appearance and uses of a room, this may really be called a seven room house, so arranged on both floors as to give a wide, spacious effect. The porch may be used to extend the limits of the living room. As it connects directly with the kitchen it makes a pleasant breakfast or dinner room in the winter months.

As the floor plans will show, one goes through the entrance into a vestibule, with the living room on the left and the dining room on the right off each. There is a tiled bath. The house has been so planned as to conserve all possible space and still preserve pleasing interior lines. The house has a cubic contents of approximately 22,000 feet. The ceiling height is eight feet for both stories. Complete plans and specifications may be obtained from the Home Owners' Service Institute, 37 West 39th Street, New York. The house would look well on a corner lot or an inside lot with frontage of fifty feet or more.

The outline of specifications follows:

Masonry—All footings, walls, chimneys and all other masonry not otherwise shown shall be of solid brick. Excavate for the building as shown and one foot outside all foundation walls for all piers, footings, areas, etc. All footings and exterior walls below grade shall be of the hardest burned

brick. All exterior walls burned brick. All exterior brick work above grade shall be laid with face brick, from which those selected for color, markings, or other characteristics desired shall be faced out and the remainder used for backing-up and for all other brick work.

Carpenter Work—All timber shown or required shall be first quality spruce or white pine as indicated; well seasoned, sound and straight grained and free from all defects which would impair the strength. Under floor and roof boardings shall be good quality seven-eighth inch spruce or hemlock boards, mill planed, six to eight inches wide.

Exterior woodwork shall be of first quality cypress. All interior finish throughout the house, except the kitchen, pantry, entry, rear hall and attic rooms, shall be whitewood to paint.

Lathing and Plastering—Walls and ceilings above basement to be plastered two coats. Use metal lath on the ceilings of the living room, dining-room, entry hall and around and under the stairs and stairwell where exposed to view from the main floor. Use a twelve-inch strip bent into the corners of the living room, dining-room and entry hall (to prevent corner cracks).

Sheet Metal Work—Copper or zinc leaders, gutters, down spouts and flashings are recommended.

Painting—all interior finish, except as otherwise specified, shall have three coats and oil paint, colored as directed. Ontario white pine in service portion shall have one coat of shellac and two of varnish.

Electric Work—Wire for lights, base plugs and switches and all openings as per plans. Equipment to meet approval of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, subject to the local board of inspection.

Plumbing—The plumbing contractor shall install a complete plumbing system in the house, including all pipe, fittings, fixtures, and accessories, the water supply from outside and the drainage system as specified.

Heating—A warm-air furnace or steam heating system specified, at option of owner.

Kiln Drying of Lumber in Light of Correct Dry-Kiln Engineering Principles

By Kenneth Redman¹

Originally lumber was dried in a building similar to a smoke house and the European expression of "cured" lumber probably comes down to us due to the similarity in treating hams and wood alike. But the smoke house or hot box process was a slow tedious process. With the coming of the present commercial age, following the Civil War, an attempt was made to speed drying by blowing heated air rapidly across the lumber.

This first attempt at speed was successful only when the drying temperatures were modified. When high temperatures, dry air and a fan were used simultaneously, the result was ruinous, and although some still hold to old fan kilns, usually of the common sense type, the majority of users have discontinued their operation. The old fan kilns still in operation use moderate temperatures only.

The reaction from the fan kiln was to the ventilated type wherein there is a definite, though sluggish inflow of air through a system of ducts, around the lumber and then out a system of exhaust flues. This type, together with the condenser type, a slight modification, came in to vogue along the 90's, and by 1900 was firmly approved. This kiln was successful in drying air-dried lumber and has been uniformly adopted, because it combines the features of circulation and heat in moderation.

The vast quantity production demanded during the World War would not permit of preliminary air seasoning and make it necessary to kiln dry green lumber. The Forest Products Laboratory was ready before hand with its knowledge of the importance of the relative humidity of the air. Therefore, today, the modern kiln emphasizes the importance of three main factors: one, heat; two, humidity; three, circulation.

Basic Principles of Drying

A full, detailed discussion of the principles underlying proper lumber drying is not attempted here as they may be stated in a few sentences. "Do not dry the surface faster than the moisture can transfuse from the center through to the surface." All drying formulas hinge on this fact.

Case hardening, which is nothing more or less than excessively fast surface drying, shrivels the pores of the wood and thereby decreases the rate of flow of moisture through to the surface. Case hardening should be relieved, especially in hardwoods, as soon as possible. The end result of all lumber drying is to get the moisture out uniformly without setting up any stresses in so doing.

In order to accomplish this, the drying power of the air must be known. This is expressed commonly as the moisture deficit or "pick up" of the air and refers to its ability to absorb more moisture. This drying power is determined by obtaining the relative humidity of the air. Relative humidity is simply the ratio of water vapor actually in the air to the maximum amount of vapor it can possibly retain at a given temperature.

The temperature of a kiln should be controlled by an automatic control on the steam line feeding the heating pipes. It is necessary only that there is sufficient radiation to get any desired kiln temperature.

The relative humidity is likewise controlled automatically by the steam spray line. Both temperature and humidity must be uniformly distributed throughout the kiln by the correctly designed and controlled circulation system.

Circulation is Heart

The circulation system of a kiln is the vital point to consider for upon it hinges kiln's ultimate performance. The circulating system carries air of predetermined temperatures and humidities to the surface of the lumber, and if it fails to deliver to all the lumber uniformly, the drying results correspond likewise. Not only must the air move in sufficient volume, but both surfaces of every board must be "wiped" with identical volumes of conditioned air. This leads to the obvious conclusion that the circulation must be in a horizontal plane and parallel with the stickers for all flat piled lumber.

Another point in considering circulation is the distance the air must travel across lumber without being reconditioned. A grain is 1/7000th of a pound and one cubic foot of air in picking up one grain of water cools approximately 7 deg. F. It is obvious that if a cubic foot of air is forced to pick up several grains that its drying power is much less towards the end of its journey than at the start. Commercially it is possible to reduce this air travel to 3½ feet in standard

size kilns and this feature alone is accountable for great saving in drying time. Furthermore, the high quality of lumber may be maintained as any given cubic foot of air is not overloaded with work to be done and therefore the relative humidity of the entering air may be maintained at a high point as long as the circulation is ample. Thus, the more often the air is turned over, the less work is required by any one given cubic foot of air and the drying becomes more uniform, but if the circulation is sluggish, so that any cubic foot of air must absorb several grains of moisture, its relative humidity must be low at the start in order that it can do any drying at all at the end of its travel.

The last feature to be considered is to eliminate all waste effort. By this I mean it is of no avail to move air around in the kiln indiscriminately—the air should wipe across the surfaces of the boards only—all other air movement is wasted. To insure this the air should enter the center of the lumber pile in an inverted "V" shaped flue and flow horizontally out to the sides of the pile and thence directly out of the kiln.

Summary of Kiln Design

Thus the modern kiln should be automatically controlled as to temperature and humidity.

The circulation should be independent of internal atmospheric changes, i. e., mechanically forced.

The air travel should be short—3½ feet is plenty. All air movement, except through the lumber pile, should be eliminated. Any mechanical means taken to secure the above conditions is bound to bring results beyond that heretofore obtained. And it is interesting to note that this is a combination of the good features of kiln design nearly 75 years old with the elimination of temperature conditions now known to be harmful to successful operation.

But the best of kiln design is of no avail unless drying conditions are applied to the lumber intelligently. It is wholly possible today to accurately determine the moisture content in the shell or center of the lumber; to determine if it is case hardened or not and to observe the tendency to check honeycomb, etc.

Given a correctly designed kiln, that is machine-like in its operation and in which all factors are under control, it is of prime importance to observe and test the lumber frequently and to tabulate and record the results obtained under varying conditions.

Only by so doing can one in time predict at all closely what conditions are best to use as lumber of course varies greatly in texture and density, but given a correctly designed kiln the operator who knows his job can secure far superior results than in a kiln not incorporating the foregoing features. It is analagous to a high grade musical instrument yielding beautiful harmonies when under the touch of a master, but in the hands of a novice only discords result.

To emphasize still further let me repeat the remarks of Mr. Casseleer, of the Steinway Piano Co., before the Forest Products Section of the A. S. M. E. in discussing kilns. He prefaced his remark by stating his company operated almost all kinds of kilns and that he had come to agree with the sick man that "Most any doctor would do but get me a good-looking nurse." By all means get a good nurse but don't make him or her play with a "sick kiln. Properly K. D. stock can cure many a "sick" company.

There seems to be an ambition on the part of many to learn the "tricks of the trade" rather than the trade itself.

The many friends of W. E. Bigwood, of Toronto, president of Graves, Bigwood & Co., who was taken rather seriously ill at his summer home Byng Inlet, Ont., recently, will be pleased to learn that he is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Be A Salesman and Not A Clerk

Don't be a clerk and sell lumber to two-legged forms that drop in to buy.

Be a SALESMAN, and sell building IDEAS to thinking individuals.

Learn something about the building business every day, so that you can advise and assist your customers.

Keep away from the matter of price, if possible, until you have sold the idea.

Come down to the office every morning with the resolution in your heart that you will do some real selling before the day is over.

Be a better salesman every night than you were the night before.

And in a year you won't know your selling self.—Gulf Coast Lumberman.

Dealers Will Hold Better-Yard Competition

Southwestern Ontario Yardmen Have Interesting Session at West Lorne and Discuss Several Matters—Visit Paid to Busy Hardwood Flooring Plant

One of the most successful and enjoyable gatherings of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was held recently at West Lorne, Elgin County, when over thirty members were present and, on the invitation of the Seaman, Kent Co. visited their busy factory in that progressive village. At 2 o'clock the guests were shown through all departments of the industry which is running at capacity and is known as the "oak flooring plant" of the firm. Every operation was followed with the greatest interest and a short address was delivered by E. H. Stanners, sales manager, on what the company has been doing to assist the dealer by a wide and diversified advertising campaign. Mr. Frank Kent, president of the company, Mr. T. A. Bissell, secretary-treasurer, and other officials were on hand to extend greetings. After a tour of the factory, which is the second largest in the chain of plants of the company, turns out 166,274 lineal feet of flooring daily and is equipped with three machines of the latest type, favorable remarks were made upon the well-lighted and economically arranged features of the buildings.

The retailers later adjourned to the village town hall where a business session of over an hour was held. A number of interesting matters in regard to the business outlook, trade ethics, shipping and sales conditions, etc., were discussed, and a profitable debate took place. George N. Kernohan, of London, president of the S.W.O.R.-L.D.A., presided and B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, secretary, outlined the proposed contest in the matter of clean and well-kept yards and better and more efficient fire protection. This matter has been under review for some time and the preliminaries have been well arranged.

Fire Protection and Better Yard Contest

Mr. Clarke outlined the following conditions as the basis of the competition, and the same was adopted. They are:

Having a clean tidy lumber yard and planing mill will go a long way toward fire protection, and for this reason we have coupled the two together.

Anyone who has been over the different lumber yards in this district knows that there is room for a lot of improvement, and the idea of this contest is to stimulate interest in cleaner planing mills and lumber yards and to lessen the fire hazard.

One lumber yard and planing mill in a small town has been successful in reducing the insurance rate from 3-1/2 to \$1.87 while we know of others that companies are very shy about taking the risk at all.

A very little time spent each day will keep a plant in the pink of condition, it will not only save itself many times over in the lumber that you keep straight but it gives the men a pride in their work.

Nothing will sell lumber better than a well-kept yard, and from all angles this contest should appeal to all good business men and will create a little friendly rivalry which will do us all good.

Judging will be done on points and a certificate will be issued to each member each year as follows:—

Condition of planing mill (if any)

- " " yard
- " " piles
- " " alleys
- " " stables and horses
- " " trucks (if any)

Condition of planing mill:

Are floors kept clean of shavings, water barrels filled, if used, pails in their place, fire hose in good condition.

Condition of yard:

Are pile bottoms kept up, general appearance.

Condition of piles:

Are piles kept straight, covered where necessary, no lumber thrown around?

Condition of alleys:

Are weeds kept out, no rubbish around.

Condition of stables and horses:

Are stables clean, horses well cared for, harness cleaned?

Condition of trucks:

Do these look well cared for?

It was felt that it was rather late this year to inaugurate the competition but now that the provisions of the contest are known, every dealer in the district should get to work and do what he can to win the award in 1924.

With respect to whom should make the awards, several suggestions were proffered and it was finally decided that Secretary Clarke should get in touch with the Board of Underwriters and see if their inspectors, which make rounds of the yards at stated periods during the year, would consent to act as referees in the contest. A certain number of points would be allowed for the best-kept yard and also for effective fire protection. It is likely that final judgment will be



Hugh McKillop, M. P., West Lorne, Ont., who presided at the evening dinner tendered the visitors

rendered after two or three visits. Everyone present was of the opinion that such a contest would prove beneficial and tend to create a healthy rivalry among the yardmen.

In the matter of neatness, appearance, safety, reduction of insurance rates, etc., further details in reference to the same will be taken up at the next meeting of the Southwestern Ontario Association which will likely be held in Glencoe in September at a date to be fixed upon.

Social Evening Spent on Lawn

After the business proceedings the members had the pleasure of witnessing a County League Baseball match between Dutton and West Lorne in which the latter won with conspicuous ease. There was some good ball playing, however, and brilliant stunts were pulled off on the part of not a few members of the contending nines.

An open-air banquet was tendered the visitors by the Seaman, Kent Co., and a most enjoyable time was spent. The setting of the supper and social festivities was on the grounds of Wm. Merritt. The long rows of tables were artistically decorated with flowers and plants while the electric effects were very attractive. Numerous Chinese lanterns were strewn throughout the grounds while flags and streamers added to the gayety of the scene, the many good things being provided by the ladies of the Women's Institute of West Elgin. Among the delicacies may be mentioned: Fresh Lake Erie ciscoe, West Lorne green peas, (the compliments of the West Lorne Canning Co.) roast young pork, raspberry pie, cabbage salad, ice cream, etc.

After the wants of the inner man had been well taken care of, several selections were sung by the West Lorne Male Quartette. Hugh C. McKillop, M. P., of West Lorne, who is widely known in lumbering circles, made a popular and efficient chairman. He welcomed the members of the Southwestern Ontario Lumber Dealers' Association and spoke of the importance of the industry to the vil-

lage, how it had operated steadily with an ever-increasing output and was an important factor in the progress of West Lorne. Mr. McKillop paid a personal tribute to Mr. Kent for his fair-mindedness, integrity and go-ahead spirit and said the relations between the Seaman, Kent Co. and the municipal authorities had always been of a most pleasant character.

Among those who delivered addresses were: Robert Irwin, superintendent of the West Lorne plant; T. E. MacKenzie, salesman of Seaman, Kent Co.; G. T. Bissell, secretary-treasurer of the company; E. H. Stanners, sales manager; Arthur Petherick, councillor of West Lorne; Wm. Oldfield, Editor Lashbrook, of the "Elgin Sun"; M. McKillop and J. B. Ferguson, representing the West Lorne Board of Trade; Horace Boulton, of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; G. B. VanBlaricom, of Toronto, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, secretary Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; George H. Belton, of London; John A. McKillop, West Lorne; and Mrs. Ferguson, president of the Women's Institute of West Elgin and others. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the ladies.

It was moved by Mr. Kernohan, of London, and seconded by Mr. R. H. Smith, of London, that a cordial vote of thanks be tendered the Seaman, Kent Co., for their hospitality and the splendid entertainment that had been provided during the afternoon and evening.

This was carried amid hearty applause and was suitably acknowledged by Frank Kent, president of the company, who spoke of the pleasure it afforded his firm to welcome such a large and representative gathering, and he trusted that their visit to the plant had been profitable and instructive. He also paid a tribute to West Lorne and the harmonious relations that had existed between the citizens, the council and the company since the location of the flooring plant there some three years ago.

How Ottawa Plant Prevents Accidents

The important matter of preventing accidents in the mill is taken very seriously at the plant of James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, and their efforts in this direction are commendable. Those in the trade who are in a similar position as the Ottawa firm will read the following description of the care they give this matter.

"We have here in Ottawa a very extensive plant and it takes constant vigilance and supervision to keep everything running smoothly all the time and keep all machines properly guarded, and at the same time not interfere with the production of the factory.

It has been very difficult to get workmen to see or realize that the safety appliances on the machines are put there for their own protection and at some cost to their employer. We insist very strongly that the foreman of each department sees to it that the guards and safety devices are in working order and in their respective positions at all times, and in case of one of these guards or safety devices being out of order they must report to the superintendent, who has this matter under his supervision. We also see to it that machines are kept in good repair and that belt covers, gears, etc., are guarded in the best possible way. In this way we have contributed to the increased safety of our mill hands.

In spite of all this however, accidents will happen, because it is impossible to safeguard a workman against his own errors, mistaken methods, and in many instances—carelessness.

An instance of a workman's error came under my notice the latter part of last year. A bench hand had some boards which were required to be cut to certain lengths. He took this material to what is commonly called a combination machine. This machine has two arbors, which means that a rip-saw, also a cross-cut saw is in position ready for use at any time they are required. The workman proceeded to square one end in the usual manner by using the cut-off rest. Then, instead of adjusting the stop on said rest, he set the rip-saw guide the necessary distance from the cut-off saw and started to cut the other end by sliding the previously cut end against the guide mentioned. He cut the first one all right, but the second one was kicked back so violently against his mid-section as to put him out of commission for several weeks.

Foolhardiness, carelessness and lack of concentration on the work in hand are some of the causes of accidents to the more experienced workmen. Carelessness or fumbling in picking up stock from behind the saw causes many accidents. Short feeding produces like results. In both cases stock is thrown back by coming in contact with the back or top of saw and the operator is very often in position to act as an unwilling backstop. Severe injury from this cause is very common and fatal accidents are not unknown. The careless disposition of fingers while operating circular saws and buzz planers is responsible for most of the mishaps on these machines.

While it is right and proper that the unfortunate victims of such accidents be given the benefit of the doubt, still it is to be feared in many cases that honest confession would reveal the fact that at

the moment the accident occurred their thoughts were on something far removed from where they were most needed.

We also have a very efficient first aid station. In case of accident the workmen is given first aid and is immediately taken to his own doctor or to one near by. We have one of our motor cars in readiness at all times in case of serious accidents.

We have been very fortunate of late years in not having a single dangerous accident. We think our very careful attention to machine guards and a hearty co-operation with the Workmen's Compensation Inspectors have helped us to keep accidents down to a minimum.

We also wish to express our appreciation of these inspectors. We have always found them to be very agreeable and instructive agents. With the assistance of their practical instructions and suggestions we have eliminated most of our accidents and we are of the opinion that most manufacturers are willing to comply with their requests. We would therefore urge these inspectors to continue to give us the benefit of their common sense ideas without asking for something which is superfluous or unreasonable."

Buyers Door Co. Hold Jolly Picnic

The employees of the Buyer's Door & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Toronto, held a picnic at Woodbridge on July 21, when a most enjoyable time was experienced by the employees, their families and friends. The weatherman was on his best behaviour, and thanks to the splendid work of the committee and their assistants everything was a complete success.

On arrival at the grounds a baseball match was held between the single and married men, which was won by the single men, but only after a close contest in which an extra innings was necessary to decide the issue. At one o'clock a delightful dinner was served at which 130 sat down. Afterwards the sports took place, there being races for all, from the "tiny tots" to the married people. These



J. S. Bond, Toronto,
Who distributed the prizes to the winners

contests were so keenly contested that there were dead heats in some events. The ladies' balloon race and nail driving contest, sack race and three-legged race caused much spirited competition.

The tug-of-war between teams from the upstairs shop and the lower mill, was won by the upstairs shop. After the races a soccer football combat between the married and single men took place, the losers to stand the victors a melon feed. The single men ate the melons, but the score was only 1-0, so the single chaps had to work hard for their victory.

During the afternoon the president, Mr. A. A. Wright, Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright were interested spectators of the sports; in fact Miss Wright took part in the young ladies' race. The prizes were distributed after every race by the vice-president, Mr. J. S. Bond, who, with Mrs. Bond and friends, enjoyed the events of the afternoon and the excellent supper provided.

At 5.30 tea was served at which 175 sat down to another splendid meal and to which all did ample justice. A vote of thanks was moved to the committee for the splendid and untiring manner in which they discharged their arduous duties, as the success of this initial picnic was due to their good work in organization and preparation. They received three well merited cheers and a tiger. So successful was the picnic that expressions on all sides were heard that it should be an annual event.

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No. 16

Factors in Building up Export Trade

Trade commissioners and consuls have emphasized reliability as one of the most essential points in building up an export trade. Foreign buyers insist not only on getting goods suitable for their customers but also demand that repeat orders shall be filled without variation. They will give business to those firms who will respect both the letter and the spirit of contracts.

If pine is ordered, they do not want something else, and they require the goods to be manufactured for the requirements of the particular market. Many permanent buyers have been lost because exporters tried to substitute one class of goods for those ordered. In this connection a delegate to the Imperial Forestry Conference relates an incident which bears its own moral. He is interested in the lumber trade and, prior to the war placed a contract with a British firm. That contract was partly filled when the war put an end to the shipments to the colony in which he resides. He, therefore, contracted with a firm of another country—not Canada. The goods sent were quite different to those ordered, were, in fact, unsuitable and resulted in a considerable loss to the buyer.

When the war was over the British firm, who had obtained the original contract, not only shipped the balance of the goods but charged for them at the pre-war price, notwithstanding that values had advanced to an appreciable extent. The result is that the exporting house has made a permanent customer and the other concern has not obtained a cent's worth of business beyond that which it failed to fill satisfactorily.

Incidentally, the representative to the Imperial Forestry Conference referred to stated that he tried to introduce Canadian spruce but his customers preferred pine and were prepared to pay the higher price. It was, he said, almost impossible to change customers' opinions—prejudices if you like—they were accustomed to use certain woods and almost invariably refused to purchase other kinds.

Larger Expenditure for Fire Protection

The forest policy of the Quebec Government has lately been the subject of caustic criticism, the chief allegations being that the Government is niggardly in the expenditure on fire prevention, the main burden of which is placed on the shoulders of the limit holders; that violations of the law are not adequately punished and that the colonization policy is not calculated to preserve the forests.

At the banquet given to the delegates of the Imperial Forestry Conference at Quebec, Hon. Mr. Taschereau, the Premier, made a vigorous defence of the Government policy. He recalled the meas-

ures passed to group settlers and keep them away from the lumber limits; the establishment of a forestry school; the taking of a forest inventory, in order to control the cut so that only the annual growth will be removed from the limit, thus making it perpetual; and the facility of the driving of logs. He added: "We cannot and will not sacrifice colonization to timber operations. Both should progress hand-in-hand. Limit holders and settlers are not and must not be enemies. There is room enough in Quebec for these two great assets, and our aim is to establish between them an entente cordiale that is possible and practicable. Such an entente is the interest of both."

While giving credit to the Government for their policy, it is clear that in regard to fire prevention, a great deal remains to be done. The fact, that year after year enormous destruction goes on, is evidence that the measures taken are not adequate and that the situation will have to be faced. Mr. Taschereau stated that the personnel of the forestry service has been more than doubled in three years and that in 1922 the Government spent \$318,000 in fighting fires. The limit holders are also spending large sums, through the forest protective associations, and in 1922 the members of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association were assessed \$89,819.

Where is the additional money required to come from? In 1922 the income of the Lands and Forests Department was over \$4,000,000 (it was a little less in the fiscal year of 1923). Having regard to this large sum, mainly raised from the limit holders for value received, the Government might surely devote an increased grant to the fire prevention side of the work of the Department. It is no use expending money on artificial reforestation if the trees are to be later destroyed by fire. The members of the Provincial Government have expressed appreciation of the menace of these fires—will the Government translate this appreciation into a larger expenditure in saving the forests? It may not be possible to eliminate fires but it is possible to take greater precautions. While the future may not be as black as some critics suggest, it is serious enough to call for greater preventative measures.

Central Committee on Lumber Standards

Last January at the annual gathering of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association at Windsor, the activities of the Central Committee on Lumber Standards in the United States were discussed briefly. It was decided at the convention that the Association would follow the progress of the Central Committee. Since that date much investigation work has been done by the Committee which should be of interest to retail lumber merchants, architects and builders.

Without attempting to cover the whole field of progress that has been made to date by the Central Committee on Lumber Standards and the co-operating Consulting Committee on Lumber Standards, it is important to note that standard widths and thicknesses for yard lumber tentatively have already been determined. This action is described as a distinct step in progress towards the establishing of sound and simplified national standards for the manufacture and sale of lumber. Another subject in which the building public is vitally interested is that of odd and short lengths of lumber. This important question is now under consideration by the Practical Size investigating Committee—a subsidiary of the Consulting Committee.

In explanation of the meaning of odd and short lengths of lumber it should be said that standard sizes of lumber, following long established custom, are in even feet lengths, beginning with eight feet and running up as high as sixteen. Odd lengths are, of course, the intermediate lengths of 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 feet. A varying amount of material is wasted in conforming to even lengths as, owing to defects and the taper of the log, odd lengths often result in sawing but have to be cut to meet standard size requirements. As for short lengths, it is plain for similar reasons that if the manufacturer makes no boards under eight feet in length much of the material is also wasted. In addition to the manufacturing wastes in both odd and short lengths it is notorious that there are huge carpentering wastes in cutting standard boards to meet building requirements where short lengths would be much more economical. It has been calculated roughly that the waste of good lumber material because of the custom of not using odd and short lengths, is as much as ten or fifteen per cent. of the lumber content of the log. In these days of dwindling forest supplies such an item is well worth saving both from the consumers economy point of view and the general conservation of forest resources.

According to the architects of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association the use of odd and short lengths of lumber of all kinds is a conservation measure in which all those who have at heart the best interests of timber conservation—lumber manufacturers, dealers and consumers—are concerned. Lumber manufacturers are practically interested in the inclusion of more odd and short lengths of lumber in shipments because this permits of more economical log utilization. It is apparent also that a larger proportion of odd and

short lengths may suit the convenience, as well as the purse, of many consumers of lumber.

However, some wholesalers, retailers and consumers object to odd and short lengths. They urge that these lengths increase the cost of handling, necessitate larger storage space and more capital. Other reasons given for their opposition are that the inclusion of a large proportion of odd and short lengths in their stocks will increase overhead costs and result in a decreased turnover of stock. It seems, therefore, that the problem is not one primarily of manufacturing, but one of marketing.

If contractors, architects and consumers, generally, demand long and short lengths the dealers will naturally meet their requirements. It is, therefore, desirable to ascertain to what extent the builder can advantageously use odd and short lengths. The Practical Size Committee desires the co-operation of builders and dealers in determining to just what extent the public really does require odd and short lengths and the percentage of them that may be used in average construction as compared with the total amount used.

Survey of Lumber and Building Costs

Years ago, when the "high cost of living" was a bagatelle compared to what it is now, the late J. J. Hill said, that after all the problem was not the high cost of living, but the cost of living high. Studies of the building situation in the various parts of the country indicate strongly—according to a review by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association—that a substantial proportion of the increased cost of construction nowadays as compared with that of ten years ago, is due not so much to the high cost of materials and labor as to the cost of luxuries in both.

The New Jersey Lumbermen's Association, after a survey of comparative building costs in that state, points out that there really is no parallel between the cost of a dwelling house now and of the corresponding house ten years ago. "As a matter of fact," says that Association, "such comparison is not possible because an entirely different type of house is being constructed at the present time. You will find in the most unpretentious house that is being built today many or all of the following: sun parlor, window seats, open fireplace, plate rail and panels, kitchen cabinet, expensive electric and bath-room fixtures, combination ranges, beam ceilings, built-in bookcases, colonnades, breakfast nook, oak flooring, hardwood trim. All or many of these items were considered luxuries or fixtures even ten years ago, and were not considered a part of the construction cost; and yet today they are considered to be necessary and add very materially to the construction cost.

However, there has not been such a change in housing standards in the last four or five years as to make comparisons of costs impossible. The New Jersey Association points out that when the actual cost of lumber entering into the construction of a house is considered in relation to the total cost and there is further taken into consideration the marked reduction in lumber prices since the spring of 1920, there is no justification for the cancellation of postponement of home building projects. The Association found that the lumber for a house bill, which cost \$1,775 at Atlantic City in April 1920, cost in April of this year, \$1,325. Lumber for a typical small house bill in Newark, which amounted to \$1,201 in 1920, now amounts to \$877. Altogether the Association compared prices in 1920 and 1923 on 33 identical bills in as many different cities. The smallest showing in favor of 1923 was a reduction of 17 per cent. at Perth Amboy and the most favorable showing was 34 per cent. at Rutherford; the average was 27.4 per cent. The New Jersey Association puts the lumber cost of a frame house at less than 30 per cent of the whole.

In Wisconsin a lumber dealer at Fox Lake finds that a house there, which cost \$7,828 in 1920 can now be built for \$5,278—a complete home with seven rooms and bath, front and rear porches. The lumber cost of this house in 1920 was \$3,600, replaceable now for \$2,450. Comparative lumber bills for May 1920 and May 1923 were estimated by 39 lumber dealers in as many different Wisconsin cities and villages, with the reduction in favor of 1923 ranging from 10 per cent. to 33 per cent.

The Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, of Minneapolis, had ten different bills in as many different cities and towns in Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, figured for May 1920 and May 1923. The estimates for the latter year average 26.4 lower than for the former year.

The Cleveland Board of Lumber Dealers calculates that a small house of six rooms requires 17,820 feet of lumber. In March 1920, this amount of lumber cost \$2,023.48. In May 1923 (and it would be somewhat less today) it cost \$1,370—a decline of \$653.48, or about 32 per cent. The total cost of this house—22 x 26, full two stories, with slate roof, furnace and wash trays, etc.—was \$6,012 in 1920 and \$4,940.05 in 1923.

In fairness it should be pointed out that back in 1914 the lumber in this house would have cost only \$649, but it is not to be expected

that such a house will ever again be built in America at such a lumber cost. In the first place the general average of all building materials is about twice as high in price as it was nine years ago and labor about the same. No economists hold that the general price level of nine years ago will ever be regained—at least not in this generation. The general average of all commodities is now about 50 per cent. higher than in 1914, but with respect to lumber the situation is unique, for, while its price fluctuates from year to year according to varying conditions of supply and demand, its inevitable general trend is toward higher prices over a period of years.

This is chiefly due to the facts that the basic supply—the forests, are ever dwindling in the face of increasing population—and that the main lumber supplies are now many hundreds, even thousands, of miles distant from the centres of consumption. The increasing length of lumber hauls, as well as the increasing railway rates in recent years, have been such that the cost of transportation of lumber is now, sometimes, more than the entire delivered cost not many years ago.

The figures quoted above show that lumber is retailing, on the average, at around 25 to 35 per cent under the peak prices of 1920. While no one is competent to look into the future and say that lumber may not go lower, yet, in view of the increasing costs of lumber production and transportation, it is considered doubtful whether lumber will ever again in this country descend to the level of the spring of 1919, when the bill for the Cleveland small house amounted to \$1,087. Should it do so the saving would be about \$300 in a total cost of \$4,940 at present prices. This raises the question of whether a person desiring and being in a position to build now, cares to defer indefinitely the occupation and enjoyment of a home of his own for the sake of gambling on a possible saving of about 7 per cent. of the total cost of the house, and at the same time taking the risk that present prices are at the bottom of a new rise.

Lumbermen Want Present Dues Continued

A delegation of prominent Quebec timber limit holders waited on the Provincial Cabinet recently to urge the maintenance of the 1918 tariff as stumpage dues.

It was represented to the Cabinet that last year the enforcement of the 1920 tariff had been delayed for another year on the conditions that lumber camps would be operated in full swing, which had been done, with the result that there had been unusual activity recorded. The lumbermen had at the time taken a risk but had kept to their promise and even now camps were still scenes of great activity. The result was that after undertaking those risks the limits holders were now menaced once more of falling under the 1920 tariff of stumpage dues which was over 20 per cent. above the present one. Conditions had only slightly improved, it was pointed out, and the rise in wages contributed to a great extent in warranting the limit holders to ask for the continuance of the 1918 tariff.

Premier Taschereau and the other ministers present decided to study the matter and the limits holders will be given an answer later. The delegation included the following lumbermen:

Sir Henry Egan, Hon. George Bryson, Brigadier General White, Messrs. Gerard Power, Dan McLachlin, John Black, E. A. Dunlop, D. C. Champoux, R. F. Grant, Fraure G. E. Gillis, W. Grant, Jack Price, F. Hall, R. O. Sweezey, J. Hamilton, J. W. Smith, S. J. Fisher, John Power, H. Nesbitt, A. Seburn.

The Law of Supply and Demand

It seemed that when Rastus and Sam died they took different routes, so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus on the 'phone.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down thar?"

"Oh, boy! Dis here is some place," replied Rastus. "All we have to do is to wear a red suit wid horns, an' ebery now an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no more dan two hours out ob de twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you up yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to get up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' an gathah in de stahs; den we has to haul in de moon and hang out de sun. De we has ter roll de clouds aroun' all day long."

"But, Sam, how comes it yo' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell de truf, Rastus, we's kin' o' short of help up here."

The Latest Light Upon the Federal Sales Tax

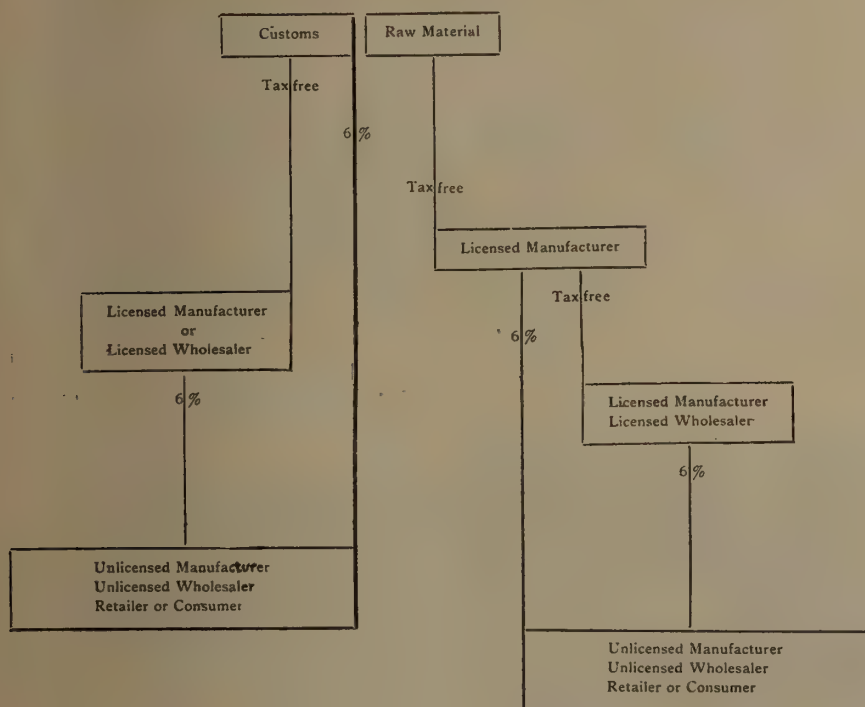
The Government have published the Act governing the Sales Tax, effective January 1, 1924. The regulations under which the tax will be collected will be shortly issued by the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Montreal Board of Trade has printed a concise summary of the principal provisions of the Act. The following are the definitions of those affected:

Licensed Manufacturer.—A manufacturer or producer who manufactures or produces goods to the value of \$10,000 or more during any fiscal year ending 31st March. It is necessary for every such manufacturer or producer to take out an annual license. The penalty for neglecting to do so is a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Licensed Wholesaler.—A wholesaler or jobber who sells not less than 50% of his total sales to a licensed manufacturer or producer to be used in, wrought into, or attached to, articles to be manufactured or produced for sale. A wholesaler or jobber may be granted a license on application to the Minister of Customs. Upon a wholesaler or jobber applying for a license it will be necessary for him to give security by bond of an incorporated guarantee company, whose bonds are acceptable to the Dominion Government, or by depositing Dominion of Canada bonds for an amount not less than twice the amount of the Sales Tax computed for a three months' period of total sales, such bond being security that the wholesaler or jobber shall keep adequate books or accounts and shall render true

Diagram Showing, Generally, the Operation of Sales Tax
Effective 1st, January, 1924



statements of sales to licensed manufacturers or producers and others.

Unlicensed Manufacturer.—One who does not manufacture or produce goods to the value of \$10,000 during any fiscal year.

Unlicensed Wholesaler.—One who does not sell 50% of his annual sales to a licensed manufacturer or who does not take out a license.

Sale Price.—The price before Sales Tax is added thereto.

The summary gives an outline of the application of the Tax:

A Sales Tax of 6% is imposed on the sale price of all goods produced or manufactured in Canada, including the amount of Excise Duties when the goods are sold in bond, payable at the time of sale, and on the duty paid value of all importations, payable at the time when taken out of warehouse. The Sales Tax shall not apply:

- On goods exported.
- On goods sold by one licensed manufacturer to another licensed manufacturer, or to a licensed wholesaler.
- On goods imported by a licensed manufacturer or by a licensed wholesaler.
- On goods, principally foodstuffs, which are exempted from

the Sales Tax now in force and on the following additional items:—Manuscript; Raw Furs; Wool, not further prepared than washed; Drain Tiles for agricultural purposes; Syrups; enumerated in Customs Tariff, Item No. 140.

When goods are sold by a licensed manufacturer or a licensed wholesaler to an unlicensed wholesaler or jobber, the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice of the goods sold, which invoice shall state separately the amount of the Sales Tax.

When goods are sold by an unlicensed wholesaler or jobber to a licensed manufacturer, the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice which shall state separately the amount of the Sales Tax.

Refunds.—A refund or deduction of the amount of the Sales Tax may, with the consent of the wholesaler, jobber or dealer, be granted to a licensed manufacturer or producer on goods purchased from a wholesaler, jobber or other dealer if such goods are to be used in, wrought into, or attached to articles manufactured or produced for sale by a licensed manufacturer and which are articles subject to the Tax.

A refund of the amount of the Sales Tax may be granted to a licensed manufacturer or a licensed wholesaler in respect of goods which he has on hand on the first day of January, 1924, if such goods have been, or are to be used in, wrought into, or attached to articles to be manufactured or produced for sale and which are articles subject to the Sales Tax, such deduction not to exceed the amount actually paid by the said manufacturer or wholesaler, no deduction to be allowed in respect of such goods not accounted for prior to the thirty-first day of March, 1924. Claims for such deduction must be presented to the Department of Customs and Excise with complete evidence on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1924, otherwise same shall be rejected.

When goods are imported free of duty there may be granted a refund not exceeding 25 per cent. of the Sales Tax on similar goods after having shown to the Minister of Customs that such Canadian goods are at a disadvantage in competition with goods imported free of duty.

Deductions.—A deduction from the Sales Tax may be granted in respect of goods sold at a fixed price by bona fide contract and sale made before the twelfth day of March, 1923, and still in force at time of delivery of goods, provided that such deduction shall not exceed the difference between the amount of the Sales Tax calculated at the rate in force on the eleventh day of May, 1923, of the amount of the Sales Tax paid or to be payable under the present Act. No such deduction shall be made in respect of goods delivered after the thirty-first day of March, 1924. Claims for such deductions must be presented to the Department of Customs and Excise with complete evidence before the thirtieth day of June, 1924, otherwise the same shall be rejected.

Was Crown Lands Pulpwood Exported?

The story from the Quebec correspondent, in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" about a pulpwood dealer in Quebec, who in the course of an interview, made the statement that pulpwood was cut from the Crown Lands by farmers from land adjacent to their properties, on Government permits, and shipped to the United States, etc., by Quebec brokers who had purchased the said wood from the farmers and shipped same to the United States, was the subject of considerable comment in Quebec official circles. On being interviewed by a representative of the "Quebec Chronicle," officials emphatically denied that permits were given to settlers to cut pulpwood from Crown Lands adjoining their lots. Notwithstanding this denial, the said permits exist and are in possession of the brokerage firm who gave out the information. It may be that the permits were forged or surreptitiously obtained, and should the government officials doubt the authenticity of the source of information, an investigation would soon settle the question.

Lumber cutting operations have been resumed at the old C. F. R. mill at Port Moody, B. C., after a shut down of over four years. The mill changed hands recently and is now known as the Port Moody Lumber Co. A large gang of men started work three months ago to get the mill in shape. A new smoke stack, 140 feet high, has been erected, also a new burner of the largest and latest type. A new boiler house and an engine room have also been built. The total cost of repairs and alterations was about \$150,000. The mill has a capacity of 150,000 board feet per day, and employs about 160 men.

Prominent Sherbrooke Lumberman Passes



The late B. C. Howard, Sherbrooke, Q.

Another prominent member of the lumber industry of Eastern Canada passed away recently in the person of B. C. Howard, head of the B. C. Howard Co., Limited, of Sherbrooke, P.Q. The late Mr. Howard was in his 58th year and was apparently in good health up to the time of his sudden demise which took place in his office. Mr. Howard was one of the leading lumbermen in Quebec. Besides being head of the lumber firm which bears his name, for many years established in Sherbrooke, he was vice-president of the English Lumber Co., which was formed about eight months ago at Lake Frontier, Que. Mr. Howard was a public spirited citizen and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of his city, serving nine years as alderman. His presence will be keenly missed by his friends and the people of Sherbrooke in general as he was a man who derived much satisfaction in working for the welfare of his fellow man. This phase of his active career was manifested in his position as president of the Sherbrooke Hospital, an institution in which he was keenly interested. He also donated to the Y.W.C.A. of that city its fine home and was always ready to offer his services whenever there was an opportunity to make life a little sweeter for the unfortunate or helpless. He leaves to mourn his departure his wife and one son, Charles B. Howard, who was associated with him in his lumber business.

Mr. Hawkins is Leaving for The Old Country

Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, who for the past 15 years has been secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, will conclude his services with that organization at the end of the present month and sail on September 1st from Montreal on an extended trip to the Old Country. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hawkins and they will spend several months abroad. Mr. Hawkins, who recently resigned from the secretaryship of the C.L.A., has not been in good health for some time and has been advised by his physicians that a long rest and period of quiet would do much to restore him.

R. L. Sargent, who has been transportation manager of the C.L.A. for the past two years, succeeds Mr. Hawkins as secretary of the Association, and enters upon his new duties on September 1st.

Splendid Course in Woodworking Industry

Of interest to the woodworking trade is the new vocational school that is being erected by the Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate Institute Board in connection with the new collegiate which will be ready by September 1. Among the departments in the new school will be one for cabinet making and woodworking. While it is not the intention to turn out mechanics, yet the course is expected to be a benefit to the industry in the Twin Cities, although some years will probably elapse before concrete results can be expected, the first stage, as in the case of other courses in the school, being largely experimental and a breaking of ground.

Vocational training among other things has for its object the enabling of young men to find their proper place in life and if the course in cabinet making and wood working will make it possible to reveal latent talent for this work, not only will the youths but also the industry generally benefit. While there is no intention or hope to develop full-fledged artisans or to replace the system of apprenticeship by industrial training, yet it is believed that the course will provide an incentive to young men and contribute to the development of future mechanics.

The collegiate board assisted by the vocational committee has received assistance from the furniture manufacturers of the community in framing the course and deciding upon the equipment that is to be installed. Among the furniture men who have been identified with the work to date are E. O. Weber, (of the E. O. Weber Furniture Co.), chairman of the board; J. H. Baetz, (of the Anthes-Baetz Furniture Co.), chairman of the vocational committee; and S. H. Maxwell, of (Malcolm and Hill), chairman of the wood-working

sub-committee. The department will be practical and it is the intention to provide a full course in the industry in the course of a few years. One feature that will be taken advantage of later is the chemical plant which can be used for the teaching of the chemistry of finishing. A dry kiln will also be provided as soon as the course has been put on a permanent basis.

As in the case of the other courses, the cabinet making and woodworking one will be divided into several divisions to meet the requirements of the Adolescent act of the province. One division will be for youths who are working and will attend part time-day classes. Another will be for young men who are at the vocational school all day and have not yet sought a means of earning a livelihood and still another will be a night course for adults which, it is expected, will be popular with many men in the factories as it will afford them an opportunity to secure a wider knowledge of the theoretical side of the trade and ultimately help them advance. It is the intention to lay considerable stress on this course.

The co-operation of the wood manufacturers of the two municipalities has been secured and their shops will likely be used in conjunction with the department.

Breezy Jottings of General Interest

James Pike, of the Keewatin Lumber Co., Kenora, Ont., was a recent caller upon the trade in Toronto.

A. E. Cates, of Terry-Nicholson-Cates Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, is spending his vacation at Hutton House, Muskoka Lakes.

G. A. Lammers, of St. Paul, Minn., vice-president of the Adams River Lumber Co., Chase, B. C., was the guest recently of J. T. Todd, Toronto, eastern manager of the company.

J. L. Macfarlane, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, who has been spending his holidays at his summer residence at Lake Chemong, Peterboro County, has returned home.

Notice has been issued to the effect that the partnership heretofore carried on between the late James G. Cane and George A. Anderson, of Toronto, wholesale lumber merchants, is being wound up.

Following an explosion which broke out recently on Colborne St., Brantford, Ont., considerable damage was done by fire to the east wing of the woodworking plant of Mickle, Dymont & Son. It is the intention of the firm to close their factory at Brantford and most of the machinery was stored preparatory to removal to Toronto. O. W. Rhynas, manager, estimates the company's loss at \$50,000 with \$40,000 insurance. The Mickle, Dymont plant at Brantford was shut down last month as the firm will carry on all their woodworking manufacturing activities in Toronto.

Live Secretary of Alert Association



G. H. Forster, Windsor, Ont.

G. H. Forster, of Windsor, Ontario, is now the secretary of the Border Cities Retail Lumbermen's Association which was formed some weeks ago and has been making splendid progress. Regular luncheon meetings are held every two weeks at the Prince Edward Hotel and are well attended and many matters of importance are discussed. Mr. Forster is secretary-treasurer of the Walter T. Piggott Lumber Co., and is enthusiastic in organization work. The lumber business in Windsor at the present time he says is exceptionally good. Building is going ahead at a rapid pace and all indications point to a steady demand for forest products during the remainder of the year. The Border Cities Association goes a long way towards clearing up any differences or difficulties among members of the trade and cements friendship and fraternity. At the regular fortnightly luncheons the attendance is most encouraging and the gatherings are always profitable and pleasant, marked frequently by spirited but good-natured discussion. J. C. Scofield is the chairman of the Association and, with two such live-wires in control as Messrs. Scofield and Forster, interest in the proceedings and in the Association itself, is not likely to lag.

Handling Material in the Most Economical Manner

Leading Toronto Lumberman Inaugurates New System of Transferring Green and Dry Material to and From Kiln—How Storage Yard is Laid Out

In every millwork plant the handling of material presents a real problem to the executives. Where considerable kiln drying is to be done, the cost of handling the lumber around the kilns becomes an important item and requires careful study if the most economical methods are to be employed. The method of piling the trucks in the kiln is very slow and costly and is not at all practical for firms who operate a battery of kilns. The system of loading kiln trucks in the yard is the logical method for keeping the kilns free from hold ups.

Every business will have a different problem in planning system of transferring the green and dry material to and from the kilns. Some firms require larger quantities of shorter lengths to serve their trade. Others are required to dry the longer lengths or both.

At the plant of T. H. Hancock, Limited, who operate a large planing mill and millwork plant, located on West Bloor St., Toronto, five new Sidman compartment kilns were recently completed. It is not the purpose of this reference to dwell upon the merits of this widely known make of kiln, but rather to give the reader some particulars regarding the transfer system for green and dry lumber employed at the Hancock plant in the operation of the kilns. Before the present addition of the five new kilns, T. H. Hancock, Limited, did their drying in five Sidman compartment kilns which were installed in part of the mill about seven years ago. These are still in good shape. However, the heat emanating from the kilns had so warped the floor of the room directly over the kilns that it was necessary to replace the wooden ceilings with a new type of monolithic cement slabs, thus giving an air space between the floor and ceiling of the two rooms. This work progressed together with the erection of the new kilns making a total of ten up-to-date dry kilns.

The new kilns are a separate unit built of pressed brick, and face the older kilns in the mill. They are also under the same loading shed and the ten batteries are fed from the one transfer track which runs between, with five kilns on either side.

The green storage yard is indicated at the left in the accompanying sketch. The squares represent the cement piers which are 18" by 18" at the ground tapering to 12" by 12" at the top and are 3'6" in height. On the cement piers in the yard are laid two tracks to accommodate three track cars which are loaded with green lumber. One of these tracks accommodates cars loaded with 14 foot lumber

only. A great deal of hardwood is not more than fourteen feet and with this in view special piling was arranged and kiln facilities. No. 7 kiln or the second in from the railroad spur shown in the sketch was constructed two feet narrower than the other four, the rest are 18' wide and all are 34' in length, inside measurement. This arrangement represents considerable economy in kiln space which would not be obtained if the shorter lengths were dried in a larger kiln.

The yard layout and kiln installation must of necessity, then, suit the requirements of the plant they are to serve. Careful plan-



Plant of T. H. Hancock, Limited, showing position of new kilns

ning is necessary so that every foot of yard space will be utilized to the greatest advantage.

The transfer car track is shown running through the centre of the green storage yard and between the kilns as previously explained and thence to the dry shed. When a quantity of, say, 14' lumber is required to be dried, six of the three track cars on the green storage tracks are rolled onto the six transfer cars without having to handle the material other than transferring the cars. It would not be practical to dry less than six cars as this number fills one kiln with



View of loading shed and track of dry kilns at plant of T. H. Hancock, Limited, Toronto. The new kilns are at the left.

enough space for the drying process to function properly. As mentioned previously 14' lumber would be dried in No. 7 kiln. The three track cars upon which the green material is loaded in the yard would be rolled from the transfer track into the kiln on three tracks identical in dimension to the green storage tracks. Both kiln and storage tracks are 1'4" higher than the transfer car track.

When the lumber has been dried it is again rolled into the transfer cars and either taken to the mill if needed immediately, or rolled onto the three track storage accommodation. It will be noted that from the time the green lumber is piled on the cars in the yard until it is unloaded in the dry shed or the mill, the old costly method of handling each piece has been eliminated.

The value of the investment in these kilns and transfer systems lies in the speeding-up of handling material in limited spaces. The loading and transfer systems also greatly lessen the cost of having the kilns idle when new cars are to be loaded. The five new kilns are now operating to capacity.

The new American hardwood flooring unit recently installed at the Hancock plant has also been in operation about six weeks. This new and up-to-date equipment is capable of turning out 150 feet of flooring a minute. Oak, maple and birch flooring are manufactured in $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thicknesses and is finding a splendid sale. The material going into this flooring is thoroughly dried in the new kilns and the finished flooring comes from the new machines perfectly matched and with an exceptionally clean surface.

T. H. Hancock, Limited, employ about two hundred hands and with their modern equipment are in a position to meet the most exacting demands for quality and rapid delivery of buyers of sash, doors, flooring and special millwork.

How Pulp and Paper Exports Increase

A report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association shows that exports of pulp and paper in June were valued at \$12,368,456. This is an increase of \$809,772 over the previous month, and is the second highest total for the year.

The values of the various items exported were as under:

Paper—	June, 1922	June, 1923
Newsprint	\$6,136,649	\$7,006,722
Book paper	7,564	53,150
Other papers and Manufacturers	613,311	799,812
	\$3,777,352	\$4,508,772
Pulp—	June, 1922	June, 1923
Sulphate	\$ 801,395	\$ 823,847
Sulphite bld.	920,652	1,167,411
Sulphite unbl.	1,086,909	1,239,910
Mechanical	968,396	1,277,604
	\$3,777,352	\$4,508,772

Exports of newsprint last month were greater than in June, 1922, by 127,464 cwt. Book paper showed a big increase, and total pulp exports were greater by 98,271 cwt.

The exports in June were distributed as follows:

	Paper	Pulp
U.S.A.	\$6,998,665	\$3,052,950
United Kingdom	210,703	999,034
All other	650,316	456,779
	\$7,859,684	\$4,508,772

The figures of the first three months of the current fiscal year show a considerable improvement over those for the corresponding three months in 1922. For April, May and June of this year the total pulp and paper exports were valued at \$33,324,612, as compared with a total of \$25,548,065 for the corresponding three months of 1922.

For the three months' periods the figures were as follows:

Paper—	3 Mos. 1922	3 Mos. 1923
Newsprint	\$15,869,712	\$20,321,885
Book paper	12,668	89,911
Other paper	1,346,876	1,904,626
	\$17,229,256	\$32,315,422
Pulp—	3 Mos. 1922	3 Mos. 1923
Sulphate	\$2,076,515	\$2,205,797
Sulphite bld.	2,562,802	3,486,552
Sulphite unbl.	2,134,053	2,998,681
Mechanical	1,545,439	2,318,160
	\$8,319,809	\$11,009,190

Canadian exports of pulpwood in these three months amounted to 385,511 cords, valued at \$3,524,447, compared with 200,675 cords, valued at \$2,031,786, in the corresponding three months of 1922.

Interesting News of Lumber Industry

The Edgumbe-Newham Co., Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., have recently installed a staining plant in connection with their manufacturing activities and are now turning out Edham Kreo-Kolored Shingles manufactured from British Columbia red cedar. The colors are tile red, bungalow brown, moss green and silver grey. J. T. Todd, 620 Federal Building Toronto, is the eastern manager of the firm.

J. Ormsby Oliver, manager of the Oliver Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, accompanied by his wife and son, John, left lately on an extended trip to California. Mr. Oliver, whose health has not been good for some time past, will remain in the South for many months in the hope of regaining his former vigor. During his absence the business will be looked after by W. Frank Oliver, vice-president of the company, who is widely known in lumber circles and is also a director of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The planing mill of the Digby Lumber Co. at Lindsay, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire recently together with the contents. A spark from the fire hole, used for heating glue, ignited a pile of shavings, and the flames swept through the frame structure with rapidity. A stiff breeze was blowing and the sparks and embers were carried across the river, seriously endangering the Horn woollen plant and a large boathouse. The loss of the Digby Lumber Co. is estimated at \$16,000.

A luncheon of Ontario members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held recently at the Lake Shore Country Club, Clarkson, when about fifteen were present and enjoyed a splendid supper. Afterwards an adjournment was made to the summer home of W. Frank Oliver, Canadian director on the board of the N.H.L.A., when various matters of importance were discussed, including trade prospects, enlarging the membership, the accession of associate members and other topics.



Panoramic view of the extensive activities of L. M. Poole & Co., lumber dealers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

United Kingdom Interpretation of Trade Terms

Acting Trade Commissioner Douglas S. Cole, of Bristol, Eng., writes that the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce has brought to the attention of its members are following definitions of trade terms drawn up by the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. In the past there has been considerable misunderstanding as between the Canadian exporters and British importers with respect to the exact interpretation of certain trade terms; therefore a representative definition is a distinct advantage. This information is of specific value to Canadian exporters, as it gives in detail the obligations of the seller and the buyer in every case as interpreted by the United Kingdom importer. For such Canadian firms as are buying Welsh anthracite at the present time the interpretation of C. & F. and C.I.F. for coal, coke and patent fuel will be of interest, while the general interpretation of these terms is given as well.

It may also be explained that the terms F.O.T. and F.O.R., meaning respective free on truck and free on rail, have the same significance in regard to the obligations involved.

F.O.B.

F.O.B. is understood to mean in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire that the goods are provided "free on board a vessel" and has no other significance.

In this case (A) the Seller must—

1. Meet all charges incurred in placing goods actually on board the vessel.
2. Provide the usual Bill of Lading.
3. Be responsible for all loss and/or damage until the goods have been placed on board the vessel.
4. Comply with the Sale of Goods Act, 1893 (Pt. iii, Sec. 32 (3) which reads as follows:—

"Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are sent by the seller to the buyer by route involving sea transit, under circumstances in which it is usual to insure, the Seller must give such notice to the Buyer, as may enable him to insure them during their sea transit, and, if the seller fails to do so, the goods shall be deemed to be at his risk during such sea transit."

(B) The Buyer must:—

1. Be responsible for all loss and/or damage which may occur from the time that the goods are placed on board the vessel.
2. Be entirely responsible for all loss in subsequent movement of the goods and/or charges.

F.O.T. and F.D.A.

F.O.T. is understood to mean "free on trucks," and F.O.R. is understood to mean "free on rail."

In this case (A) the Seller must—

1. Deliver the goods free on the truck.
2. Obtain from the Transport Agent a Waybill.

(B) The Buyer must:—

1. Take full responsibility for the goods from the moment they are placed on the trucks.
2. Pay all transportation charges.
3. Handle all subsequent movement of the goods.

F.A.S.

F.A.S. is understood to mean that the goods are delivered under the ship's tackle.

In this case (A) the Seller must:—

1. Pay all charges to place the goods alongside the ship and so that they can be handled by the ship's tackle.
2. Provide the customary Dock or Wharfingers' receipt.

(B) The Buyer must:—

1. Be responsible for all loss and/or damage incurred thereafter.
2. Handle all subsequent movement of the goods and be responsible for all charges.
3. Pay all demurrage and/or other charges which may be incurred after the conditions prescribed in (A) 1 above have been fulfilled.

C. and F. (Other Than Bulk Cargoes)

C. & F. is understood to mean that the goods are to be provided by the seller with all charges and freight paid but NOT insurance.

In this case (A) the Seller must:—

1. Pay all transportation to the agreed destination.
2. Be responsible for all loss and/or damage until delivery of goods into custody of shipowner.

3. Deliver to the buyer or his agent a clean bill of lading to the agreed destination.

(B) The Buyer must:—

1. Be responsible for all loss and/or damage after goods have been placed in the custody of the shipowner and for taking out all necessary insurance.
2. Take delivery and pay costs of discharge lighterage and landing at port of discharge in accordance with Bill of Lading clauses.
3. Pay all import duties, customs and wharfages, if any.

C.I.F.

C.I.F. is understood to mean that the goods are to be provided by the seller with all necessary charges, insurance and freight paid.

In this Case (A) the Seller must:—

1. Pay all transportation charges to the agreed destination.
2. Be responsible for all loss and/or damage until delivery of goods into custody of shipowner.
3. Take out and pay all necessary marine insurance.
4. Deliver to the buyer or his agent a clean Bill of Lading to the agreed destination and marine insurance policy or negotiable insurance certificate.

(B) The buyer must:—

1. Be responsible for loss and/or damage thereafter and must make all claims to which he is entitled under insurance.
2. Take delivery and pay costs of discharge, lighterage and landing at port of discharge in accordance with Bill of Lading clauses.
3. Pay all import duties, customs and wharfage charges, if any.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in Bulk

C. and F.

C. & F. sales bind the seller to supply the stipulated cargo free on board ship at loading port and to provide a contract of affreightment in accordance with the conditions of the contract of sale, or, if no such contract, on customary terms, the buyer arranging the insurance himself.

On the cargo being loaded the seller has to get Bills of Lading signed in the usual form as soon as practicable which he endorses in favour of and sends to the buyer with an invoice at the C. & F. price from which he deducts the freight, this being payable by buyer on delivery.

There is no obligation upon the seller to replace the cargo in the event of loss or damage.

(The above are the customary conditions implied in C. & F. sales. They are sometimes modified by special clauses in contract of sale).

C.I.F.

C.I.F. sales impose the same obligations on seller and buyer as under C. & F. clause for coal, coke and patent fuel in bulk, but in addition the seller has to provide and forward as soon as obtainable after shipment a policy or negotiable certificate of insurance against the usual marine risks for the net balance due as per invoice, plus an agreed upon percentage for assumed profit in favor of buyer, or failing agreement 10 per cent.

(The above are the customary conditions implied in C.I.F. Sales. They are sometimes modified by special clauses in Contract of Sale).

Note.—The foregoing definitions are those generally accepted at the present time but the obligations involved by the Trade Terms referred to are, of course, subject to variation from time to time in the conditions of individual contracts.

Pulp and Paper School Ready

Plans for the operation of a pulp and paper school which were made at the last Quebec Legislature session are now materializing.

The new school will be annexed to the technical school in Three Rivers. While employed at the large mills located in that city employees will have the opportunity of following theoretical and practical courses at the new school. The Forest Rangers' school will be opened the first week of September at Berthierville.

When you can see a way to make waste yield a good profit, then you have found the real answer to waste conservation. And this holds true whether it is tree tops and stumps in the woods or lumber trimmings in the factory.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

White Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$110.00	\$115.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	140.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155.00	165.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	150.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	195.00	210.00
1 x 7 & up No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	87.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	115.00	120.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	60.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60.00	63.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	61.00	62.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58.00	60.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	58.00	62.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	59.00	63.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62.00	65.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	67.00	71.00
1 in. Mill Run Shrots	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	23.00	29.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	15.00	16.00

Red Pine (Rough)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	40.00	42.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	47.00	49.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	41.00	42.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	44.00	45.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	49.00	50.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	50.00	51.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	75.00	76.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	80.00	82.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	40.00	41.00
2 x 6	41.00	42.00
2 x 8	44.00	45.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
1 x 4 and wider	37.00	39.00

Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 & wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 & wider	33.00	34.00

(Spruce Rough and Dressed)

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
1 x 4, and 5	40.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	45.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	49.00
1 x 12	50.00	51.00
2 x 4	39.00	41.00
2 x 6	40.00	42.00
2 x 8	43.00	45.00
2 x 10	47.00	50.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	33.00	34.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 to 16 ft.	\$32.00	\$34.00
1 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	36.00	38.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11, 8 to 16 ft.	37.00	38.00
1 x 8, 9 to 16 ft.	38.00	41.00
1 x 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	40.00	42.00
2 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	36.00	38.00
2 x 4, 8, 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	39.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12, 18 ft.	45.00	46.00
2 x 4 to 12, 20 ft.	46.00	47.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	26.00	28.00
2 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	30.00	32.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)		
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 75.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	72.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	56.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	59.00	
1 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, Rough	\$82.50	86.50

1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 4 to 12, No. 2 & Better, clear, fir rough	\$86.50	90.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	82.50	86.50
3 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough		91.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. fir casing		79.00
1 x 8 and 10 in. fir base		84.00
1/2 x 6, 8 to 18 ft. No. 1 and 2 clear cedar bevel lining		50.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Step-ping		94.25
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Step-ping		84.25
1 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir dressed 4 sides		77.25
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir D4S		81.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M.		
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M.		
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in. per M.		

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	\$11.00	\$12.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00	10.50
No. 3 White Pine	9.00	
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.50	5.00
Merch. Spruce Lath, (Ontario)	6.50	6.75

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	120.00	70.00	45.00
2 1/2 and 3"	125.00	75.00	50.00
4"	130.00	80.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	90.00	60.00	35.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	100.00	65.00	40.00
2"	110.00	75.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$110.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 20.00
5/4	115.00	70.00	47.00	22.00
6/4	115.00	70.00	47.00	22.00
8/4	120.00	75.00	55.00	27.00
12/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	30.00
16/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	30.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 35.00
5/4 and 6/4	95.00	60.00	40.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	45.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	\$133.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 39.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2"	150.00	100.00	41.00
2"	155.00	110.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	100.00	80.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red
(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1 Com.	Quartered—	No. 1 Com.
1s & 2s			1s & 2s	
1"	\$105.00	65.00	\$113.00	\$ 68.00
1 1/4"	113.00	73.00	118.00	78.00
1 1/2"	113.00	73.00	118.00	78.00
2"	118.00	78.00	123.00	83.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$ 63.00	\$ 48.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	68.00	53.00
2"	73.00	58.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$125.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	145.00	70.00
1 1/2"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$140.00	\$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	150.00	90.00
8/4	170.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$125.00	\$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	135.00	85.00
8/4	150.00	95.00
10/4	170.00	100.00
12/4	170.00	105.00
16/4	185.00	110.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$165.00	\$ 95.00
5/4 and 6/4	175.00	105.00
8/4	180.00	110.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		\$140.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up		170.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up	90.00	95.00
Good strips:		
1 in.		110.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2		135.00
2 in.		145.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		100.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		85.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.		140.00
2 in.		145.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	75.00	80.00
No. 1 dressing strips		65.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	55.00	60.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		52.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		55.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		56.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		62.00
S.C. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		65.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	48.00	50.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 5		43.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 6		45.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		50.00

Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6-11 ft.		35.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up 12-16 ft.		39.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up		30.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		30.00
O. culls r and w p	23.00	24.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/4 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 2 in.	38.00	40.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00	35.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. to 16 ft	38.00	40.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. . .	43.00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft. . .	40.00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	43.00
1 1/2" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16' . .	50.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft. . .	30.00
Tamarac	25.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out . .	45.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out . .	50.00
Birch, log run	60.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	58.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00

Lath per M.:	
No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.	12.00
No. 2 White Pine	11.00
Mill Run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1 1/2 in.	10.00
Red Pine, mill run	10.00
Hemlock, mill run	7.00

White Cedar Shingles	
XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal . .	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide . .	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

1 to 4 in thick, per M. ft.	\$35.00	\$40.00
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale)

Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr. .	\$30.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge . .	31.00
2x6, 2x7,	33.00
4x4, 4x6, all rough	34.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6,	37.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7,	40.00
2x10, 3x9	39.00
2x12 and up	45.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5 . .	30.00
Merch., Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up . .	45.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18-0 long.	
Lengths 19-0 and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$6.50 Mill	

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	\$6.25
Cedar, Clears	5.25
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.25
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.75
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	\$145.00
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	175.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. 8 in and up wide . .	190.00
2 in. by 8 in. and up wide	190.00
Cuts and Better	
4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . .	145.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better . .	175.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better . . .	175.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1 1/4 in. 8 in. and up wide	135.00
1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	140.00
2 in. 8 in. and up wide	145.00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 8 in. and up wide . .	190.00
4 in. 8 in. and up wide	200.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in. 10 to 16 ft. long	\$ 80.00	\$ 90.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	90.00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft	110.00	115.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	66.00	75.00
2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 3 in.	85.00	

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 10/16 ft.	40.00	45.00
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Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in. 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. . . .	31.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	32.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	180.00
Fine Common, 5/4	185.00
Fine Common, 6/4	185.00
Fine Common, 8/4	185.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	82.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	112.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	122.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	127.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	76.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	78.00
Dressing 4/4	90.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	135.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	92.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	78.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	82.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	67.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	68.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	56.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	59.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6	48.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8	49.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	50.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	51.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 13 and up	52.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

	Sap Birch	
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00
5/4 and up	100.00	58.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	105.00	60.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	110.00	70.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	70.00
5/4 and up	125.00	75.00

Basswood

1 in.	\$ 80.00	\$ 52.00	\$32.00
5/4 to 2 in.	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 in.	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up	120.00	95.00	35.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	\$233.00
White Pine Uppers	233.00
White Pine Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 . . .	258.00
Selects, 1 in.	208.00
Selects, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	208.00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	243.00
Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	148.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	163.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	193.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	95.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	78.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	79.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	64.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	62.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"	\$85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in. . .	86.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . .	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. . .	40.00
Can. Spruce No. 2 1 x 6 and 7 in. . . .	42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . .	45.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	46.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	48.00

Spruce Dimension

8" & under 20' & under	\$48.00 to \$50.00 base
9" & under 20' & under	49.00 to 51.00
10" & under 20' & under	50.00 to 52.00
12" & under 20' & under	54.00

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random	\$36.50 to \$38.00
2 x 8 and 9 random	44.00 to 45.00
2 x 10 random	47.00 to 49.00
2 x 12 random	48.00 to 50.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	38.00
1 x 2	39.00
1 x 3	37.00
Hemlock Boards P 1s No. 1	
Clipped Lengths	40.00
Hemlock Boards, P 1s No. 1	
Random Lengths	37.00
1 1/2 in No. 1 spruce lath	7.00 to 7.50
1 3/8 in. No. 1 spruce lath	8.00 to 8.25

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Ottawa Business Fair and Prices Firm

Though the volume of business was not as heavy as had been expected prices failed to show any signs of declining in the Ottawa lumber market during the opening period of August. Trading on the whole was rather dull and was attributed to the season of the year, and the increased stocks of western lumber which were making their appearance in the eastern market.

In connection with the western stocks it was pointed out that local manufacturers could not compete with the western manufacturers, especially in the merchantable grades, and as a consequence did not attempt to slash existing prices to meet those of the western sellers.

"The eastern manufacturers are not worrying, as they feel that their prices are such that they can show a little profit if they can effect the sales of their stocks," remarked one of the producers.

The demand from the United States was not as great as had been expected, and the domestic requisition did not show any marked improvement. Building in Ottawa remained fairly quiet, the permits for July showing a drop of over a quarter of a million dollars as compared with July 1922.

Railway and water transportation remained good, and conditions with the sash and door and the woodworking factories did not show any general change.

In connection with transportation one manufacturing company decided to rail four million feet of choice logs rather than ship them by water. The idea was to make sure of the logs getting to the mill on time and being manufactured in high class lumber, which it was expected would be sold before the snow flies. Formerly this company brought all its logs by the water route.

Preparations for the installation of woods camps were being made by several of the manufacturers, two of the earliest to enter the Kipawa district being McLachlin Bros. Arnprior, and J. R. Booth Limited, of Ottawa.

The outlook for the fall was considered to be fairly good, the majority of the manufacturers stating that they expected considerably improved business during September and October.

Ontario Lumber Market is Seasonably Quiet

The lumber market is seasonably quiet at the present time with a good outlook generally for fall business. Retail yards are pretty well stocked as yet and buying has eased off a bit. Prices, however, in most lines are holding firm and there is no indication that there will be a drop in quotations as some have insisted. Practically all stocks of millmen in various parts of the province have been sold at a good figure and the mills are now shipping out dry lumber.

Building continues brisk in the larger centres and the outlook for fall structural activities is regarded as bright. On the whole it is estimated that lumber prices are about 20 per cent. higher than they were a year ago but manufacturing costs have considerably increased. All mills are running to capacity and report labor conditions as fair although, in the general ranks of the men, there has been a certain restlessness of late owing to the excursions to western points to help gather in the harvest.

A leading wholesaler who recently returned from a visit to a number of consuming centres in New York State, says that the tone of trade is firm and the outlook for fall is encouraging. More inquiries are being received and shipments are going forward in fairly satisfactory volume. Naturally the amount of lumber distributed at this season of the year has fallen off as is usual with the summer months but in the aggregate turnover is regarded as promising. There will be no boom but a fair movement of stock and a number of the larger firms are preparing to carry on logging activities on as large, if not larger scale than last fall.

Word received from Great Britain is to the effect that owing to the dockers' strike at London there are from 90 to 100 timber vessels from the Baltic awaiting unloading. This has caused a temporary cessation in demand but of late there has been a fair call for white pine from Ontario in 3 x 7, 9 and 11, with special demand for the latter. This may cause a reduction in the 1 x 12 sizes on the local market. The West India demand has also picked up and a number of shipments are going forward to that point.

So far as the call for British Columbia forest products is concerned, business is seasonably quiet. Some manufacturers have been

forced to sell their various surpluses at what they can secure. There is a lot of talk here and there regarding the probabilities of business this fall but very little excitement has been created.

Speaking of western conditions, a leading eastern representative of West Coast products sums up the situation as follows: We still maintain that no serious reaction is going to occur. Are there any basic conditions for such a reaction? The stocks at the mills were never so low in history. Foreign countries are continually buying more and more stocks. The railways are as good customers as ever, although business is not booming among the retailers. Those who are aggressive are getting fair business. All these facts to my mind, prove that we have a reasonably heavy demand for the stocks that are being manufactured, and no particular fear need be held as to the future.

Of course the shingle market is in a deplorable condition, but shingles are by no means a measure of general conditions. Most of the mills are down, or shutting down, as they cannot continue to manufacture shingles and lose 50 cents on every thousand the mill produces. The late summer should see most of the stocks on shingles at the Coast used up, and with a reasonably fair fall consumption, the price will undoubtedly go back to a working basis from the standpoint of the mills.

Quebec Reports Slackened Demand from Overseas

The export of timber and sawn lumber from the port of Quebec to the United Kingdom still continues, but judging from advices received from abroad by Quebec shipping firms, the demand from the British importers has spent its force for the present, at least. Quebec exporting firms report that 80% of the orders booked by them in the United Kingdom last winter and spring have been shipped and though there are a few cable inquiries received, no new orders for export have been received.

During the month of July, 1,818,411 feet b.m., sawn lumber and 425,400 feet b.m., timber have been shipped from Quebec to the British Isles, making a total of 7,070,457, feet, b.m., wood exported from May 15th to July 31st, 1923.

In the meantime, to meet the demand from the United States market the Quebec lumber mills have been filling orders to the capacity of their production up to the middle of July, when the demand for the Canadian woods began to slacken on account of a lull in the American building boom caused by the increased cost of labor and material. The slump, however, is not expected to last, for the reason that labor has been called to its senses and the price of lumber on the American markets has also experienced an appreciable decline. Expert observers of the situation are optimistic that, with the approach of cooler weather, the American construction boom will again react and Quebec mill interests are in consequence preparing for the prospective business.

According to economic conditions and advices received by the Canadian lumber trade, from their United Kingdom agents, little can be expected for the rejuvenation of wood business in European countries until the political difficulties are ameliorated. Quoting from these advices received during the last week of July, giving reasons for the inactivities of the British market in the lumber trade,— "Events are not favorable in the present for much business. The political situation is very disquieting. The renewal of labor troubles in the number of unauthorized strikes amongst transport workers goes to show that the necessary process of wage reduction is going to prove a troublesome one. The ordinary merchant importer at the coast towns, with a regular and to some extent retail trade, does not feel so quickly the influence of passing events. But merchants, relying on their distributing to all centres herein as well as export outside of England, are complaining. They are finding the placing of bills of lading slow work, and as they do not care to land heavy quantities in the present, they are often obliged to accept prices which give very little profit.

"Though a spirit of optimism still continues to prevail in England, it is fully realized that drastic steps must be taken to end the situation because the collapse of Germany would in all probability be followed by a revolution which would spell chaos to the entire European world. There are still two million unemployed in England who will have to receive Government assistance next fall and winter,

(Continued on page 57)

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W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Lumber Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 54)

and in connection with these acute conditions, the British Government is using every effort to conciliate the situation."

"Throughout the whole of this season the demand for white-wood has been poor while redwood values have advanced. It is rather puzzling to account for this great discrepancy but probably it can be ascribed in a large measure to the almost collapse of Germany, always a large buyer of whitewood, to the absence of Holland as a purchaser and to the unprecedentedly dull state of shipbuilding and other industries in Scotland. These three countries used to be the largest consumers of whitewood and they have all been practically out of the market this season.

"The conflict between Germany and France is at the root of the matter, the German currency having collapsed and, in consequence, imports are rendered so costly as to almost preclude trading. Holland has lost her best outlet for whitewood where commercial activity has been curtailed, not only in her lumber but general trade. Whether French business will improve and the exchange render larger timber sales possible, cannot under present circumstances be surmised, but appearance are not hopeful.

"In Scotland trade has been practically at a standstill for some time owing to her shipbuilding inactivities and the wood importers in that country are in no evident hurry under such conditions to buy."

English agents in these uncertain times are reluctant to assume the responsibility of giving definite advice to their Canadian principals. They communicate their impressions advisedly in accordance with their duty, at the same time leaving it to the judgment of the Canadian firms whom they represent in the United Kingdom, to form their own conclusions. In this regard a British agent of a Quebec shipping firm sums up the general trade outlook:—"The holiday season, labor troubles and the generally unsettled position on the continent are having a restricting effect on business and a quiet stage is now being approached, due largely to political conditions. Every line of industry is feeling the strain. In engineering and shipbuilding, operations are being delayed by strikes and the output of tonnage is rapidly decreasing. The coal trade is fairly good due to heavy orders from the continent but in the cotton and in the pottery districts there prevails great depression. Lancashire's main industry is in a state of unprecedented dullness, and the wood trade is also suffering depression from the adverse effects of foreign exchanges. Fortunately housebuilding is progressing fairly well in most sections of England, which forms a good basis for the Canadian timber trade to keep prices steady until other industries survive.

"In the meantime, the British Government is making a determined effort to end the European political difficulty which is crushing the economic status of Europe and the commerce of the world, and though the prospects of a settlement are anything but bright in the present, nevertheless good results are expected. There is not the least doubt but that the European powers are playing political chess with the situation. England, with the full knowledge that she is suffering economically and her industrial and commercial relations with the world being greatly affected, is tired of being a spectator to the game, and, in consequence, has thrown her lot into the ring. Her role, however, is a difficult one, owing to her cordial relations with France and, at the same time, knowing the game of the Germans to shirk, if possible, their obligations, while France in the enjoyment of the sympathy of a large percentage of the English people, is determined that Germany will live up to the letter of the Versailles Treaty.

"The rectitude of France in the dispute and her full determination to stand pat, makes it difficult for England to go as far as she would like by interference, while the Germans, even with the knowledge of a general collapse and with the nightmare of a revolution, are equally determined to shirk their obligations by every possible subterfuge, in the hope that England, pressed as she is economically, and with her army of unemployed, will force France and Belgium to listen to terms which will free her from the burden of the war and thus allow her to function her industries and give her an open door to flood the world with her manufactured products to the economic detriment of all the allied countries who defeated her in the great war."

Enlightened Englishmen, familiar with the political situation of Europe, the cat and mouse game of Germany, express the opinion that the situation has become so acute that a settlement is nearer than the general public believes, and look forward to this end not later than the month of October; otherwise a world's cataclysm will probably take place to shake the foundation of civilized nations in accord with Bolshevik Russia.

It is owing to this state of European affairs that the Canadian wood trade is not receiving the demand for timber and sawn lumber

from the United Kingdom as was anticipated for 1923. In the meantime, British economists and heads of industrial interests with their faith in the Government, are still optimistic.

Canadian Woods at Empire Exhibition

In the building which the Dominion Government is erecting on the grounds of the British Empire Exhibition, and which will cover an area of about one hundred thousand square feet, one-half will be occupied by the Dominion Government's own exhibit, which will reveal the variety and extent of Canada's wealth in farm and forest, mine and waterfall.

Forest products, having an economical importance second only to agriculture, will be given a prominent position in the Canadian building, and the services of a specialist have been secured from the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior to create an exhibit to illustrate Canada's forest resources. This specialist is W. B. Stokes, of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal, who has just returned from British Columbia, where he has been collecting material for this display.

Speaking of conditions in British Columbia, Mr. Stokes states that the province appeared to be more fortunate than eastern provinces this year in the matter of forest fires. Doubtless weather conditions were the cause of this, but some credit must be given to the unrelaxing vigilance and resource of the Dominion and provincial forest services. The industry in the West is in a sound condition and fully occupied, a result which must be ascribed in some degree to the world-wide extent of its overseas market. The scale on which the timber operations are effected and the organization of industry as a whole were doubtless contributory factors in arriving at this satisfactory condition.

Mr. Stokes is now engaging material in Eastern Canada and is enthusiastic concerning the value of the many various hard woods and softwoods which are available. This value can be seen, Mr. Stokes states, by everyone who visits the wood-using factories of Quebec and Ontario. Wood-users are very conservative, and if manufacturers throughout the Empire can be made to realize the fact that there is a Canadian wood for nearly every purpose, and that for some purposes Canadian woods are the best, they will be slow to seek supplies elsewhere. Imperial sentiment would provide, not the motive for buying Canadian woods, but the opportunity for learning more concerning their value. Canadian forest products are the most versatile as well as the most abundant in the Empire, he states.

How General Business is Shaping Up

In a recent letter sent out by the Toronto office of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Limited, on the business and industrial situation, an able review is given of conditions, and the following extracts will be read with interest:

"Business may not be looming but the lumber market is fundamentally sound, and greater confidence should prevail. The summer months of July and August, in the language of the farmer, is the time between hay and grass. Lumber, in a sense, is a seasonal business, and the summer slump should really be a period of added effort. As a matter of fact, many retailers are taking advantage of the general attitude of seasonal quietness and, through increased sales pressure, are enjoying a good volume of business.

"The present lull in the market is not a sign of depression. In fact, one West Coast authority states the mills welcome the present inactivity, as it allows them to catch up on bulky order files. Now, as always, buying for future needs should be carefully considered and kept well under control. But this does not mean that a good volume of business cannot be safely done by means of intelligent and well-directed effort. The public have not stopped buying or building but they are spending carefully. This condition is an evidence of common-sense and is cause for congratulation rather than uneasiness.

"It is interesting, at this time, to consider the relation of the paper currency of the Dominion to the gold supply. The relation between the two is an unfailing barometer of basic conditions. In June, preceding the outbreak of the war, the ratio of gold to paper money in circulation was 66.1 per cent. If that figure can be regarded as normal, it is significant to note that the currency was inflated away from normal until the ratio in October 1920, was as low as 40.4 per cent. The fall of 1920, it will be remembered, was the point of greatest inflation. Beginning with the last quarter of 1922, gold holdings have consistently increased until the Federal statement in January of this year shows the ratio at 61.8 per cent., or within five per cent. of the pre-war figure.

"In view of the commercial crisis which this country has passed, the present showing can certainly be regarded as favorable."



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Rice, Prunes,
Pickles, Raisins,
Molasses, Sugar,
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Canned Goods, etc.

SOME day, somewhere, somebody is going to tell you about the splendid service he has been getting from H. P. Eckardt & Co., and then you're going to try it out and first thing you know, you'll be telling someone else.

That's the way Eckardt's business has been growing during the past 35 years.

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An investment that will show a clear 20% per annum for years to come is not to be despised, is it? It's the actual minimum return you can expect from an investment of \$1,637 for a new 60" x 16' horizontal return tubular Boiler bought from us, including suspension harness and columns, giving you 90 h. p., 125 lb. pressure and built to pass the new Interprovincial Boiler

Codes. It will save that money in repairs, in fewer shut downs, steam savings and in lower man cost for stoking and attention. Not only that, but your constant worry when you have an old, shaky, obsolete, maybe dangerous, steam wasting Boiler plant is a thing of the past. Other sizes in proportion. Let us send you full particulars.

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada, Limited

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Powell Equipment Co., Limited, Agents at Winnipeg
T. M. Grindley Co., Agents at Vancouver

Nova Scotia Lumberman Sounds Warning

F. C. Whitman of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, commenting recently on conditions in the maritime province stated that from 1914 up to the present there has been a very great change in the lumber situation in all of Western Nova Scotia. In fact, lumber as an active export proposition has been shut off, except small cuts for the American market. The lumber firms have closed, and no new business has developed in manufacturing. The holdings have very largely changed hands and passed into holding companies for anticipated pulp wood operations. As yet no new developments are under way for pulp mills although in one instance a very expensive plant was put up which reached the stage of being ready to operate and has been closed for two years owing to financial difficulties.

Small operations are under way for the shipment of pulp wood and it is a try out as to the cost of the wood delivered at a shipping place where vessels or steamers can load. Locally, the collection of pulp wood for shipment by rail or water to mills in operation has been costly and is not being pushed. The mills being so far kept running by wood supplies near by, team or a short rail haul. It is an interesting stage of the manufacturing of wood or timber. That is to say, whether for the future the turn will be entirely to pulp or a revival of the lumber cut for local consumption and export.

Fortunately Nova Scotia has escaped serious fires, and the cut over land will, if fires are stopped soon, recover to ordinary cutting propositions. It would, however, be fifteen to twenty years from now to come back to average conditions of say 1910. There has been considerable depopulation and which is still going on in wooded districts where settlers held farms and wood lots. These people have found it impossible to make a living without having the chance of a winter's earning in the woods or a market for what they could produce.

Large Increase in Exports to U.S.

Statement of lumber and lumber products exported to the United States from St. John consular district for quarter ending June 30th, 1923, with figures for corresponding quarter of 1922.

Rough Spruce Pulpwood	\$ 5,006.00
Rossed Spruce Pulpwood	32,900.00
Peeled Spruce Pulpwood	6,000.10
Peeled Poplar Pulpwood	12,326.50
Spruce Piling	4,680.36
Spruce Poles	2,475.00
Cedar Telegraph Poles	272.69
Spruce Lumber	549,620.07
Hemlock Lumber	5,743.65
Pine Lumber	28,586.63
Laths	514,814.22
Shingles	2,162.87
Fir Lumber	1,317.65
Oak Lumber	249.10
Wood Pulp	421,806.37
Total	\$1,587,961.21
Total for corresponding quarter of 1922	\$1,031,563.58

Armies of Men Fight Fires in Quebec

Forest fires in Quebec Province are becoming more dangerous every day. There are now five thousand men engaged in fighting them. With no improvement in the St. Maurice Valley district, and a series of small fires recorded in Lake St. John, Chicoutimi and Saguenay counties, the situation is not considered as any too good by the forest branch office. The village of Escalane, which was menaced recently, was saved, but fires are still raging in the vicinity. There are fires reported in the Matapedia Valley and others on the north shore. There are no fires in the Abitibi.

The drought is general and the recent cold breeze has had no improving effect. Directly under the control of the forestry branch there are 2,500 men on duty, the others being employed by fire protection associations. A few years ago the total number of men on duty in the most dangerous period of the year was only six hundred. More protective legislation is expected to be passed at the next session.

He Criticizes Canadian Forest Policy

Capt. L. McIntosh Ellis, Government Director of Forestry in New Zealand and also a graduate of the Forestry Department of Toronto University, in Canada for the British Empire Conference on Friday, gave some interesting comparisons recently on New Zealand and Canadian Forestry. In part he says:

"Canada's possibilities in Forestry are tremendous, but I have

been much struck with the reckless inattention to Forestry in this country. Hundreds of thousands of acres are lost through indolence. Far more money ought to be spent on fire protection. At the inception of Government Forestry in New Zealand in 1921, the loss annually by fire exhausted 50,000 acres per year. In the two years since it has been reduced to 1,332 acres. The fire patrol man of each district canvasses as many people as possible in that district and obtains a personal promise of co-operation. New Zealand is almost self-supporting in timber. The annual growth almost supplies the demand and soon will do so entirely. Capt. Ellis stated that timber growing was very profitable in New Zealand. He suggested that private enterprise might profitably engage in Forestry in Ontario in a similar way."

When Forests are Gone What Then?

An indication of the situation that will be faced by Canada in a very short time, if the destruction of forests by fire continues in such widespread fashion as during the past few years, is seen in a report by Dr. Richard T. Ely, professor of the University of Wisconsin, on the "Forest Crisis" in the United States. Dr. Ely has made a recommendation for government ownership of all forest lands in the States and the creation of a block system in timber areas so that administration and fire protection would be economically conducted.

In this connection, it is pointed out that, whereas the American people own just 25 per cent. of their forest estate, 85 per cent. of all timber lands in Canada belong to the people of the Dominion, which means that every time there is a forest fire in the Dominion the whole nation suffers—not "just the lumber companies." Industrial economic and employment conditions are also directly affected by a timber conflagration.

Dr. Ely in his statement, refers to the fact that there are 80,000,000 acres of burnt-over forest country in the United States which are lying absolutely idle. He also stresses the economic value of maintaining and protecting natural forest beauty for recreational purposes.

"The Great Lakes section will lose 75 per cent. of its charm when the forests are gone," he said. "Recreation means an actual money income to the state. It is estimated that Michigan profits to the extent of \$75,000,000 a year from the people who visit that state for recreational purposes."

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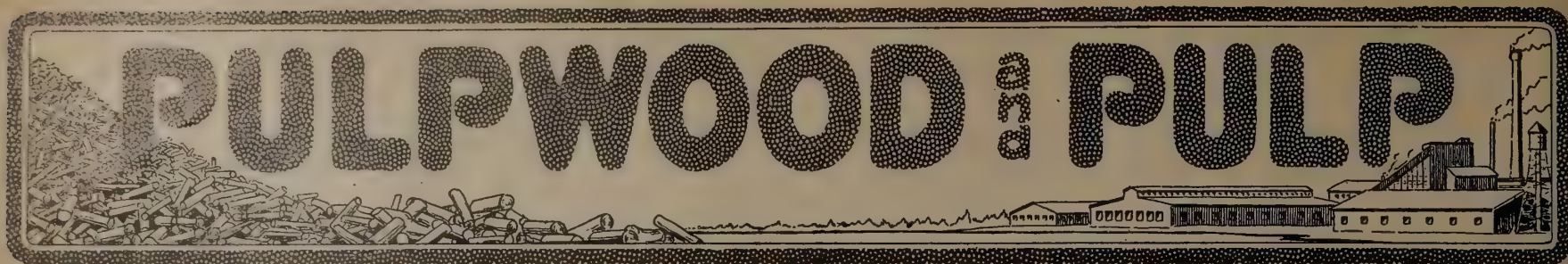
Spruce and Hemlock

Hardwoods

Pembroke

-

Ontario



Remove Pulpwood Embargo from Politics

The pulpwood business in the city and district of Quebec so far as regards shipments to the American mills, is normal, and Quebec dealers make the statement that railroad transportation is now satisfactory owing to a sufficiency of freight car supply. The prices prevailing are the same as in the winter and spring months, \$20.50 per cord, delivered at the New York mills. In the meantime the American mills are making no effort to buy for next year. They have a good supply in stock and are not in the least alarmed over the proposed embargo, feeling assured that it will not be put in practice by the federal government. They are imbued with this assurance from the fact that the government has promised an inquiry into the pulp export trade by a Commission, which they opine, will be the last heard of the embargo question. Quebec pulpwood brokers and shippers to the American mills entertain the same feeling.

One of the largest Quebec shippers in a talk with the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," said that when the proposal was made by the federal Minister of Finance to place an embargo on the export of pulpwood, he certainly was alarmed in case the proposal would be put into effect. It would drive him out of business, as he felt sure the government could not protect the farmer and the city broker by the establishment of a minimum price on sales of wood to the Canadian mills. He said he had talked the matter over with his American customers who admitted that the Canadian government was within its rights to protect the Canadian forests by an embargo on export.

Speaking of the American mill owners and their feelings over the matter, the Quebec broker, who is a frequent visitor to the pulp and paper centres in the United States to sell his wood, said that in his opinion the pulpwood export question would adjust itself in the course of time. The American paper manufacturing interests are already established in Canada. They control the capital investments in the Canadian mills and it would only be a short space of time when the present mill operators in the United States would have to come into Canada for the reason that their base of supply was gradually growing more distant and there were signs of this even in the present. He qualified his statement by pointing out that the American paper mill operators were not hurrying into the Canadian market to purchase their next year's supply. Furthermore, these mill operators were making no special effort to extend their business or the enlargement of their mill premises.

In the meantime Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, has come out flat-footed against the embargo. He has repeated the sentiments heretofore expressed by Ex-Premier Drury, that the new colonization settlers should have the right to sell the wood which is in their clearance, cut from the land on which they are about to settle. In a speech made by Mr. Taschereau, on August 1st, at a political gathering held at East Angus, is regard to the proposed embargo on pulpwood provided for by a Federal Act and only awaiting an Order-in-Council for enforcement, said:—"No one was more anxious to bring industries to Canada than he. Sir Lomer Gouin had brought many industries to Quebec by the prohibition of the export of pulpwood cut on Crown Lands, and he would ask his friends in Ottawa to consider carefully the position before going any further." He proceeded to say:—"It is well known that our colonists live for the first few months and often for the first year, on the proceeds of the wood they cut on their lots. They must sell the wood and it is much the same with the farmers. A colonist cannot get a crop at once. The wood is necessary to him and, therefore, there must be a market for it.

"They have been making good money, especially of late years, by the sale of the wood they cut on their lots. If exportation of this wood is prohibited by Ottawa, can our colonists find another market that is as remunerative as the American market? Can the mills in Quebec absorb all the wood which the colonists cut on their lots and which they must cut and sell in order to live while waiting crops? I put the question and ask our friends at Ottawa to consider it before going and further. If the American market is closed what will happen the price of wood? That is a consideration. Only the Canadian market will be open for the colonists and will they get the

prices they now receive? I may be wrong but I believe that the price of wood is made in the American market where it is in great demand. It had been said in some quarters recently that the embargo would not affect the wood cut by the colonists. Let them make this distinction. How can the embargo be made upon one class of owners and not on another class of owner? I put that to jurists. If the embargo does exempt the colonists and the farmers, would that not mean such demands upon them for wood for the American market that would denude their farms of all the wood there is in short order. I put that question also and ask our Ottawa friends to consider it."

The East Angus speech made by Hon. Mr. Taschereau has been the cause of much comment pro and con. The general public not, however, directly interested in pulpwood or lumber or the manufacture of pulp and paper, agrees that the question which is of vital importance should be altogether removed from the realm of politics.

No More Timber Sales for Some Time

Until the Administration completes a general survey of Provincial timber resources, further timber sales in Ontario will be few and far between, according to Premier Ferguson.

Discussing recently the likelihood of immediate timber sales, Hon. Mr. Ferguson stated that the general survey—which is now complete as regards the Mississauga and some of the larger reserves—would have to be brought more clearly up to date before further distribution of timber resources would be countenanced. Only where the needs of a company were very apparent, he said, would the Government, for the present, at least, release any timber tracts.

As regards the white pine blight, which at one time threatened to wipe out the Province's white pine resources, the Premier said that his information was that the disease had been arrested in its course across the timber country.



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The undersigned offer for sale by tender, to be received up to October 1st, 1923, their entire holdings consisting of about 180 square miles in Saskatchewan, estimated to average one and a half million feet spruce and one million poplar per square mile.

Descriptions, terms and conditions of sale on application.

Tenders accepted for the whole or separate blocks.

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OTTAWA



Linn Logging Tractor on the operations of the International Land & Lumber Co. Limited, at St. Felicien (District of Lake St. John, Que.)

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

The illustration shown above is from a photo, just received from one of the officers of the above company, taken last winter during their haul. It is apparently taken from the load on the tractor and shows the grades that had to be hauled up—it can readily be seen, the drop in the country up which they have come.

The International Land & Lumber Co. Limited, had no specially prepared roads—the operator they put on the Linn Logging Tractor, and who successfully operated it during their entire haul, had never seen a Linn Logging Tractor before he went to work on this one. Their haul was approximately seven miles—with several bad down grades and some very stiff and long up grades—they completed their haul about March first, and moved their wood from skidway to dump at a cost of \$3.50 per thousand feet—and their fixed charges included a 100% depreciation charge against the Linn Logging Tractor as well as their loading and unloading and their road preparation and maintenance costs—and also the cost of their sleigh equipment.

This is the tenth of a series of photographs taken last winter where Linn Logging Tractors were in operation in various parts of Ontario and Quebec—the eleventh will appear in the September First issue of this magazine.

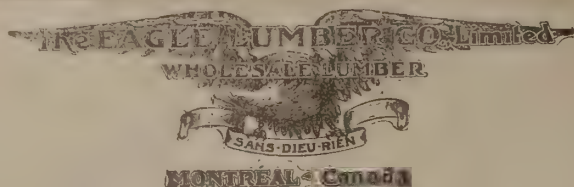
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Edgings

Export of logs from B. C. in 1922, brought in foreign money to the amount of \$2,939,000.

The sawmill of Theodore Bosse near Edmundston, N. B., suffered a loss by fire recently.

David Vyr has started work on the erection of a sawmill at St. Rose de Watford, Que. The dimension of the mill is 60 ft. by 38 ft.

Beaupre & Durette, Estcourt, Que., have commenced work on a sawmill to cost \$8,000, the dimensions of which will be 30 ft. by 78 ft.

Everett Crosby & Son, lumber dealers, Yarmouth, N. S., suffered the loss of six thousand feet of hardwood and a dry shed when fire broke out on the company's premises.

The South Shore Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C., are making preparations to spend \$7,000 on dry kiln installations at their mill, cor. Front and Manitoba Avenues.

The Hoge Timber and Investment Co., Limited, Port Coquitlam, B. C., recently opened a new camp and operations will start immediately.

Wm. Hoover, representing the Tomlinson-Mitchell Lumber Co., Winnipeg, Man., was in Toronto and other cities lately on a business visit.

Brigadier-General J. B. White, director of lumber operations for the Riordon Company, recently underwent an operation at the Montreal General Hospital.

Fire recently completely destroyed the entire plant of the McNair lumber and shingle mill at North Vancouver, causing a loss of between \$75,000 and \$100,000, all of which is covered by insurance.

A conflagration in the mining town of Anyox, B. C., recently imperilled the lives of hundreds of people, causing a damage loss of \$200,000. The conflagration was started by an incipient forest fire which swept over the town.

The mill of H. Champagne, St. Cyrille, Drummond County, P. Q., has been destroyed by fire. The plant comprised a saw mill, planing mill, and sash and door factory. It is being rebuilt. Besides the mill a large amount of lumber was destroyed.

Shelvin, Carpenter, Scanlon & Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., was recently organized with a capital of \$4,500,000. The company will conduct a general lumbering business, manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of forest products.

The Laurentide Company, Grand Mere, Que., have wasted no time in getting their reforestation programme started. They are now planting 1,000,000 trees a year and by 1925 will be setting out 5,000,000 trees a year.

Sir Frederick E. R. Becker, prominent English pulp and paper manufacturer, arrived recently at Quebec. He does not place much faith in theories of reforestation but is strongly in favor of making deliberate incendiarism of forest resources a criminal offense.

J. M. Card Lumber Co., Memphis, Tennessee, have obtained a supplementary license in Ontario with a maximum capital of \$75,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber and wood products. W. H. Stubbs, of Kitchener, Ont., is the company's representative.

The Dick and Carew Lumber Co., Limited, Peterboro, Ont., is a new company recently formed to manufacture and deal in lumber, lath, shingles, sash and doors, mouldings and hardwood flooring. Capital \$50,000. Alex Dick and Frank Carew are two of the incorporators.

The possibilities of the development of a method by which straw and other waste on farms may be used in the manufacture of paper are to be investigated in Canada by Sir Frederick Becker, the noted paper manufacturer. He sailed on the Empress of Scotland recently and will spend two months in the Dominion.

The sea-plane E.U. was launched at Montreal, recently, and made a short trial flight at the end of which it became the property of the Canadian government. It cost \$20,000 to build and is equipped with 350 horse-power Rolls-Royce engine. The seaplane is the first of six now being built and will be used in fighting forest fires.

The St. Maurice River in the reach between the Power House Dam and Little Piles, Quebec, is congested with logs, there not being sufficient water to carry them over the dam, while below the bays are full and the shore line littered with thousands of logs, evidencing

a remarkably low water condition, the lowest to be recorded for a great number of years.

The Western Quebec Paper Mills, Limited, with a capital stock of \$250,000 and head offices in Montreal, have been granted a federal charter. The company are authorized to build, maintain and operate pulp and paper mills. Among the incorporators are Wm. K. McKeown and Chas. L. Austin, of Montreal.

The sawmill of Fraser & Co. at Deschenes, Que., which has been inoperative for several years, has been sold to William Freedman, Ottawa, who, it is understood, will dismantle the plant and sell the equipment. The mill was some years ago one of the largest and most flourishing in the Ottawa Valley.

The first hydroplane constructed in Canada has been completed by Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal. This is the first of six machines ordered by the Federal Government for forest patrol work. The wings and propellers are of Sitka spruce. The hydroplane has a capacity for six people. It has Rolls Royce engines of 375 horse power.

A substantial drop amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars took place in the estimated value of new building in Ottawa during July. During the first seven months of this year the estimated value of building and construction in Ottawa was less by over a million dollars than it was a year ago.

Herbert S. Springate has severed his connection with the Garrett Lumber Sales Ltd., and has opened an office in the Royal Bank building, New Westminster, B. C., under the name of H. S. Springate and Co. Mr. Springate will engage in the brokerage business in shingles and lumber, having been connected with the trade since he left school.

A federal charter has been granted to Calders (Canada) Limited, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and head office in Toronto. The company is empowered to buy, sell and deal in all kinds of timber, lumber, wood products, wood preservatives, oils and chemical materials and compounds. Among the incorporators are J. Lorne McDougall and A. W. Beament, of Ottawa.

M. Cuffling, formerly manager of E. J. Maxwell, Limited, Montreal, has joined the firm formerly known as McPeak and Fruitier, the partners in which were Messrs. W. J. McPeak & E. Fruitier. The business is now carried on as McPeak Cuffling & Fruitier, at Room 311, 103 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, wholesale dealers in hard and softwoods, lath, ties and posts.

The amphibian type flying machine which was launched at Montreal reached the Government aerodrome at Ottawa lately. This is the first machine of the kind ever built in Canada. Two weeks ago the first two machines, which were built in England, were delivered. One was completely destroyed when it crashed as it was leaving the Rockcliffe field for Winnipeg. The other machine made the flight successfully. These machines will be used by the Government in forestry patrol and general survey work.

Canadian importers who are desirous of establishing connections with British manufacturers and ascertaining the best sources of supply, should avail themselves of the services rendered by the Information Bureau of the British Overseas Trade Association Ltd., of Imperial Buildings, 56 Kingsway, London. All such information is furnished free of charge, the Association having recently been formed to foster trade within the Empire and the gentlemen who are responsible for the organization are practical business men with many years experience of buying and selling in the export market.

John Glanville, of Thessalon, Ont., expects to have his entire winter cut of pulpwood, 7,500 cords delivered to the mills shortly. This means the distribution of \$60,000, or more, over a large territory, as the timber was purchased from settlers, most of whom only had small quantities to dispose of. The money will do an immense amount of good over the whole district, giving ready cash to hundreds of families when they need it most, and helping materially to clear up lands that they must be anxious to have in crops as soon as possible. Mr. Glanville has already delivered 5,000 cords to the mills.

E. S. R. Murray died recently at his home, 254 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B., aged 70 years. Mr. Murray was for many years connected with the firm of Murray & Gregory, lumbermen, and his demise removes a well-known figure in the life of St. John. The late Mr. Murray was born at Kingsclear, York County, N.B., and about 16 years ago retired from active participation in business. For several years he had been in failing health. Mr. Murray was an ardent rifle man and only a few days before his death had been at the rifle ranges. He was a great lover of sport. His wife predeceased him by some four years and two sons, seven daughters and two sisters survive.

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3	"	5/8 x 3"	" " "
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1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter - Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National - American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.

110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in

**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

**JOHNSON LUMBER
CO. INC.**
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.

126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market for Eastern Spruce, Lath and Lumber, by rail and by vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

and Sell

**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

SEVERAL BLOCKS OF 5/4 &
THICKER, MOSTLY 8, 10 &
12/4. PROMPT SHIPMENTS
& PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

**Stilwell - Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE
Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all 3/8" x 1 1/2"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

We are in the Market for

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Birch, Maple,
Basswood and Ash, green or seasoned,
also Spruce and Pine Lath

Eureka Lumber Co. 562 Broadway,
Albany, N. Y.

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

*"We would like to represent two
good Ontario Hardwood Man-
ufacturers in this territory."*

E. G. Brownlee

Germantown, Phila.
209 Cliveden Avenue

WANTED

Canadian Spruce Lath, in
car load quantities, direct
from manufacturers on
Philadelphia rate of de-
livery.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.

Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

WANTED

8/4 and 12/4 No. 1
Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

*Will inspect and pay cash
when loaded*

Powell Lumber & Timber Corpn.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

W.A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment
Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

WANTED HEMLOCK SLABS

*four ft. Lengths
Free from bark*

Roy E. Greer & Bro.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUYERS OF LATHS

**We buy more laths than any
other American dealer**

THOMAS B. HAMMER

DREXEL BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

The Northern Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

E. M. GARRITY-LUMBER

WHOLESALE

89 State St. - BOSTON

*Send us your offerings
on*

**Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Lath**

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are look-
ing for export markets should get in touch with the
buyers whose announcements appear in this section.
They are continuously in the market for Canadian
lumber.

Would like a good White
Pine, also Hardwood list
for Southern Michigan
including Grand Rapids
and Detroit, on commis-
sion.

E. Griffith

P. O. Box 1273, Detroit, Mich.

Chas. Mellor, of Port Arthur, Ont., who some time ago was awarded the right to cut timber in townships lying east of the C.P.R. main line, near James Bay Junction, says that he does not intend to commence operations on the limit until towards the fall, which will be in cutting pulpwood. He does not contemplate building a sawmill as yet. The demand for lumber is very fair and while Mr. Mellor says he does not know of any shortage of labor, there is very little unemployment in the district.

If business is like unto the human system—improved by use—it ought to be mightily improved about now.

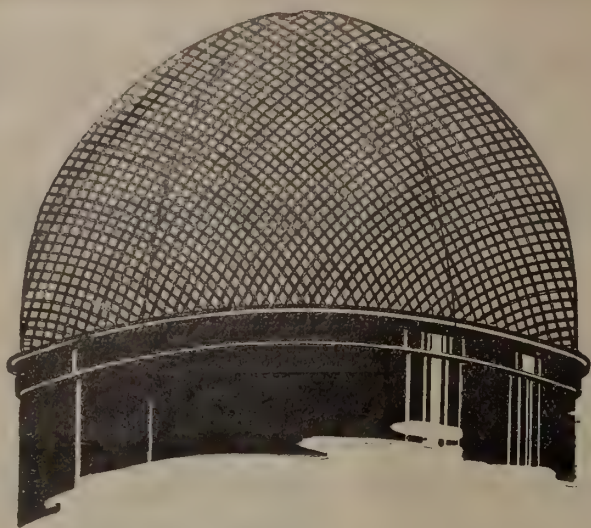
In looking around for the latest arrival don't confuse posterity for prosperity.

The most modern equipment will not do its best work if operated with obsolete methods.

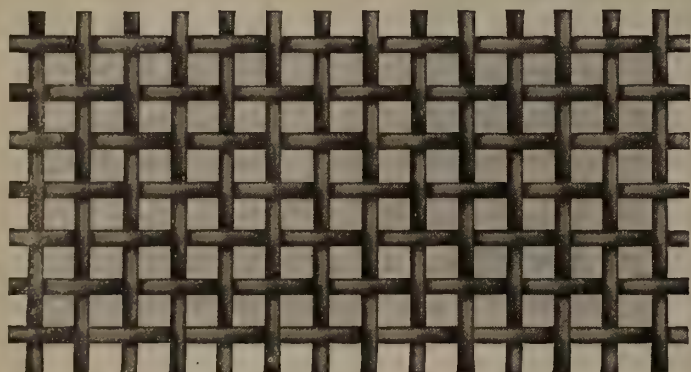
Price cannot be compared with cost in buying woodworking machinery until the sales ledger has been examined.

The most successful business men are those who make the most use of the special knowledge of others.

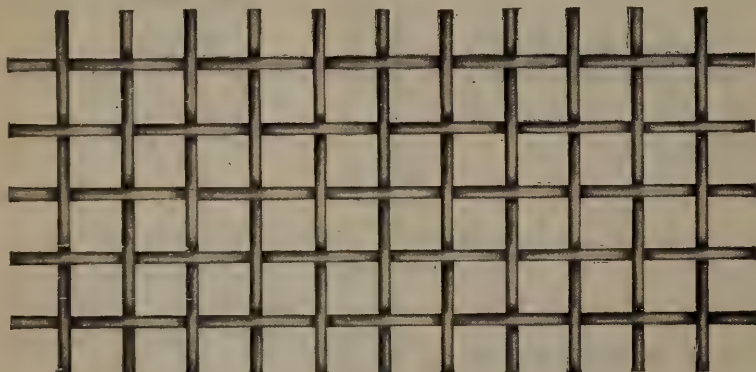
Canadians are apt to think that their forests are illimitable and their supply of wood inexhaustible. This is not so. Fires and insects are depleting the reserves of forested land at an alarming rate and it has become a pressing national duty to conserve the forest resources and create new ones by reforestation.



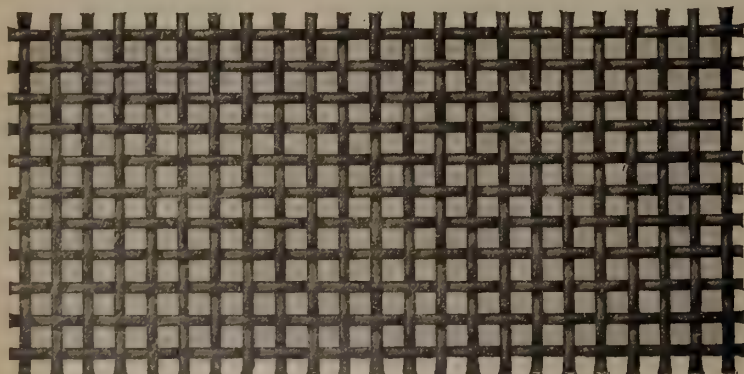
GREENING'S Metal Screens For Burner Tops and Engines



4x4 mesh No. 14 wire, imperial gauge, for burner tops.



3x3 mesh, No. 14 wire, imperial gauge, for burner tops



6x6 mesh, No. 16 imperial gauge, for portable and donkey engines

THE **B. GREENING WIRE CO., LIMITED**
HAMILTON
Montreal, Que. ONTARIO
Winnipeg, Man.

Edgings

Louis I. Frechette, St. Ferdinand, P. Q., sawmill owner, died recently.

J. S. Bock, of the Eagle Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, has returned from a visit to the Abitibi district.

The Imperial Economic Conference which meets in London in October will consider the question of pulpwood and pulp in relation to Empire resources.

Canadian Construction & Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, was recently formed to erect buildings and deal in all kinds of building materials. Capital \$199,000.

The Crystal Beach Planing Mill, Crystal Beach, Ont., report business at this season of the year very satisfactory. The firm have made a number of improvements in their woodworking plant lately.

The Railway Tie Cooperative Co., Limited, Ottawa, is a new firm recently formed to manufacture and deal in railway ties. Capital \$10,000.

The lower mill of the P. Bain Sawmills at Hatzic Prairie, B. C., was totally destroyed by fire recently. P. Bain, who is a large lumber operator, has three sawmills in this district, an upper and lower sawmill, and a small tie mill, also a shingle mill. The mill burnt down had been in operation about two years and had about six months' more cut to finish. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Elihu Wigle, of Leamington, Ont., has remodeled his mill and has now a sawing floor that is not outclassed by any small mill. The mill is equipped with overhead cant, steel carriage with Waterous double action set, gun shot feed, live rolls, Waterous double edger and trimmer. Mr. Wigle will cut out about one million feet of soft elm lumber during the season, and at present is putting up an addition for the purpose of making his lower grade lumber into fish boxes.

The E. B. Eddy Company of Hull, Que., as a matter of form has again appealed against the valuation of its plant by the city assessor, Mr. Eugene St. Jean, who has assessed it for municipal taxes on a valuation of \$7,200,000. This valuation was placed on the plant last year upon the expiry of the period for which the company was granted an exemption of taxes, and the appeal in this instance is still before the courts.

The sawmill of J. Wilson Campsall at Harrowsmith, Ont., was wiped out by fire recently. It is believed that the blaze was caused by spontaneous combustion in a pile of sawdust. There was no insurance carried on the plant. The sawmill was an old landmark in the village and was operating every day, and the loss will be severely felt. The plant manufactured cheese boxes, shingles and other building material.

The Algoma Central Railway is carrying about 30 cars of pulpwood per day at the present time. The major portion of this is for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but several cars a day are being taken to Michipicoten to be loaded on boats for transportation to the Port Huron Pulp and Sulphite Company. This company is taking pulpwood from Michipicoten at the rate of a cargo per week. These cargoes run at from 600 to 700 cords.

The Fletcher Lumber Co., of Windsor, Ont., are not erecting a planing mill as has been reported. They are moving a certain portion of the machinery which was not entirely destroyed by fire from the Haugh Company property over to their own plant and are putting it in a workable condition. It is not the intention of the Fletcher Lumber Co. to do a great deal of factory work as they expect to purchase the best part of this stock ready run.

Even though the labor demands of the western farmers and those in the Province have not been satisfied for the harvest, employers of labor for lumber companies are already arranging for workmen for their camps this fall and winter. The Government Employment Service under Superintendent William Meath, at Toronto, stated that lumber camps would absorb any surplus labor this year. He said it was the first occasion on which the Service had received an order for bush labor so early in the year.

The New Ontario Government will not intervene to compel the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company to locate in Shuniah, or at any site other than that approved by the Drury Government just before its exit. Premier Ferguson made the definite statement recently that the old Government having settled the matter, as was its right, the new Government would observe the engagements entered into. This presumably disposes finally of the whole question of power and

power prices in the equal-rate district surrounding Fort William and Port Arthur.

Expenditure of upwards of \$60,000 will be undertaken by the McLean Shingle Company, Port Coquitlam, B. C., in the immediate future on the rebuilding of the shingle mill at the junction of the Pitt and Fraser rivers, according to J. H. McLean, manager and president. The mill was recently destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

F. Villeneuve Lumber Co. Limited, of Walkerville, Ont., which was recently granted a charter, was established 20 years ago by F. Villeneuve in his own name. Previous to entering the retail lumber line, Mr. Villeneuve was superintendent and buyer of the Globe Furniture Co., of Walkerville. His associates in the business are his sons, Walter Villeneuve, being secretary-treasurer, general-manager and director and Leo J. Villeneuve superintendent and director. T. J. Villeneuve is a director, while F. Villeneuve is the president.

The Abernethy-Lougheed Logging Co. at Port Haney, B. C., are not taking any chances for forest fires this year. They have a number of rangers patrolling the forests night and day and are expending \$1500 per month in fire prevention measures. The company is one of the best equipped for fire fighting in the province and \$8,000 have been expended in additional equipment this year. Last year there was a serious fire in the company's limits and a large quantity of valuable timber was destroyed. This year there has been only one outbreak so far.

An attempt on the part of a farmer, Robert Anderson, to burn out a hornet's nest near Jones Creek, Ont., caused a bush fire which threatened to assume serious proportions and which was responsible for assistance sent from Brockville. During the day a call for assistance was also received by the local department from the townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, where, in a tract of 400 acres of bush land between Oak Leaf and Lyndhurst, a serious fire had broken out. Farmers for miles around, led by Lt.-Col. A. W. Gray, M.P.P., fought the fire all day.

The McNeil Lumber Co. Limited, of Montreal, will conduct extensive operations on the limit purchased from the McCool estate. They are making preparations for fall and winter activities and will erect a band mill at Eau Claire Station which is twelve miles west of Mattawa Junction. It is the intention of the McNeil Lumber Co., to cut about 5,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber and 100,000 hardwood ties. The mill will also be equipped for making shims. M. J. McNeil, who is the president of the company, is going over the limit for the location of the roads and camps, having particularly in view the possibilities for using tractors for hauling on the main roads to the mill yard and mill pond.

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in greeting the delegates to the Empire Forestry Convention at the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, said that the Government of Canada will do all possible to avoid the imposition of an embargo on pulpwood going into the American Republic. His views on the matter seemed pointed and decisive when he said: we recognize that to restrict trade in any direction is the last measure to which a Government should resort and we are hoping that the benefits which will accrue to our forests from consultation and conference with Forestry experts from all parts of the British Empire and through our own commission, may yet find a better way of dealing with the economic development of our forest resources.

The Alfred McDonald Lumber Co. have been operating their sawmill in Peterboro, Ont., at full capacity since June 30th and will cut through until late in the fall. The company will saw this season about two and a half million feet in all, about 75% of which will be white pine, the balance being Norway pine, spruce, hemlock, basswood, elm and ash. The company have considerable cedar which will be converted into shingles and railway ties. During the past spring the firm installed in their sawmill a new William Hamilton lath mill and will have a good cut of lath. The box factory, sash and door plant and planing mill are running full time. In these departments during the past few months several changes have been made and new machines added which will not only increase the output but improve the quality.

The 32nd annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo will be held in New Orleans September 8th to 12th. Many large lumber associations and companies are co-operating with the Order and the programme will be interesting and edifying. Speakers of national prominence will address the meeting and the New Orleans committee has worked faithfully and diligently in bringing about plans so that the entertainment and comfort of all the Hoo-Hoo and their families will be well looked after. It is believed that the largest and most representative attendance ever known in the history of the organization will be present.

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS



Get
Catalogue
"K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
CLIMAX LOCOMOTIVE CO., 67 COLUMBIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Timber For Sale

244,000,000 feet of high-class timber in B. C. on fresh water, near railway, more than half of which is first class pine. \$60,000 needed to clear title, but will take balance as timber is cut.

Only practical lumbermen, giving references, need apply. Box 332 Canada Lumberman, Toronto.



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery
and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant

Lumber Wanted

WE are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-T.f.

Wanted

Ten carloads of good No. 1 Common and Better 4/4 White winter cut Basswood. For further particulars, apply to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-T.f.

Wanted—Birch

and other Hardwoods suitable for the U. S. trade, graded or log run. Cash as loaded. Give loading point and full description together with estimated grades. Wallace H. Partridge, Inc., Springfield, Mass. 5-T.f.

Wanted

Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, Softwood Slabs. State quantity and quality, if dry, where situated. Price asked, immediate delivery. H. BRIERE & CO., 97 St. James St., Montreal. 15-16-17-18

Wanted

10M' to 100M' 1½" and 2" Hard Maple. All sound plank accepted and measured full that contain one clear cutting 5" wide by 8' long. Advise at once price f.o.b. your loading point, and amount you can furnish. Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 13-16

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼ and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC., Corry, Pa. 10 T.f.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1¼" x 3¼" in multiple lengths of 9' as 13' 27' 36' and etc.
Carload lots 1¼" x 2½" x 49' and 1" x 3½" x 49' one-half each size.
Carload lots 1¼" x 2" x 51' and 1" x 3½" x 51' one-half each size.
Carload lots 1¼" x 1½" x 48' and 1" x 3¼" x 48' one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1¼" and 1½" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Cedar Shingles, N.B. Standard 16", in all grades. Shipments in carloads, all one grade or assorted. Stadacona Box Co., 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 13-18

For Sale

Spruce and Cedar Lath (dry). D. I. WARREN, Warren, Ont. 14-15-16

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Second-hand Matcher. Give full particulars and prices. Box 318 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16

Smoke Stack

About 26" in diameter, about 60 ft. long. Must be in good condition. Box No. 340, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

Wanted

Second hand sawmill in good repair, capacity eighteen to twenty thousand per day. Give full description and lowest price. Apply Box 338, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Stree West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

One C3 Yates Moulder, practically new. R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. Ltd., Toronto. 13-16

For Sale

Complete Heavy Portable Sawmill. First-class condition. Hall Bros., Toronto. 14-T.f.

For Sale

Yates 108 Moulder, 10" x 6" good condition. Immediate shipment from New Brunswick. Price \$1,000. Box 297, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-16

Corliss Engine for Sale

An E. Leonard & Sons 18" x 36" horizontal 175 H.P. Corliss Steam Engine; heavy duty frame and out bearing; 12" x 24" band wheel and ball governor; in first class condition. Will sell at a bargain. The American Pad & Textile Co., Chatham, Ont. 13-16

For Sale

Linn Tractor, used less than 6 months, present owner in possession of same through default. Tractor in first class mechanical condition. Will sell at a bargain for cash. Apply Box No. 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Machinery and Rails

We can offer the machinery of two large sawmills (The Dennis Canadian Co., Whitney, Ontario, and The Fraser & Co. Mill at Deschenes, Quebec) at very attractive prices. Also 700 ton of 45 lb. and 56 lb. Rails. We also buy Scrap Iron and Metals. Write or wire Wm. Freedman, Limited, Ottawa. 16-17

For Sale

Entire equipment of up-to-date Wood-working Plant. Machines, shafting, belting, pulleys, engine, boilers, etc., in first class condition, individual or collective sale. Must be sold quickly. Send inquiries or personal inspection invited. Phone, wire, or write, "Midland Woodworkers Limited", Box 727, Phone 37, Midland, Ontario. 14-15

For Sale

- 1 Rollins Engine (Corliss type) 42" stroke 24" bore. Fly wheel 16" diameter, 37" face.
- 1 60" American Band Resaw.
- 5 Sturtevant Fans.
- 2 10 H.P. Motors)
- 3 20 " " (
- 1 25 " ") 2 phase, 220 volts
- 3 35 " " (
- 3 50 " ")
- 2 40 KW. Transformers.
- 2 60 KW. Transformers.
- 2 150 KV.A. Transformers.
- 200 2 wheel lumber trucks.
- 25 3 wheel factory trucks.

SKILLINGS, WHITNEYS & BARNES
LUMBER CO., INC.,
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 15-T.f.

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

- 1 Green Bay Automatic five foot disc barker
 - 1 Appleton five foot disc barker
 - 1 Waterous five foot barker
 - 1 2-chain pulpwood haul-up
 - 1 Single saw L. H. pulpwood slasher conveyor to barker with drive shaving conveyor
 - 1 Conveyor to open burner
 - 1 Storage conveyor, Saws, Sharpener, Grinder, Belt Tightener and Main Shafting
 - 1 75 H.P. Motor, 550 Volts, 60 Cycles, 900 R.P.M., 3 phase
 - 1 15 H.P. Induction Motor, 550 Volts, 65 Cycles
 - 1 7 H.P. Gasoline Engine.
- This machinery and equipment is located at Lachevrotiere, P.Q.

CONTINENTAL WOOD PRODUCTS
CO. LTD.,
107 St. James Street,
Montreal, P.Q. 16-19

Boilers, Engines, Steam Pumps, Etc.

- 1—72" x 18' Robb Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
- 1—72" x 18' Waterous Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
- Both the above built for 125 lbs. working pressure.
- 1—18" x 20" Leonard-Tangye Steam Engine.
- 1—13" x 14" Robb Armstrong Automatic Steam Engine.
- 1—5" x 5" Plain Vertical Steam Engine.
- 1—9" x 5" x 10" Worthington Duplex Steam Pump.
- 1—12" x 7" x 12" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.
- 1—18" x 10" x 12" Worthington Duplex Steam Underwriters' Fire Pump.
- 1—No. 6 Sheldon Universal Steam Trap, Piping, Fittings, etc.

All the above in first class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write, FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents, Bridgewater, N.S. 14-17

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Saw Mill Machinery

- 2—Trevor 8' Short Log Circular Saw Mills, iron husk frames.
- 1—Waterous Circular Saw Mill, steam feed.
- 1—Waterous Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
- 1—Allis-Chalmers Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
- 1—Hamilton-Kendall Circular Gang Saw
- 1—Diamond Iron Works Gang Saw.
- 1—Giddings & Lewis 8' Band Mill.
- 1—Giddings & Lewis 6' Band Mill.
- 1—6' Giddings & Lewis Horizontal Band Re-Saw.
- 1—36" Waring 2-Saw Edger.
- 2—84" Diamond Iron Works 14-Saw Edgers.
- 1—30" Hermance 3-Saw Edger
- 1—Friction Log Haul-Up.
- 2—Kindling Wood Cutters.
- 1—No. 1½ Hill Steam Driven Drag Saw.
- 1—Hill 12" x 24" Vertical Steam Driven Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1—Appleton Belt Driven Horizontal Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1—No. 2-C Right Hand Mitts & Merrill Hog.
- 1—Yates No. 10, 30" x 10" Planer and Sizer.

All the above machines are in first-class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write,

FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
16-17 Bridgewater, N.S.

Situations Wanted

Experienced lumber salesman, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

Doctor would like medical charge of lumber camps. Many seasons experience, English qualifications. Apply Box 353, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

POSITION WANTED—Young man, 25 years of age, 10 years experience in the lumber business, wholesale and retail, able to manage yard and get results. Box 320, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, married, is open for engagement. Opening and closing books, costs, financing, credits, collections. At present employed. Thoroughly competent and capable office manager. Apply Box 317, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-17

WANTED—position as manager or superintendent of retail planing mill and yard. Have had 15 years practical experience in all lines of the business. Am first class on blue prints and details, also estimating. Will guarantee results in quantity and quality or don't want your job. I can show you a profit in your mill. Apply Box 327, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16

WANTED A POSITION as accountant in Logging operations understand thoroughly, buying of supplies and paying men and system of keeping camp books, in present position fifteen years, reason of changing, limits cut over. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 299, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-18

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Could commence within two weeks. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Position wanted by man with 30 years experience in the lumber business as shipper, scaler, stock taking and office work. Speak French and English. Apply Box No. 345, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumber company. Eighteen years experience logging, river-driving, sawmilling, etc., or would take charge of bush operations for pulp company. First class references. Box 268 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11 T.f.

Situations Vacant

WANTED: Experienced Filer, about four months work. Apply Box 306, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-16

WANTED—An experienced, energetic man as Manager of Planing Mill and Lumber business. Must be temperate and have initiative. State age and approximate salary expected. Apply Box 468, Walkerville, Ontario. 15

WANTED—Practical man to head lumbering and logging operations. Only men with long, practical experience need apply. First class references required. Box No. 348, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17-18-19

REPRESENTATIVE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER

WANTED IN ONTARIO

A well known and financially strong wholesale Lumber Company in Vancouver wants a firm or an individual to represent them in Ontario. Commission or other basis to be mutually arranged. Replies will be treated confidentially.

Box 347, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Business Chances

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery; Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber.

also

Small two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

Wanted

Competent party with sawmill to saw by thousand in Northern Ontario, three year job. State capacity and full particulars first letter. Apply Box 339, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16

For Sale

On main line Canadian Pacific near North Bend Dominion Government Timber Berth carrying 27 million feet fir suitable for ties or timber and one mile from railway siding. Excellent opportunity for small mill operation. Only principals need apply. Western Timber Corporation, 206 Winch Building, Vancouver. 15-16

Pulp and Paper Mill Site

Beg to offer the best paper and pulp mill site there is in the world, right between Quebec Harbor Commission property connected with C.P.R. and C.N.R. Railroads, and St. Lawrence River transportation. 40 acres of area and deep water wharf, the property called INDIAN COVE. No tax and plenty of cheap power already developed. Apply to Quebec Lumber Co., 85 St. Peter St., Quebec. 14-17

Miscellaneous

For Sale

10 Flat Cars in A1 condition, 80,000 lb. capacity. Smith Foundry Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. 13-16

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Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

FOR SALE—Growing timber, mostly spruce, on veteran's land grant, the northern half of lot nine in the first concession of Hoyle Twp., unincorporated. P.O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 16-17

Wanted

Kiln space for two to five cars per month of hardwood lumber, in Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Michigan States. Apply Box 335, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16-17

Wanted

Will trade Heavy Portable Saw Mill with edger and trimmer complete for accessible timber land in Ontario, or for lumber.

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Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. 15-16

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Mill on the Georgian Bay as it stands or for removal, in whole or part, machinery can be loaded on boat at Mill Dock if desired. This is a real bargain. For particulars write CONLON ESTATE, Box 12, Thorold, Ont. 13-16

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Eastern flooring manufacturer with extensive sales organization and hardwood concentration yard will handle sale entire production of manufacturers of Oak or Maple Flooring operating one to three units, on commission basis, in addition to stock now being handled in this way. Must be manufactured correctly and carefully graded stock of high class established trade who pay good prices. Apply Box 355, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-20

WANTED—Circular Sawmill. Capacity 30 M feet per day. Must be first class mill and bargain for cash. Box No. 322, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.



Ontario Cullers' Examination

Examinations of candidates desiring to be licensed as saw log cullers will be held at Callander, Thessalon and Kenora on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1923.

Only British subjects and bona-fide residents of Canada will be examined for licenses.

Candidates will require to pay a fee of four dollars to the presiding Examiner before the examination.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, August 4th, 1923.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 16



Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the 20th day of August, 1923, for the right to cut the timber, part of which is burned, on an area in the Township of Rennie, in the District of Sudbury.

This is mainly a jackpine and tie proposition, although there is a certain quantity of pulpwood on area.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. A. H. Hucksion, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, or J. G. McGaw, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1923.

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West Toronto, Canada

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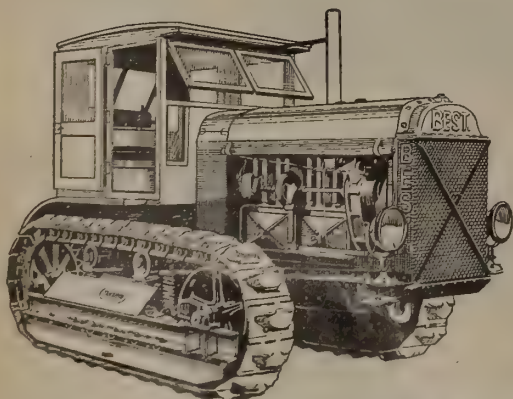


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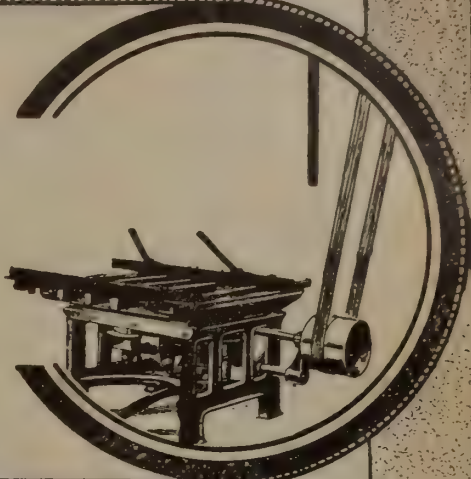
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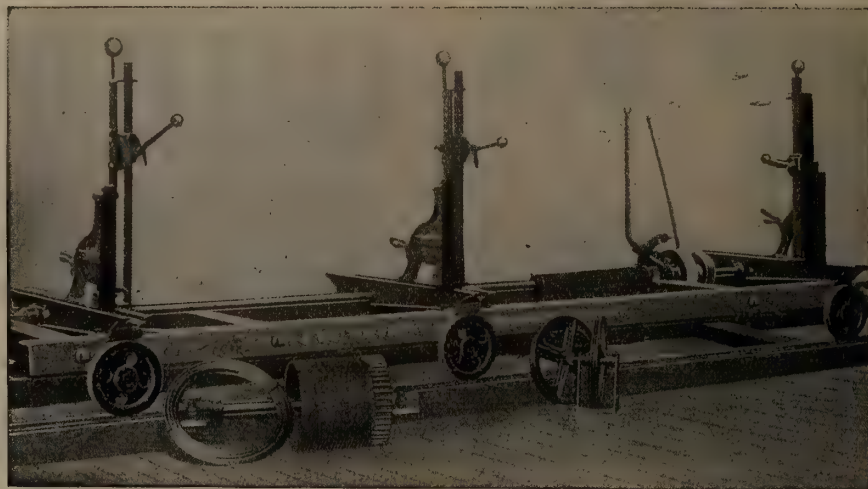
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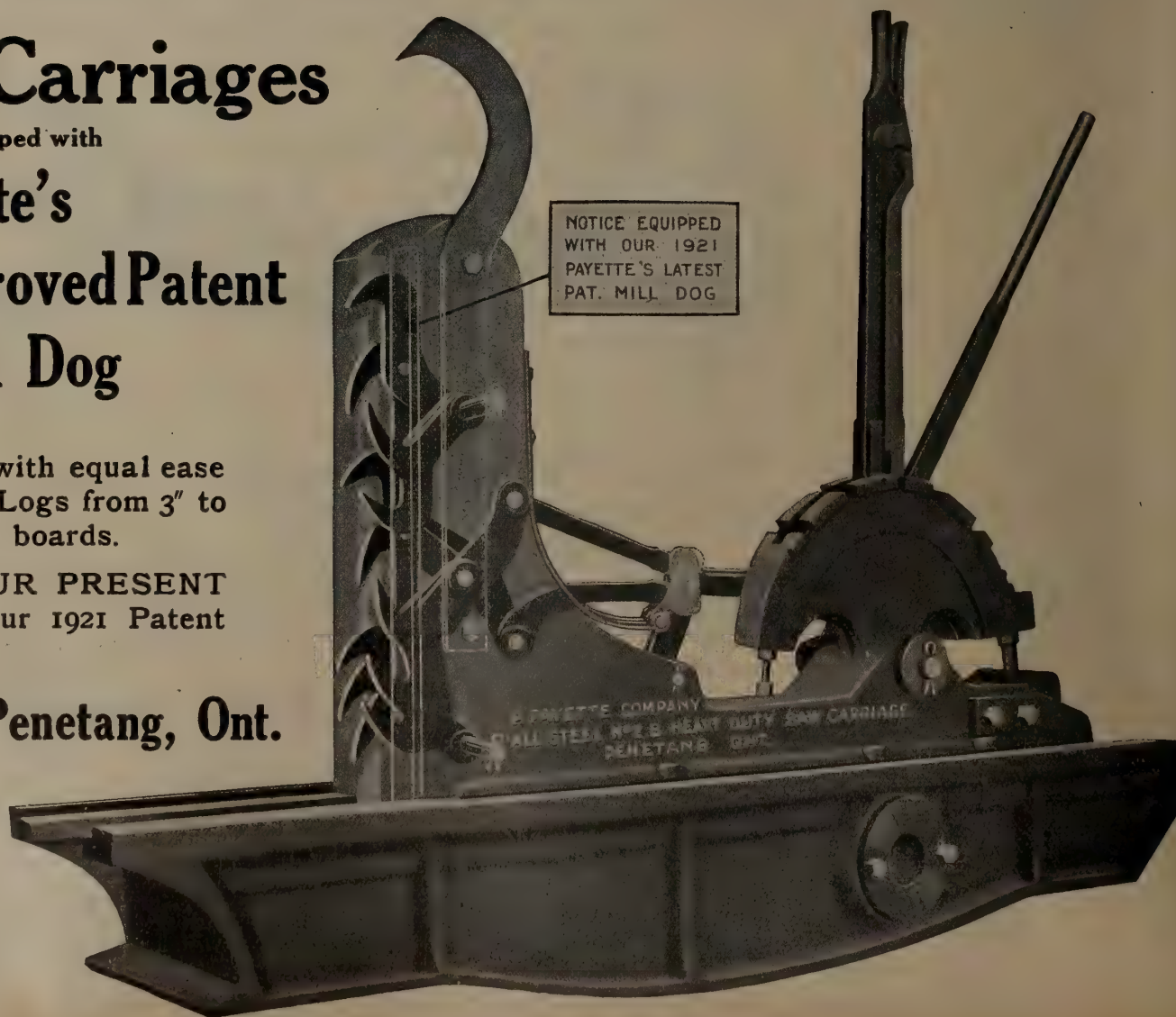
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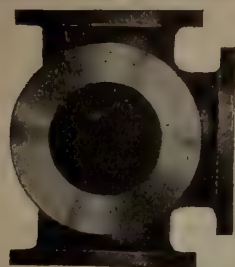
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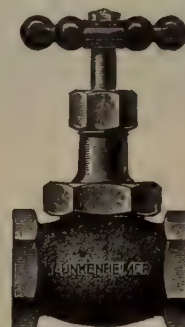
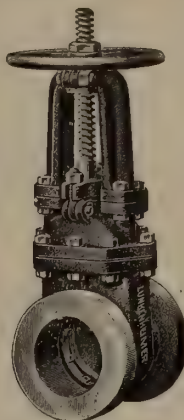
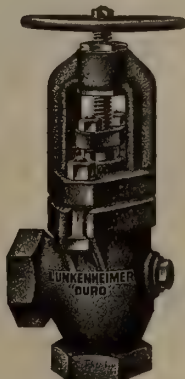
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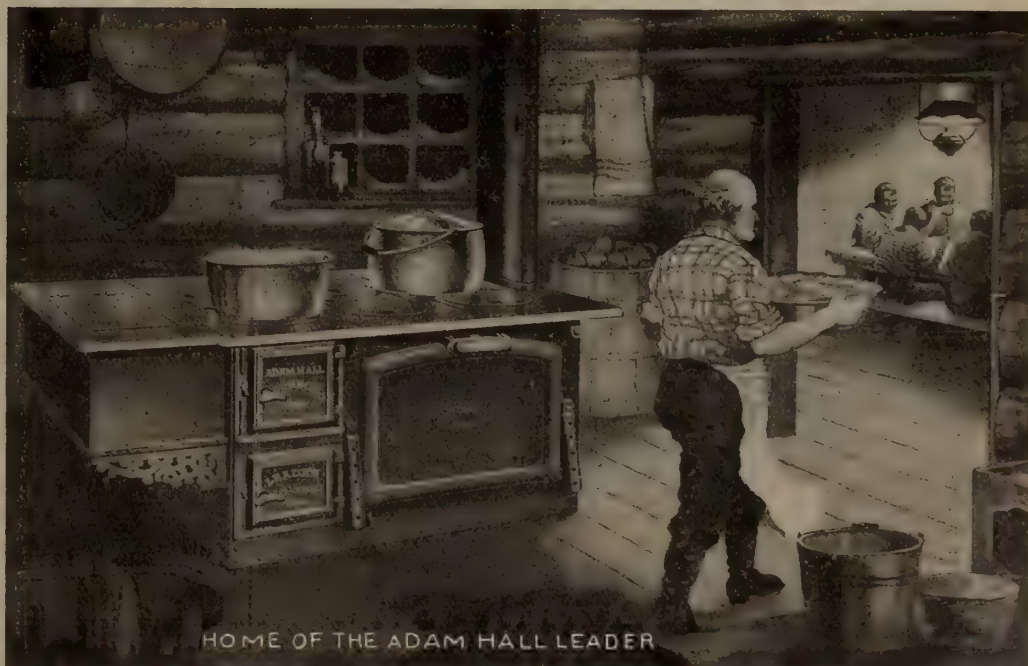
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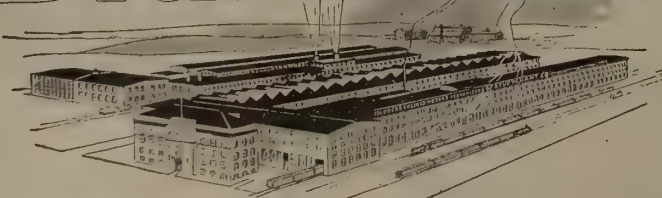


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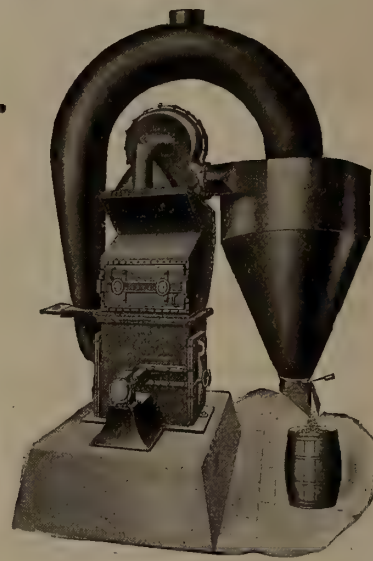
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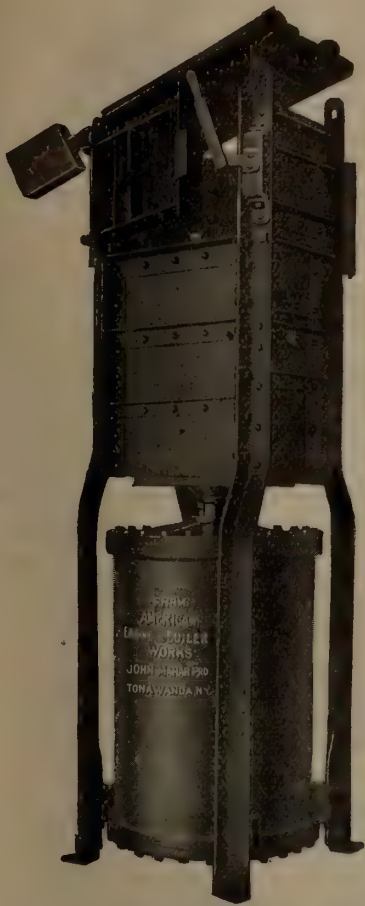
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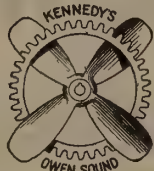
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BABBITT METAL

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Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

BAND SAW BLADES

Simonds Mfg., Co.

BAND RESAWS

Mershon & Company, W. B.
Yates Machine Co., P.B.

BARKERS

Smith Foundry & Machine Co.

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Beveridge Supply Co., Ltd.

BELT DRESSING

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General Supply of Canada, Ltd.
McLaren, D. K. Ltd.

BELT FASTENERS

McLaren, D. K. Ltd.

BELTING

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General Supply Company
Goodhue & Co., J. L.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company
D. K. McLaren, Limited
York Belting Co.

BLOWERS

Sturtvant, Co., B. F.
Toronto Blower Company

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Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

BOILER PRESERVATIVE

Beveridge Supply Company

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Yates Machine Company, P. B.

CABLE

Greening Wire Co., B.

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Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Davies, The Wm. Co., Ltd.
Dr. Bell Veterinary Wonder Co.
Hall, Adam
Johnson, A. H.
Swift-Canadian Co.
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Pink & Company, Thomas

CARS

Mussens, Ltd.

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Bury & Co., Robt.
Cameron Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Chesbro, R. G.
Fesserton Timber Company
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
Thurston-Flavelle Lumber Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company.

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General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of
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Hamilton Company, William
Pink & Company, Thomas
Waterous Engine Works Company

CHESTNUT

Long Lumber Co.

CLOTHING

Woods Mfg. Company

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General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Mussens, Ltd.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Engineering & Machine Works of
Canada

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International Land & Lumber Co.
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

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Shimer Cutter Head Company
Yates Machine Co., P.B.

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Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co.
Wistar, Underhill & Nixon

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Mussens, Ltd.

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Mason, Gordon & Co.
Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.

DOORS, FIREPROOF

Mussens, Ltd.

DRAG SAWS

Gerlach Company, Peter
Hamilton Company, William

DUST COLLECTORS

Sturtvant, Co., B. F.
Toronto Blower Company

EDGERS

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Green Company, G. Walter
Long Mfg. Company, E.
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P.P

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Hamilton Company, William
Mussens, Ltd.
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Waterous Engine Works Company

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Company

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Fesserton Timber Co.
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Mason, Gordon & Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
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Robertson & Hackett Sawmills
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Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
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FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS

Waterous Engine Works Company

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Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Rat Portage Lumber Co.
Terry-Nicholson-Cates, Ltd.

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GEARS (Cut)

GUARDS (Machinery and Window)

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Atlantic Lumber Company
Black Rock Lumber Co.
Bury & Co., Robt.
Cameron & Company
Clark, Edward & Sons
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fassett Lumber Company, Limited
Fesserton Timber Co.
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Kinnon Lumber Co.
Lemay, E. H.
Long Lumber Co.
Long-Bell Lumber Co.
Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co.
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Story Lumber Co.
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Canadian General Lumber Company
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Long Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Company
McCormack Lumber Company
McDonagh Lumber Company
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Rat Portage Lumber Co.
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Larkin, Company, C. A.
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LOCOMOTIVE CRANES

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Hocken Lumber Company

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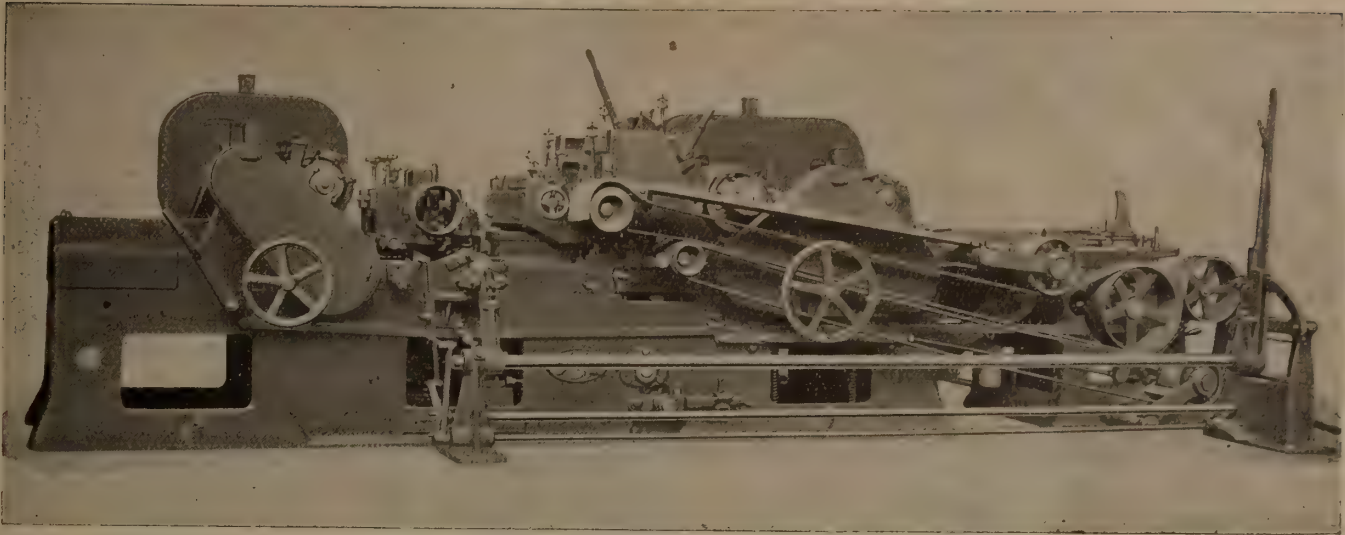
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Summers, James R.
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Waterous Engine Works Company
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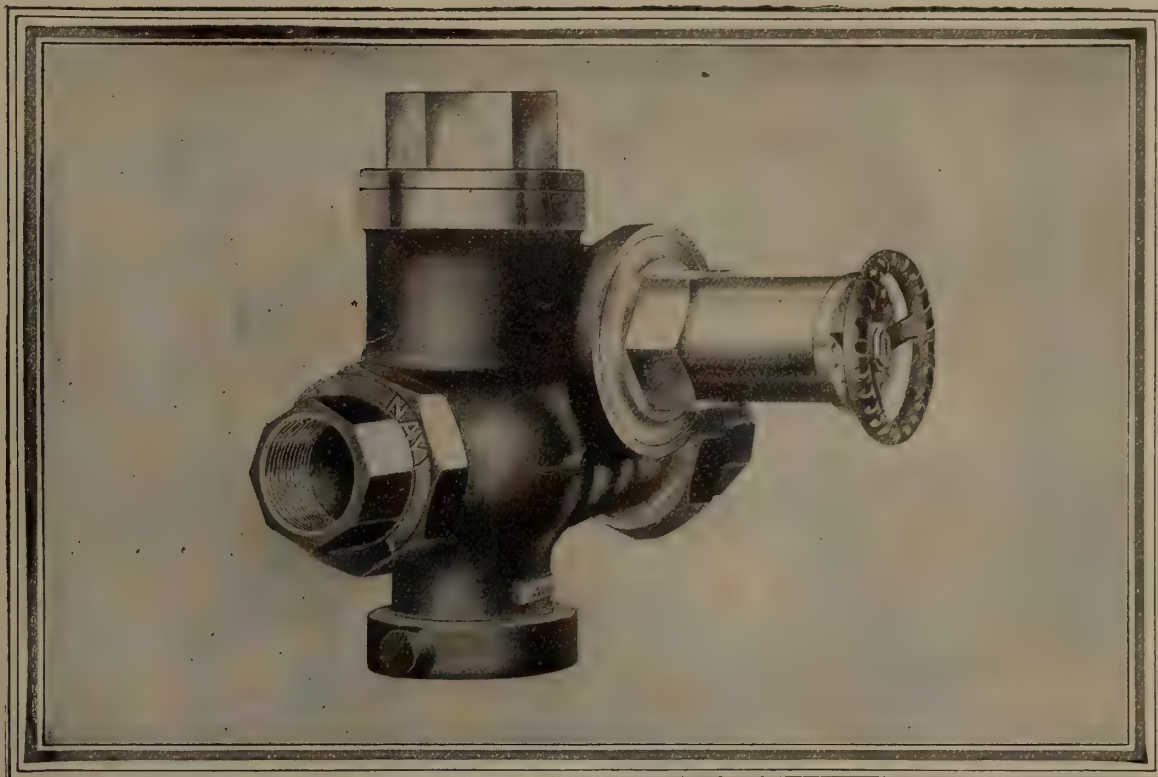
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Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Co.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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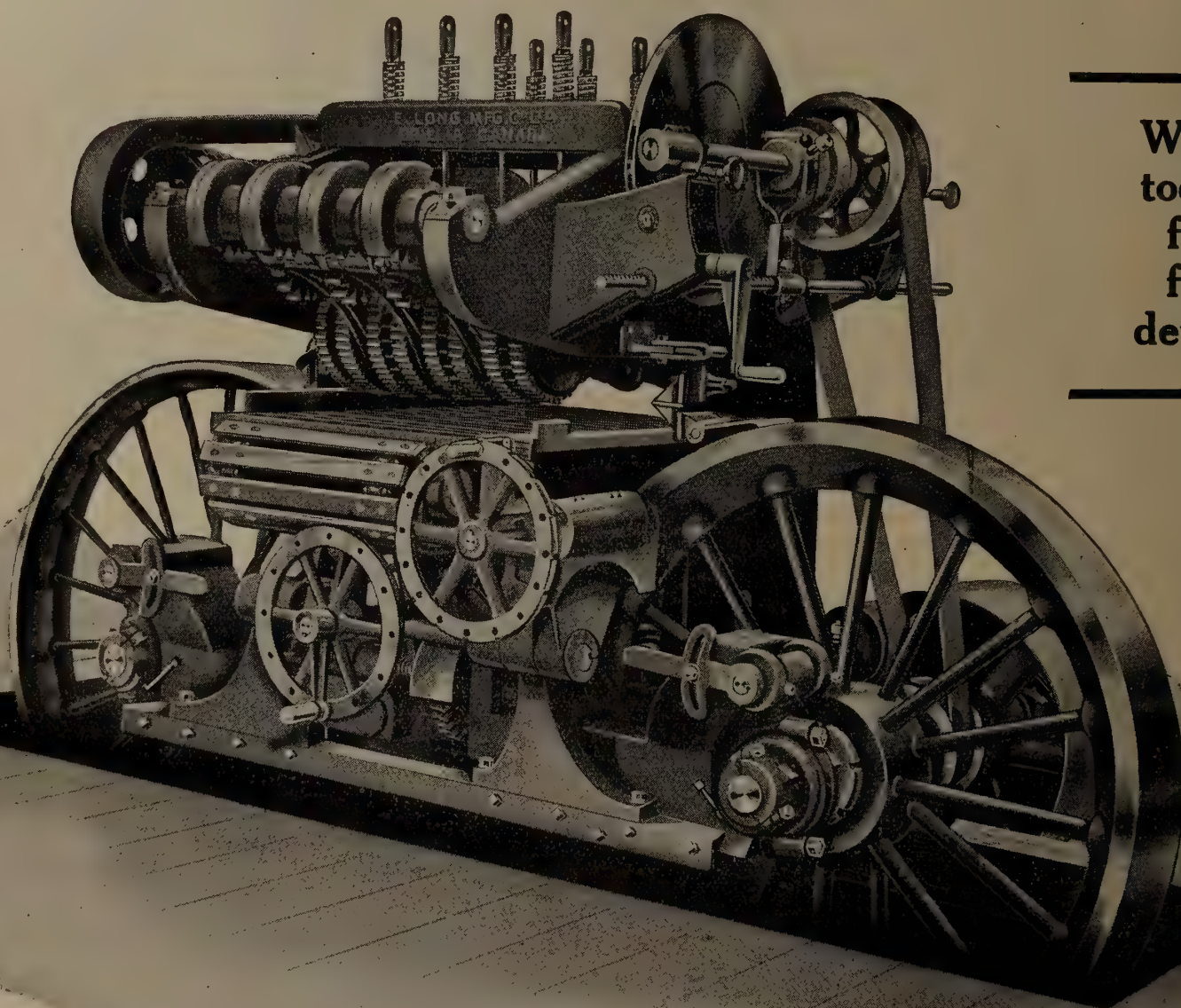


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said a mill man the other day, referring to this Band Resaw—a product of the E. Long shops. And this will be your opinion too, if you go as fully into its mechanical details as he has.

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Write
today
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full
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The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

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Not Sufficient Refuse to Keep Burner Going



THE above is not a record of a few days or a few weeks, but is the usual state in a mill cutting 250,000 ft. per day with logs averaging 18 inches diameter.

The remarkable condition is due to the marvelous efficiency of the **Waterous Super Resaw** which is handling **all** the slabs and half logs in this mill.

The Waterous super resaw handles one slab at a time at high speed, consequently the sawyer is changing gauge continuously and each slab is subjected to quick analysis.

The feed is speeded faster than the man can get the slabs into the machine, leaving a space of about 18 inches between the ends of the slabs and permitting the setter to change the size instantly so that every available inch of good lumber is obtained from each slab.

In the Waterous super resaw the slab and the board separate instantly by gravity, the slab falling on the slasher chains and the board going to the edger.

Why not investigate the wonderful possibilities of this machine?

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver

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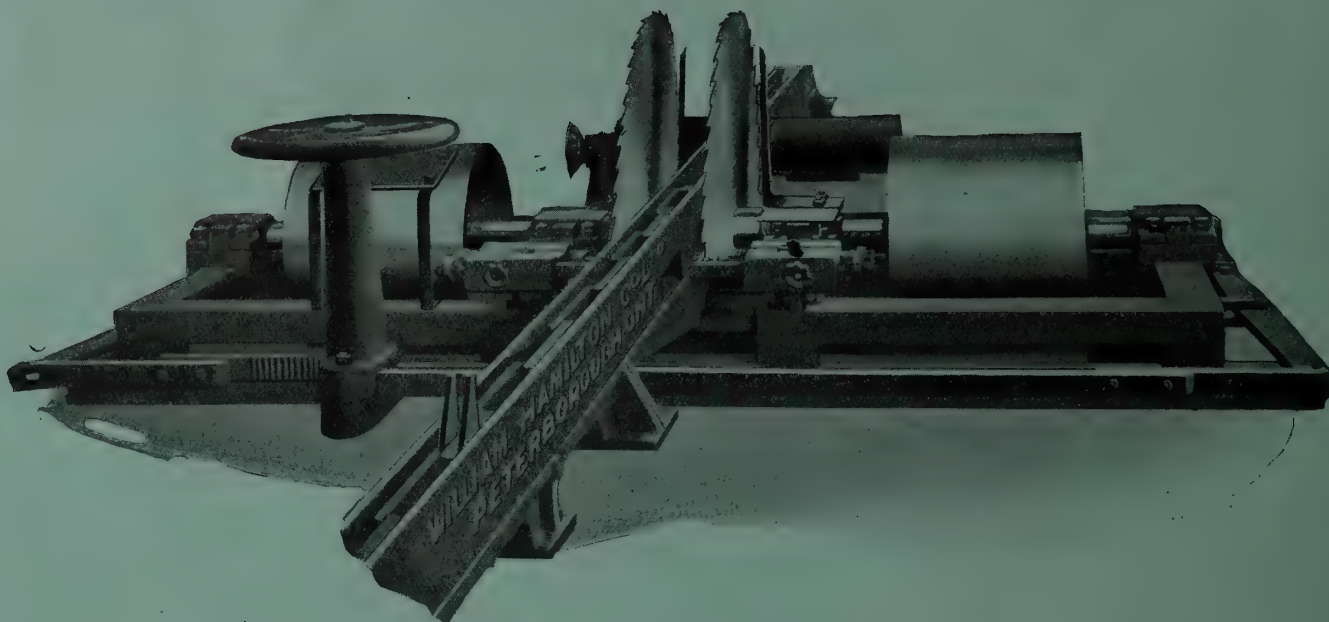
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A special centering device operated by 6" steam cylinder is used to place logs to best advantage on track before going through the saws and the slabs coming off behind the machine are taken care of by means of chains or rollers.

The drive for feed chains which is variable is controlled by Sawyer and can be stopped or started at will.

Standard length of track supplied when cutting 16 ft. logs is 56 feet.

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1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 & 2	Bright Saps	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	2,000	1,500	2,500	1 in.	98,000	164,000	16,200	1 in.	52,000	1 & 2	700	3/4 in.	10,200	6,400	4,700
1 in.	105,000	26,000	40,000	1 1/4 in.	24,000	52,000	2,700	1 1/2 in.	1,500	18" up	200	1 1/4 in.	5,900	4,900	500
1 1/4 in.	31,000	6,000	98,000	1 1/2 in.	12,000	40,000	15,500	2 in.	5,300	1 & 2	700	1 1/2 in.	400	4,000	1,400
1 1/2 in.	26,000	11,500	14,000	2 in.	5,000	27,000	15,000	2 1/2 in.	13,300	1 & 2	29,000	2 in.		7,400	
2 in.	114,500	144,000	55,000	10/4		1,500	600	3 in.	2,600	No. 1	21,000				
2 1/2 in.	182,000	9,000	13,600					4 in.	6,000	No. 2	9,200				
3 in.	15,000	3,300	7,000							No. 3					
4 in.	150,000	47,000	7,500							Com.					
CHERRY				FIGURED RED GUM				POPLAR				QUARTERED WHITE OAK			
1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	Bright Saps		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	59,000	10,500	163,000	1 in.	25,000	12,000	800	1 in.	84,000	24,100	55,900	1/2 in.	6,100		
1 1/4 in.	31,000	9,000	15,000	1 1/4 in.	2,000	800		1 1/4 in.	6,300	7,000	23,000	3/4 in.	3,900	6,300	3,000
1 1/2 in.	21,200	100	9,000	1 1/2 in.	700	200		1 1/2 in.	5,300	6,000	2,000	1 in.	56,000	400	65,000
2 in.	8,000	7,000	54,000	8/4	1,000			2 in.	13,300	29,000	71,800	1 1/4 in.	21,000	27,300	79,000
2 1/2 in.	4,500	4,300	3,000					2 1/2 in.	2,600	8,000	21,000	1 1/2 in.	20,000	500	29,500
3 in.	21,700	4,500	4,000					3 in.	6,000	4,500	9,200	2 in.	700		22,000
4 in.	9,300	900						4 in.				2 1/2 in.			5,700
CHESTNUT				QUARTERED RED GUM				PLAIN RED OAK				BLACK WALNUT			
1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	1,600	3,000		1 in.	20,000	26,500	2,500	3/4 in.	44,000	191,000	2,400	1 in.	4,000	21,000	20,000
1 in.	87,000	165,000	96,000	1 1/4 in.	15,400	15,000	9,000	1 1/4 in.	107,000	66,000	13,500	1 1/4 in.	3,400	13,600	5,000
1 1/4 in.	12,000	1,800	52,000	1 1/2 in.	1,800	5,200		1 1/2 in.	62,000	90,000	2,100	1 1/2 in.	200	200	500
1 1/2 in.	26,700	2,600	105,000	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	2 in.	62,000	78,200	5,000	2 in.		3,000	3,000
2 in.	16,000	25,000	38,000					2 1/2 in.	71,000	124,000	26,000	2 1/2 in.			
2 1/2 in.	2,000							3 in.	1,500	1,400		3 in.			
3 in.	1,300							4 in.	94,100	34,000		4 in.			
4 in.	1,500	300							39,800	29,000	5,000				
CYPRESS				QUARTERED SAP GUM				PLAIN WHITE OAK				BASSWOOD			
1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	1 in.	20,000	26,500	2,500	3/4 in.	17,000	7,000	15,900	1 in.	17,000	251,000	189,000
1 in.	49,000	107,000	4,000	1 1/4 in.	15,400	15,000	9,000	1 1/4 in.	55,000	173,000	6,000	1 1/4 in.	224,000	6,000	138,000
1 1/4 in.	62,000	26,300	14,000	1 1/2 in.	1,800	5,200		1 1/2 in.	50,000	12,600		1 1/2 in.	47,000	2,300	30,000
1 1/2 in.	115,000	46,000	16,600	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	2 in.	28,000	58,000	3,000	2 in.	51,000		2,000
2 in.	42,000	26,000	7,900					2 1/2 in.	3,200	3,200		2 1/2 in.	5,200		2,500
2 1/2 in.	12,000		400					3 in.	110,000	39,000	2,000	3 in.	7,000		13,000
3 in.	25,000	16,000	17,000					4 in.	39,000	20,000		4 in.	5,000		4,000
4 in.	1,200	2,200	4,000						4,500	3,000					200
									41,000	17,800					

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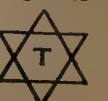
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Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, P.Q.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
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Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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— ONTARIO

WHOLESALE

Lumber Lath Shingles
Ties, Etc.

British Columbia Lumber
and Timber

Red Cedar Shingles
Ten Test Solid Fibre Board

ROSE-McLAURIN LTD.*Wholesale Lumber*

Federal Building, TORONTO Phone Main 6752

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SCHROEDER MILLS & TIMBER CO.

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

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Toronto, Ont.

Lumber and Lath Stocks at
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The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
SION, ALSO DIMENSION
AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

F. W. Brennen & Sons

474 Main St. East Hamilton, Ont.

Wholesale LUMBER LATH--SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
6,000,000 ft. birch annually
2,500,000 ft. beech annually
2,500,000 ft. elm annually
900,000 ft. basswood annually
200,000 ft. ash annually
6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.
Planing mill in connection with Yard.

resident:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE and Hardwood

If its good Quebec Spruce you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in Hardwood Flooring.

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

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Selling Office:
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Mill Run White Pine 1922 Cut Bone Dry

	1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
	1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
	5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

The Long Lumber Company
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Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
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EXPORTERS OF

**SPRUCE AND
PINE**

New Brunswick Agent

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For Prompt Delivery of
**Hemlock, Spruce, Lath
Pulpwood and Hardwoods**

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce
Timbers and have excellent facilities
for quick shipment—rail or water
delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

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Wholesale PINE



and HARDWOOD

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING

BUFFALO, N. Y.

KEEWATIN

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BEST PINE

Red and White

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill
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Wholesale Lumber Merchants

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Transits:—1 Car No. 1 B.C. XXX Red Cedar Shingles.

1 Car 1 x 8 & 10" No. 1 Cedar Shiplap.

Ready to Load:—Western White Pine.

2 Cars each 1 x 8-10 & 12" No. 3 Pine S2S to 13/16".

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1 Car each 1½ & 2" Pine Shop K.D. S2S or Rgh.

New Address:— Federal Building, Toronto

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Would be glad to hear from manu-
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particulars of stock of Lumber and
Lath.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

Native and Foreign

CRATING SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK
CANADIAN BIRCH, BASSWOOD, MAPLE

Promptness and courtesy are features
of McDonagh service that you will ap-
preciate.

All we ask is the opportunity to show
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Lumber and Shingles

Best Grades—Mill Prices—Prompt Shipment

THOS. N. PHILLIPS

Royal Bank Building

Toronto, Ont.

SIZED HEMLOCK
WHITE PINE
RED PINE



B. C. PRODUCTS
JACK PINE
LATH

Quality Right

Prices Right

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TORONTO, ONT.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

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Thompson Heyland Lumber Co.

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For Sale

Everything in Dry Hemlock Lumber.
500 M. 1 x 4 x 5 x 6 in choice Merchantable Spruce.

Wanted to buy

2 million feet Spruce, Jack Pine and Hemlock for spring delivery.

10,000 cords of Spruce and Balsam, peeled pulpwood.

10,000 cords peeled poplar.

50 M. Ties in Cedar, Hemlock and Jack Pine.

Will make the necessary advances.



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BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

RED PINE
SPRUCE

Dry Stock

Well Sawn

Prompt Shipment

R. B. Herron Limited

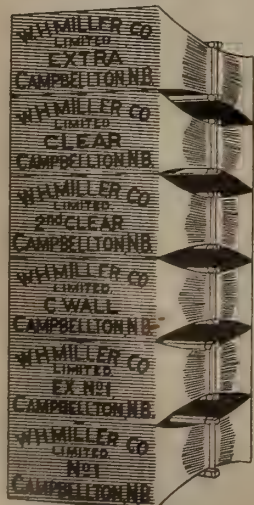
Wholesale Lumber

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WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE
SPRUCE LUMBER

LATH SHINGLES TELEPHONE POLES
PILING RAILWAY TIES

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We manufacture the finest shingles on the market—New Brunswick White Cedar. You'll find they will make steady customers of every builder in your district.

We also make Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

W. H. MILLER Co. Ltd., CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

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Amos - - - - - Quebec

We offer the 1923 summer cut as follows:

About 5,000,000' fifth and better, Spruce and Jack Pine.

2,000,000 Merchantable Spruce Lath.

*Will furnish on demand quotations for
MILLING Lumber in TRANSIT*

CABLE ADDRESS:
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Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
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The
***Rolland
Lumber Co.***
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

Exceptional Service in:--

EASTERN;

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Hardwoods.

WESTERN;

Fir, Spruce, Hemlock, Larch, Cedar.

B.C. Cedar Shingles always in transit.

Prompt Shipments on Timbers and Dimension.

B.C. Fir doors in Carload Lots.

DOUGLAS A. STALKER

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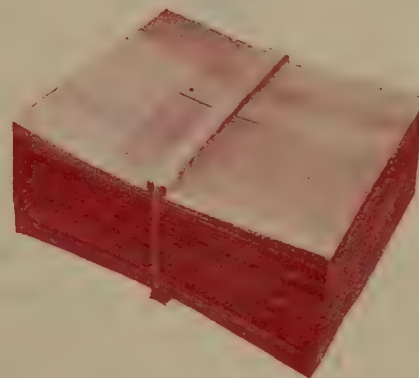
HEAPS

& SONS, LIMITED

METROPOLITAN BLDG.

Vancouver, B.C.

XXX
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ROYALS
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lumber Shingles Timbers

CLEAR FIR

Rough, Kiln dried or green

Straight or Mixed Cars of

FLOORING
CASING
BASE

MOULDINGS
CEILING
FINISH

Hardwoods Wanted

We are in the market for
Birch, Maple and Basswood
for immediate shipment.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West TORONTO



Try that next car from us
and you'll be satisfied

GUM

Red and Sap, Plain
or Quarter-cut

OAK

Red and White, Plain
or Quarter-cut

CYPRESS

All grades and
thicknesses

also

ASH, COTTONWOOD AND
CANADIAN BIRCH

CHARLES O. MAUS

HARDWOOD LUMBER

South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. (Box 676)

"I am not connected with any other concern using my name"

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO. LTD.

We have for immediate sale and shipment:

Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6" White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
One "	2 x 6 & up, "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	3 x 6 & up, "	14 to 16 ft.
One "	1 1/4 x 1 1/2 & up, "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	6 x 6 Cedar	
Two "	4/4" x 4 & up Brown Ash, Mill Culls.	

Fifty Pieces of White Pine dimension timber 25 and 30 ft. long, 14 to 18" at the small end, Choice Stock, immediate shipment.

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*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
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Manufacturers

White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath

R. Imrie Lumber Company

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Phone Adelaide 0580

We offer for immediate shipment:—

Mill Run Hemlock—

Band Sawn Stock—

2 x 4—6'	—14,000 ft., 12 ft., 20,000'	—14 ft., 17,000'	—16 ft., 39,000'
2 x 4 &	6/10—74,000'	—18 to 20 ft.,	—86,000'
2 x 6—1'	31,000'	—14 ft., 30,000 ft.,	16 ft., 46,000 ft.
2 x 8—12'	60,000 ft., 14 ft.,	71,000'	—16 ft., 130,000'
2 x 10—12 ft.,	26,000'	—14 ft., 38,000 ft.,	16 ft., 70,000'
2 x 12—12 ft.,	12,000'	—14 ft., 20,000'	—16 ft., 42,000'
1 x 4—26,000 ft.,	1 x 5—19,000 ft.,	1 x 6—69,000 ft.	
1 x 8—21,000 ft.,		1 x 7/9—10,000 ft.,	

also:—

1 x 4 & 5 Mill Run Norway Pine—2 x 4 & up Mill Run White Pine.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we
carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for
quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

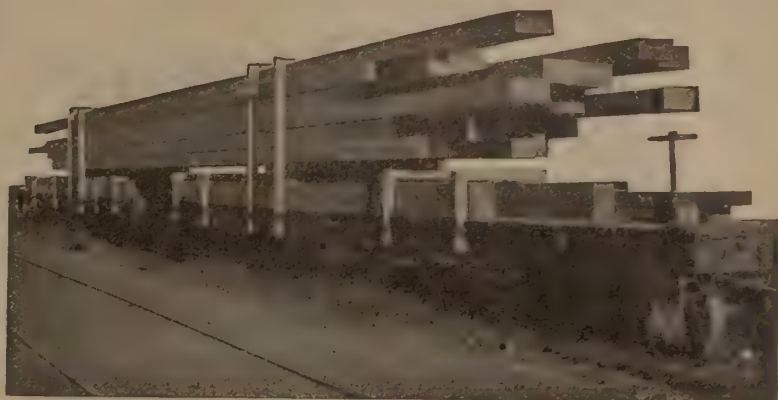
Spruce Box Shooks

Klin Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
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Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.



Let us Serve You!

Long Timbers

Deep and Heavy Joists

Special Industrial Items

Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.



When you want

LUMBER
CEDAR

SPRUCE
PINE

LATH
FIR

Write, Wire or Phone

Adams River Lumber Company Ltd.

MILLS AT CHASE, B. C.

J. T. Todd, Eastern Manager

620 Federal Building, Toronto

TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1194



Better than ever---

We are now in a position
to serve Ontario Trade
to unusual advantage with

TIMBERS

Large or Small

Also

SHED STOCK

Ontario Representatives Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company Limited, Victoria, B.C.

APEX LUMBER CO., LTD.

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J. D. ROBINSON,
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D. WILLIAMS,
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Air Dried

ENGELMAN SPRUCE

For

QUALITY AND SATISFACTION

LUMBER

In all standard grades
and sizes

Our big yard of dry spruce enables
us to make immediate shipment of
mixed orders.

— Specialty —

No. 2 Board Grade—Flooring, Ceil-
ing, Siding, Shiplap and Boards.

LATH

No. 1 & No. 2
Grades

U. G. G. Sawmills Ltd., Hutton, B. C.

"THE SPRUCE SUPPLY"

Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited
OTTAWA CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1893

INCORPORATED 1916

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED 1 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American
Hardwoods
**MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS**
of every description

This Week's Special

- Car 3/8" & 1/2" Fir Door Panels.
 - " 3/8" 5 Ply Birch, Oak, Walnut, Mahogany & Gum Door Panels.
 - " 1/4" 3 Ply Fir Panels.
 - " 1/8, 3/16, 1/4", 3 Ply Alder Panels.
- Ask for price list.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

**We Specialize in Mixed Ship-
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Veneers and Panels**

*This is a good time to conserve your cap-
ital by making purchases in
this manner*

Tickled?
Yes Sir!



The new SILO is going to be made of B. C. FIR and LARCH from one of our best mills that so far this year, have sold 1,000,000 ft.

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

Toronto

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD
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Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

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Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

J. J. McFADDEN LIMITED

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



That Satisfied Feeling—

You get it with every lot of
G. A. Grier & Sons' lumber

SPRUCE, HEMLOCK PINE, HARDWOODS B. C. LUMBER and TIMBER

G. A. Grier & Sons' service is dependable. You can be sure of getting delivery at the specified time and that it will be satisfactory in every way. Large or small orders receive the same careful attention. Let's get acquainted. We will gladly submit quotations on any of the above products.

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We have no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours

International Land & Lumber
Company Limited
LUMBER
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RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

LOOK!

All sizes No. 1 Hemlock,
 Dry Jack Pine Flooring & etc.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

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LIMITED

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

**B. C. FOREST
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ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

George Burchill & Sons

Manufacturers of

Spruce and Pine Lumber
Laths, Shingles, Nail Keg Staves

ALSO

Planing and Dressing Mill
Sash and Door Factory
Mouldings, Etc.

A quantity of uncrozed nail keg staves in good
 shipping condition on hand

South Nelson - Miramichi - New Brunswick

Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine

In All Dimensions

1920-1921-1922 cut

Ontario and Quebec stock

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment

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5 million feet Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lumber. Also 5 million Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lath

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PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS

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W. H. Bromley

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
Spruce and Hemlock
Hardwoods

Pembroke - Ontario



View of our recently reuilt modern planing mill.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

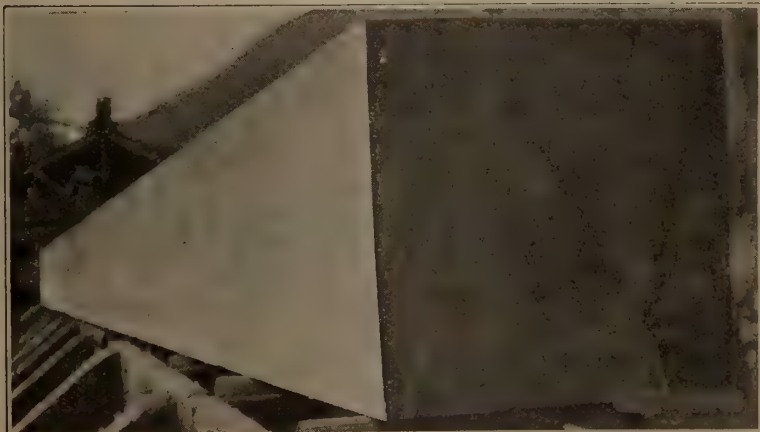
For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office : FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C



35x35 - 82 ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2" in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO., Limited

Cable Address:
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Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

Bainbridge, B.C.

Telephone and Postal
Service at Bainbridge

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON

Some of these Cars in Transit Now

California White Pine & California Redwood.

Yellow Pine Finishing.

Oak, Gum, Poplar and Cypress.

also

A few cars of 4/4 and 8/4" C. & C. Norway ready
for shipment.

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario Phone Regent 162

Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co. SOUTH BEND IND.

Owners of Chas. O. Maus Lumber Co.

The Best in Hardwoods

Our Specialties

OAK

White and Red
Plain and Quartered

Write
for Prices

GUM

Red and Sap
Plain and Quartered

CYPRESS

Genuine Gulf Red and Soft Yellow

Quality and Prices **Right** Satisfaction Guaranteed

Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854

PHONE PLATEAU 1300

The Leigh Lumber Co.

33 Richmond St. West Toronto

Native Hardwood Lumber
All kinds, all thicknesses

White Pine, Red Pine and Jack Pine

Crating Lumber in either Softwood
or Hardwood.

Cable Address
'BENLUMCO'

Codes used
ABC 5th Western Union
Universal

Bennett Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

Spruce, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber

American Hardwoods & Mahogany

11 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL, P.Q.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Ltd., 525 Federal Bldg., Toronto

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

A Price Chart



"BIG CHIEF"

showing the upward and downward tendencies of the lumber market, looks like an outline of the Rocky Mountains.

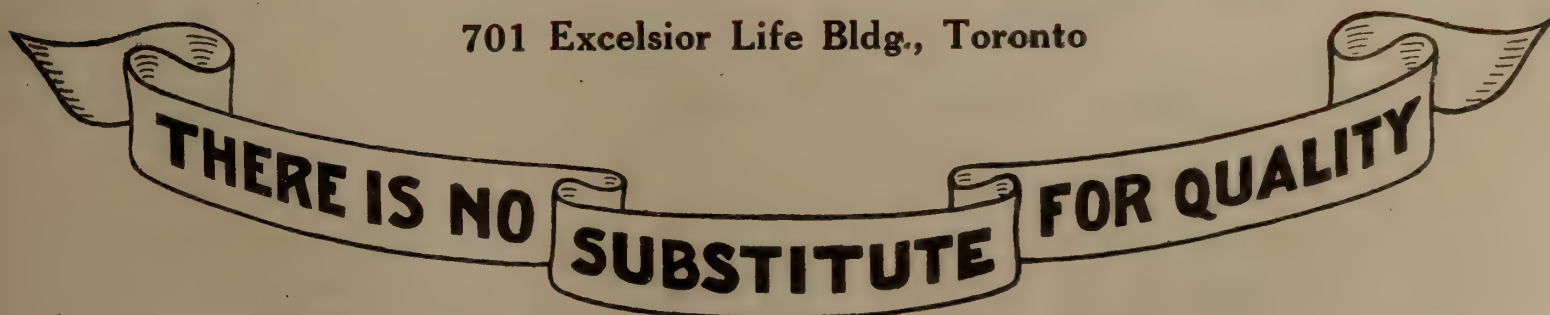
But a line drawn to indicate the regularity of "Big Chief" grading would look like the horizon at sea.

Such is the "Big Chief's" purpose. Prices may fluctuate; but the consistent standard of quality that has dominated our products for years, will continue with unvarying regularity.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO.

LIMITED, VANCOUVER, B.C.

701 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto



Branch Sales Offices at Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Chicago, Ill.

Dealers Attention!

Certain British Columbia
Shingle Manufacturers
are Making

100% EDGE-GRAIN SHINGLES

—Shingles that can't warp, Cup or Curl



Write for further information

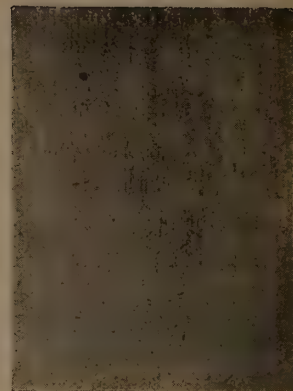
Drop us a line indicating that you are interested in "EDG-Grain" SHINGLES. We will be glad to place your name on our mailing list and also hand your name to the mills who manufacture "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLES. You will then receive price list and other information that will be mailed from time to time regarding "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLES

Shingle Manufacturers' Association
of British Columbia

Metropolitan Bldg.

Department C-L-1

VANCOUVER, CANADA



Edge-Grain Shingle

We illustrate here an EDGE-GRAIN SHINGLE. You will note that the grain of the wood is vertical and parallel. The result is that when an Edge-Grain Shingle becomes moist, then dries, all stresses and strains are absolutely parallel and equal, with the result that an Edge-Grain Shingle cannot warp, cup, curl or split.



Flat-Grain Shingle

We illustrate here the ordinary flat-grain shingle, which will warp, cup and curl. The reason for this is explained by the fact that when a cedar log absorbs moisture, then dries out, it shrinks more than twice as much in the direction of the circumference as it does in the direction of the diameter. Likewise, when a shingle cut with flat-grain becomes moist and dries, it, too, shrinks more than twice as much in one direction as in another. The result of these UNEQUAL stresses and strains causes warping.

Abbotsford Lumber, Mining & Developing Co., Ltd.
Abbotsford, B. C.

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Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Fraser Mills, B. C.

Cedars, Ltd., Lynn Creek, B.C.

Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Ltd.
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Hammond, B. C.

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Hunting-Merritt Lbr. Co., Ltd.
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Robert McNair Shingle Co., Ltd.
670 Thurlow St.,
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McNair Lbr. & Shingle Co., Ltd.
Esplanade Ave., N.
Vancouver, B. C.

Inlet Timber Co., Ltd.
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Rainbow Shingle Co., Ltd.
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The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.



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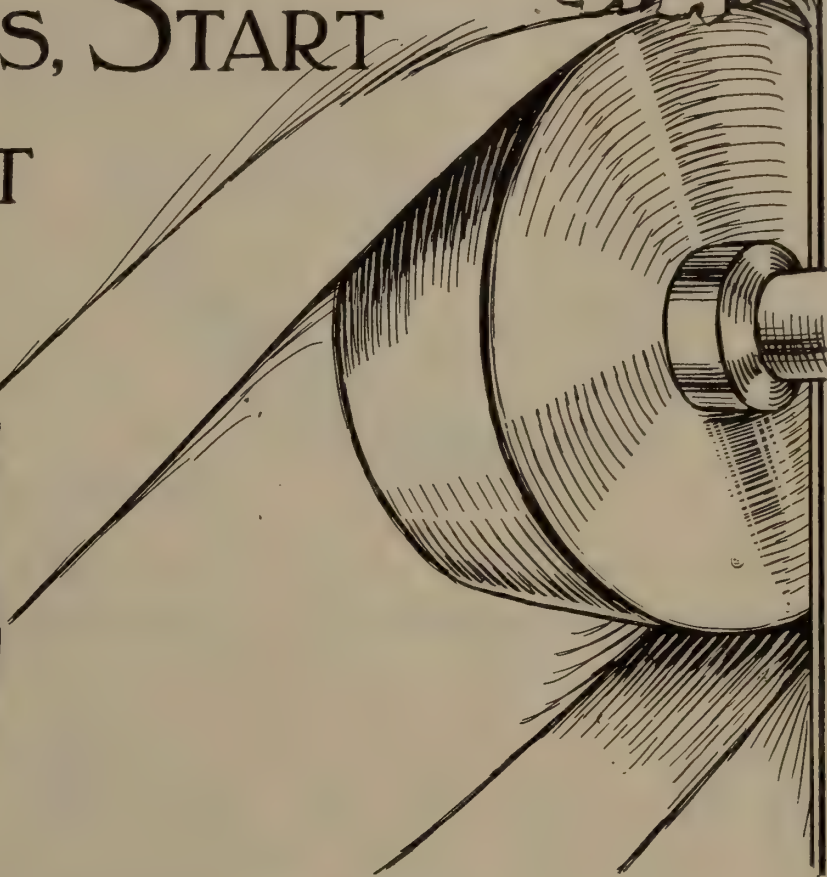
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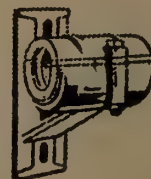
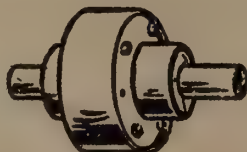
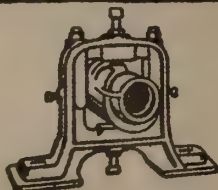
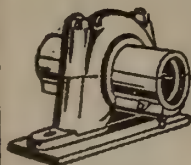
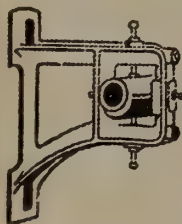
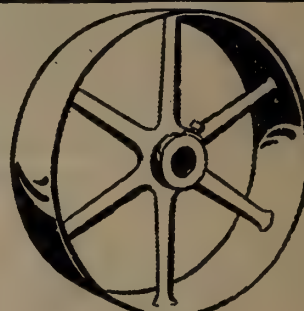
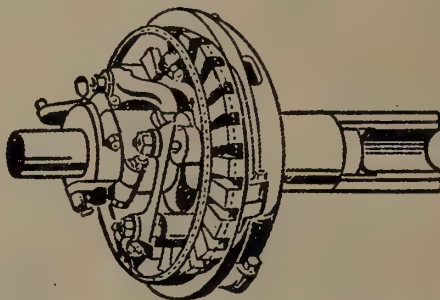
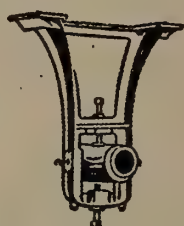
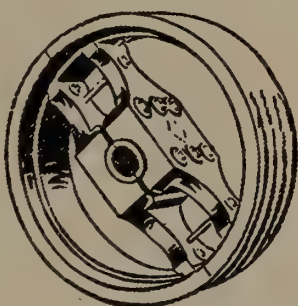
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Shafting	Iron Centre Wood	Floor Stands	Belt Clamps
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Helping Along the Home Building Movement

There are Many People Able and Willing to Undertake the Purchase of a Home, but Most of Them Need Financial Help and Sound Advice to put Them in Home Owner Class—This Article Outlines Practical Methods to Create Increased Building That Would Otherwise Never be Undertaken

Any movement that will aid in home-building operations and cause a local structural campaign to be started, invariably benefits the retail lumberman. Building and loan associations in divers parts of the United States and, in a few centres in Canada, are doing their share to encourage tenants and young married couples to translate a desire of owning their own home into action and give practical outlet and expression to the thought that which many of these newly-weds entertain. At many lumbermen's gatherings the encouragement of home-building is discussed but the great difficulty with many "prospects" is that they cannot see their way clear to finance the building of a "dove cot." They have not saved up enough money and are diffident in regard to taking the risk in this period of climbing costs.

Any movement, that will result in facilitating home-building and aid in solving the financing thereof is worthy of consideration and support. Some practical thoughts on this subject were recently presented by Frank Favor, president of the Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, who declared that all yardmen were interested in pushing ahead home-building and arranging for the necessary loans so that work of this character could be carried on. Such structures utilize the largest share of lumber supplied by local yards.

Mr Favor went on to say that he had no doubt that the average man desiring to have a roof over his head was most sincere in his belief that he has or can arrange his finances to pay for all the labor and material bills that go to make the cost of the completed dwelling. Mr. Favor proceeded:—But I find, almost invariably, and I think I speak of the majority of the yards doing business today, that the home costs the owner more than he has planned and that after paying labor and other small items, he is short of funds sufficient to pay all the bills. My experience is that the lumber bill above all others is the last to be settled, and that it becomes necessary for the lumberman to take a small mortgage on the property. Now the lumberman being a substantial and reliable citizen in his community can usually borrow money on this mortgage as collateral at his bank. But this ties him up; it limits his borrowing capacity at his bank and eventually causes him many sleepless nights, dyspepsia,

nervousness, and other things, not to mention baldheadedness and wrinkles.

Letting Lumberman Have His Cash

How to correct this trouble and let the retail lumberman have his cash is a problem which has been satisfactorily solved in but few communities. In my city of Gardner, Massachusetts, there has been put into operation a plan which has worked out successfully.

We have a community of about 18,000 and we manufacture more chairs than any other place of our size in the world. Our public and get-to-gether spirit is strong. Sponsored by our local Chamber of Commerce, a Home Endorsement Committee was formed which works as follows:

A man living in a tenement decides that he would like to build and own a home. He buys a piece of land and arranges with a carpenter or contractor to build his house. When the work has progressed far enough, he places a mortgage either with a Savings Bank or a Building and Loan Association, which last we call Co-operative Banks in Massachusetts. When the home is completed, the owner makes application for financial help with our Home Endorsement Committee.

Let us take for example a house costing \$6,000 on which our Savings Bank has granted a loan of \$3,800. The man that is building the house must have at least 10 per cent. but we will assume that in this case, he has \$1,000. He will then apply for \$1,200 which is granted providing if after sufficient investigation, he is found to be steady, reliable and honest.

Public Spirited Business Men

Now this Home Endorsement Committee is made up of 102 substantial business men of our city who are interested in seeing the community grow and prosper. These men have signed the necessary papers agreeing to stand pro-rata any loss occasioned by taking second mortgages on new homes built in Gardner. These 102 guarantors have elected a committee of five to carry on the work of the whole and transact business for it. The committee investigates every application for assistance and if it has been found that the

(Continued on page 46)



An attractive bungalow effect has been obtained in this dwelling by bringing the roof down over the porch and the sunroom.

Brief Echoes of Great Forestry Conference

Delegates After Spending Some Time in Ontario and the East are Now Touring the Prairie Provinces—Proper Stock Taking of Canada's Resources Urgently Needed

The visit of the members of the British Empire Forestry Conference to the Ontario Government Experimental Station at St. Williams in Norfolk County, was most interesting and instructive. Lord Lovat, president of the conference, expressed much pleasure in regard to the skilled silviculture of cut-over woods, and the satisfactory plantation mixture of Scotch fir and larch. He was particularly struck with the plantation of red pine and the European plantations in various mixtures. Beautifully kept nurseries, 600 acres in extent, contained some ten to fifteen million plants. Certain ingenious methods of watering dry, sandy soil appealed to him greatly. Asked about the recent work of the British Forestry Commission, which he represents, his Lordship mentioned that the commission has reafforested 10,000 acres in Great Britain. Moreover, with the aid of unemployment grants, sundry private landowners and corporate bodies had planted another 10,000 and prepared a further 10,000 for planting this year when unemployment struck the country in the coming winter.

The members, while visiting St. Williams, were tendered a luncheon by the Women's Institute of Norfolk County. The delegates were much pleased with their visit and were greatly impressed with the possibilities of the nursery and with the efficiency with which the nursery was managed. Lord Lovat, in his address at the luncheon, stated that the nursery was an excellent example of what forestry could do to check permanently the progress of drifting sands, and of the work which could be accomplished in the preservation and regeneration of forest growth under proper scientific care and direction.

* * *

The delegates to the British Empire Forestry Conference paid a visit to Queen's Park, Toronto, and were officially received in the legislative chamber by Premier Ferguson and Hon. James Lyons, minister of lands and forests. The premier extended a hearty welcome to the visitors and hoped that their mission would be successful, of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the forestry resources not only of Canada, but of all other countries. They had in Ontario a wealth of natural resources that awaited development, and which would do a great deal to expand and enrich this country. The province was pursuing an advanced policy with respect to its forestry interests.

He hoped the result of the visit of the delegates would be to interest people from all countries who were desirous of improving their position and to acquaint them that opportunity awaited them in this country. The premier pointed out that the government of to-day, although only less than a month in office, was endeavoring to elaborate rather comprehensive plans towards securing a type of immigrant adapted to the needs of this country.

Hon. Mr. Lyons also made a few appropriate remarks and hoped that the visitors would obtain much valuable information in their tour. Lord Lovat briefly replied, and thought that Canada, in regard to its resources, had succeeded better than the country to the south, in looking to the future in regard to its resources. The delegates were grateful for the kindness which had been accorded them in Canada, and if they could be of assistance by giving information they obtained elsewhere they would be glad to do so.

* * *

W. Kynoch, Superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, addressed the conference on forest products research. He stated that 50,000 tests on the strength properties of Canadian woods have been made to date by the Forest Products Laboratories. The question of the preservative treatment of railway ties, said Mr. Kynoch, is a very important one. There are 100,000,000 ties in use in Canada on railway lines. The life of these untreated ties is only six to seven years. Service tests are being conducted by the laboratories on treated ties in order to determine the processes which will give the greatest durability.

* * *

Sir James Calder, C.B.E., one of the British delegates, and largely interested in the timber trade in Great Britain, presented a paper which dealt with the European sources of supply of coniferous timbers open to the British market. The States surrounding the Baltic comprised the largest sources of supply of timber used in

Great Britain, said Sir James. The proportion obtained from Canada has fallen from 16 per cent. pre-war to 10 per cent. post-war, due to high freight rates from Canada and to favorable exchange with the timber-producing countries in Northern Europe.

In the future Russia will be the biggest single factor in European soft wood supply, as there are tremendous areas of valuable coniferous forests still unexploited. Describing conditions in the new States of Finland, Poland, Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania, Sir James announced that these countries had largely placed their forest properties on a sound basis; that they were cutting in general not more than the annual growth produced in their forests.

In commenting on his observations during the recent tour of Eastern Canada, Sir James remarked that he was impressed with the fact that the manufacturing methods are not so economical in Canada as, for instance, in Sweden. He realized, however, that economic conditions were quite different. A feature of Sweden saw-mill practice was the very thin saws used, resulting in the minimum waste as sawdust.

* * *

Forest plantation work in the Dominion of New Zealand, was discussed by Mr. L. M. Ellis, Director of State Forests of New Zealand. The New Zealand Forest Service had found it possible in a measure to eliminate transplanting and to utilize the seedlings direct for final planting. New Zealand planted more trees per capita than any other section of the Empire. During 1922 over 12,000,000 plants were set out in state and private plantations of New Zealand.

* * *

The work of the commission in the British Isles was dealt with by Mr. R. L. Robinson, of the British Forestry Commission. He stated that the procedure in Great Britain followed the lines adopted in New Zealand. During 1922, 11,500 acres were planted with forest trees, of which all but 250 acres were conifers, mostly species obtained from the Pacific coast. It was interesting to note that the seed from which the stock was derived was collected a few years ago by the Dominion Forest Service. Twenty-two million plants were required to plant up the acreage in 1922. A detailed description of the organization and cost accounting methods employed by the British Forestry Commission concluded Mr. Robinson's address.

The morning session was concluded with an illustrated address by Prof. Troup, of Oxford University.

* * *

Owen Jones, Chairman of the Forest Commission of Victoria, Australia, claimed that 70 per cent. of forest fires were caused by carelessness. He thought that not legislation, but publicity, was the best remedial measure. C. G. Trevor, Forest Conservator in India,



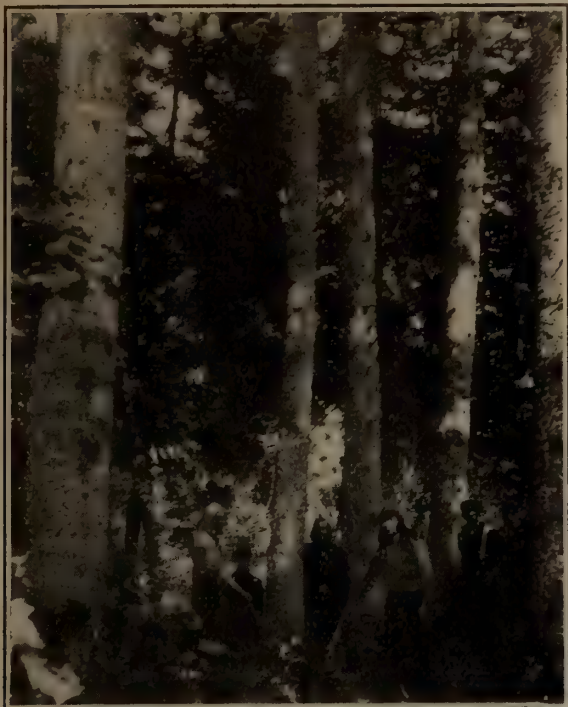
G. H. Prince, Fredericton, N.B.
Chief Forester of New Brunswick



G. C. Piche, Quebec
Chief of P. Q. Forest Service

Two Canadian delegates at the conference

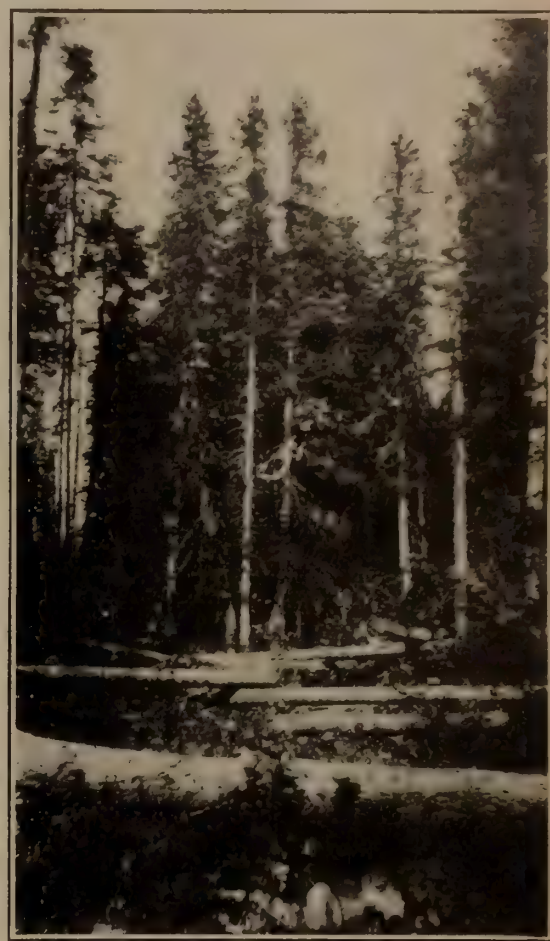
FOREST AND MILL IN PICTURE



Virgin stand of New Brunswick white spruce, one of the few areas which is being logged over for the first time



The 90-foot Lord and Foy Lookout tower 12 miles south of Bathurst, N.B. and one mile from highway road



Opening up a hauling road through virgin white spruce on headwaters of South Branch Kedgwick River, Restigouche County, N.B.



Lookout observer's cabin at Lord and Foy Lookout, Gloucester County, N.B.



An interior view of the Rastall Lumber Co's., new planing mill, Danforth Avenue, Toronto



Quisbis Mountain Lookout Madawaska New Brunswick.

spoke of problems and protective measures in that country. D. Roy Cameron of the Dominion Forest Service claimed that 90 per cent. of forest fires were preventable. During the past five years there had been 28,896 forest fires in Canada, one-third of which covered areas of more than 10 acres. During those five years, he said, 10,000,000 acres had been burned over, with a property loss of \$72,000,000, in addition to which one must add loss of labor and the depreciation of the soil. Speaking of preventative methods in vogue in Canada, Mr. Cameron referred to the aeroplane patrols, and added that some 80,000 head of live stock grazing in the national forests, by keeping down the accumulation of dead grass, afforded a real help in fire protection.

* * *

It was decided to adopt Lord Lovat's advice that a five year conference he held. It was thought that there should be some permanent official appointed to serve as a connecting link between conventions and it was suggested that Lord Lovat could serve in this capacity if he were appointed President of the Conference with continuous tenure of the office. It was agreed that the delegates to the next conference should be drawn from timber users as well as timber growers to a still greater extent than was observed at this convention. Canada's part in inaugurating this policy was commended by the delegates.

* * *

Speaking for Canada, E. H. Finlayson, Acting Director of Forestry, announced that no great changes in policy had been affected, but that despite financial stringency the funds provided for forestry work had been maintained and even slightly increased. A revised forest act had been prepared and it was hoped would be passed before long. The abolishment of the Commission of the Conservation had resulted in taking over the forestry functions of that body by the Dominion Forest Service, thus giving greater consolidation of activities. The administration of timber on Dominion lands had not yet been co-ordinated, Mr. Finlayson stated. Distribution of forest trees to farmers on the western prairies had progressed steadily. Over 5,000,000 trees were distributed during 1922. Work in silvicultural research had also progressed although much remained to be done.

* * *

Speaking before the British Empire Forestry Conference recently, in Ottawa, E. J. Zavitz, chief forester for Ontario, stated that one of the hardest problems to combat in Ontario forestry work was the practice, followed by many prospectors, of burning off the bush to expose minerals. G. H. Prince, chief forester for New Brunswick, stated that in his province fire prevention was the most important consideration. New Brunswick had experienced a very bad fire last spring and general sentiment now recognized the absolute necessity of exercising greater precautions to prevent such losses. P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester for British Columbia, expressed the view that, while it was necessary to have fire protection before they could have proper forest management, it would be impossible to delay the inauguration of forest management until fires are completely eliminated. Mr. Caverhill raised the point as to whether some responsibility did not accrue to Canada as a whole, and possibly to the Empire also, to aid the province of British Columbia in solving its forest fire problems.

* * *

J. A. Wilson, secretary of the Royal Canadian Air Force, discussed what could be accomplished in the way of fire-ranging with the aid of the aeroplane. He said that 80 per cent. of all civil flying carried out in the last three years had been in connection with forestry work. Dealing with the question of undue expense which had been raised in some quarters, Mr. Wilson said that this was one of the problems which air officials had to solve. He believed that the time was coming when small, single-seater machines, using no more gasoline than a Ford car, could be used in forestry patrol.

* * *

Roland D. Craig, of the Canadian Forest Service, Ottawa, spoke on the softwood resources of Canada, commented on the fact that the statistics available were very incomplete and that the primary need of forest policy in Canada was a proper stock taking of Canada's timber resources. Some work had been done in that connection. The Commission of Conservation made an estimate for British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and an inventory of Ontario commenced by that commission was being completed by the Dominion forest service in co-operation with the provincial forest service of Ontario. New Brunswick had surveyed 60 per cent. of the Crown lands of that province. The total stand of merchantable soft wood saw material in Canada was estimated at 440,000,000,000 feet board measure, or 96,000,000,000 cubic feet, and the total stand of merchantable timber of all classes which included besides saw material pulpwood, ties, poles, etc., was estimated at 198,000,000,000 cubic feet. During 1920 over 2,600,000,000 cubic feet was cut, the value of which was \$312,680,000. Such utilization, however, represented only a portion of

the drain on the forest resources of this country. Fire, insects, fungi and wasteful operations resulted in the destruction of several times the amount of timber annually used by the industries. Loss by fire had amounted to 790,000,000 cubic feet per annum on the average for the last five-year period. Insects alone had destroyed pulpwood in Quebec and New Brunswick sufficient to supply the present needs of the pulp and paper industries for a period of 29 years. Waste in exploitation was tremendous. Frequently up to 25 per cent. of the stand was left in the woods to become a prey to the almost inevitable fire.

* * *

Colonel Henry Solon Graves, director of the Yale Forest School, New Haven, Mass., stated that although three-quarters of the original soft wood forests of the United States had been cut over, it had been estimated that that country still contained more soft wood timber than any other country except Russia. The United States is using her timber three or four times as fast as it is growing, he continued. In addition to the problem of bridging this gap, the country is faced with the fact that only one-fifth of the country's forest lands is publicly owned. The remaining four-fifths has been alienated to private owners. Col. Graves pointed out that superficially the country still has enormous resources. Nearly two thousand billion feet might seem inexhaustible to the lay mind, but economically, the fact that most of the stock lay over 2,000 miles from the point of ultimate consumption, meant that the country was in a serious predicament.

* * *

The New Brunswick wood resources made a striking impression upon the members of the Empire Forestry delegates, who visited that province recently. Lord Lovat said that the natural regeneration, from what he had seen, was unequalled in any other part of the Empire, and he expressed a belief that, except in rare instances, reforestation would be unnecessary for nature provided the means in a much better manner and more cheaply than man could do.

At the banquet tendered the members of the party while in St. John, the assemblage was addressed by Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines. He spoke of the importance in the coming of the distinguished guests and was proud that they had seen fit to visit this part of the country. Mr. Robinson said that New Brunswick has some of the best timber resources in Canada, but the loss from the bud worm during the last few years had been greater than the amount of lumber cut for many years. He thought that the forestry department was a credit to the province. The government, he added, was alive to the necessity of preserving the forests, but it was felt that there was no necessity for artificial reforestation in New Brunswick because nature had provided for this in a wondrous way. The very best brains in the country were needed to conserve the timber resources. He explained that, with proper methods and under the right conditions, the timber cut could be greatly increased and still provide more adequately for the future.

Mr. Robinson said that the province welcomed the visitors with open arms and wanted to obtain from them all the information they could give which might assist in preserving and utilizing to the best advantage the forest resources.

The visitors went to Great Salmon River and made frequent stops enroute to examine forest conditions on the property of the Pejepscot Paper Company. Special pains were taken to enable the guests to learn the points of interest along the way. Signboards numbered 1 to 26 had been erected along the way through the whole wooded region and there was placed in the hands of each member a printed leaflet telling exactly what to expect or look for at that place. The first four related to slash as a fire hazard, or the result of a fire from slash. Another called attention to softwood reproduction coming abundantly in abandoned fields; another to the ravages of the budworm, another to lots cut over that are being held for a future crop of pulpwood so dense as to prevent reproduction; another to a mixture of yellow birch and softwood; another to the salvaging for pulpwood of the tops of trees cut for long lumber and construction timber, another to a plantation of Norway and red spruce, etc. At the plantation of Norway spruce Lord Lovat's quick eye detected a drooping top and immediately he said, "you have the white pine weevil here." He snapped off the top and proved his assertion.

It was pointed out that the Pejepscot Paper Company has 96,000 acres of timberland in New Brunswick. Its intention is to study the yield of the property and cut saw-logs and pulpwood perpetually, the cut for each year equalling the growth. This year it aims to cut 3,500,000 feet of saw logs and 20,000 cords of pulpwood. It is operating in areas swept by the bud-worm salvaging what it can, but the damage is great. The company is also planning to make experiments in thinning and girdling worthless hardwoods. It employs two foresters. The visitors also inspected the company's large mill where long timber is being cut for the New York and New England markets.

Standard Sizes Favored by Many Retailers

Odd Lengths are Not Endorsed and Should Not be Included in the Standard Grading Specifications Along with Even Lengths—Some Recommendations

A great many replies have been made to the comprehensive questionnaire on Lumber Size Standardization, mailed out to thousands of retailers in all parts of the country under authority of the Permanent Standardization Committee of Lumber Retailers of the United States. The questionnaire dealt with a number of major propositions before the lumber industry for decision, and on which definite or final action will be taken by all departments of the lumber industry at a conference planned for this Fall in Washington, D. C. Many more questionnaire replies are being constantly received, so that a final tabulation of them may be impossible for another month or more. Nevertheless, a report on the returns thus far will be of interest.

In the report herewith the several recommendations are taken up in the same order as listed in the questionnaire.

RECOMMENDATION: That 13-16 in. be adopted as minimum thickness of the Standard "factory and "box" boards.

Of the 1,363 questionnaires so far returned practically all who voted on this proposition are in favor of 13-16 in. Twenty-eight voted negatively, and practically all of these consider that 7-8 in. is far more desirable for a factory board than 13-16 in.

RECOMMENDATION: That 24-32 in. S1S or S2S be adopted as the minimum thickness of the Standard retail yard board.

One hundred seventy-four voted in favor of 25-32 in. and 1,169 for 13-16 in. These replies came from 49 states and show 48 states voting in favor of 13-16 in. and 1 state in favor of 25-32 in. While it may be true that the great bulk of boards shipped at present are only $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness the vote on this question shows that dealers believe that 13-16 in., even at a higher cost, would be preferable and would give better service.

RECOMMENDATION: That $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. S1S or S2S be adopted as the minimum thickness for all standard dimensions not more than 12 in. wide.

Replies received to date show 378 dealers voting for $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 952 dealers for $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Thirteen states favor $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. and 29 states $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., the vote in 7 other states being evenly divided.

RECOMMENDATION: That $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., $5\frac{5}{8}$ in., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. S1E or S2E be adopted as the standard finished widths of boards, dimensions and finish.

Four hundred eighty-one dealers are of the opinion that this recommendation would result in satisfactory standard finished widths of boards, dimension and finish and 787 dealers are of the opinion that such widths would not be satisfactory. An extremely large number of those voting negatively on this recommendation state that $\frac{1}{4}$ in. less than the full widths is the maximum that should be necessary and permitted when surfacing boards, dimensions and finish on the edges.

The interest displayed by the dealers from all parts of the country in this recommendation is noteworthy and a great many comments have been made to the effect that boards particularly should be full width when dry, and with the edges left rough. Dealers in large cities as well as in small country towns appear to have far more complaints on widths than on thickness.

RECOMMENDATION: That the terms "Inch Board" and "2 inch Dimension" be dropped and in the interest of sound business the terms "Standard Board" and "Standard Dimension" be used instead.

Two hundred and fourteen dealers voted favorably, 1,071 negatively and for the retention of the present terms. The vote also showed that the retail lumber dealers are opposed to any change from the firmly established board unit of measurement.

RECOMMENDATION: That consideration be given to the general production of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Boards when not over 8 in. wide.

Four hundred and eighty-two dealers voted favorably, 655 dealers negatively. Some are in favor of even wider than 8 in. in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. boards and call attention to the importance of this class boards for panel stock. Many who recorded an affirmative vote did so with the qualification that $\frac{1}{2}$ in. boards be full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

RECOMMENDATION: That the standard weights to be used in determining thickness and width shall be the commercially dry shipping weights of the regional groups of manufacturers issued after approval of the Central Committee on Lumber Standards and in effect when shipment is made.

The meaning of this recommendation is that when there is

complaint on thickness or width the determination of whether the thickness and width are not as required shall take weight into consideration. Eight hundred and twenty-two dealers voted favorably on this proposition and two hundred and fifty-six negatively. Quite a large number did not record a vote on this consideration.

Recommendation of Minority Group

The preceding Recommendations are those supported by the majority of lumber manufacturers. The Minority, the North Carolina Pine Manufacturers Association, recommends the following:

1. A system of measurement.
2. Rigid Adherence to that system.

That, therefore, the following be recommended:

a. The recognition of the rule of board measurement as the system in use in this country, and that it be designated as the American system.

b. That it is the obligation of the manufacturer to put his product in condition for commercial use and to that end all necessary waste, shrinkage and depreciation are properly borne by the manufacturer.

c. That lumber in the rough, when in condition for commercial use, shall be full to the indicated dimension with an allowance of a certain definite percentage for unavoidable variances from the exact size.

d. That for dressing lumber the allowance shall be limited to that which is necessary to accomplish the purpose.

e. That the standard thickness of lumber for yard and shop uses are as follows: $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in. The standard widths, are as follows: 4 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in., 12 in., etc., every additional width being two inches wider than the preceding one. That any intermediate thickness or width be considered as special.

f. That for structural sizes the thicknesses and widths begin at six inches every additional width or thickness being two inches greater than the preceding one, and that any intermediate thickness or width be considered as special.

Six hundred and fifteen dealers voted favorable on these recommendations, many holding them to be preferable to the other recommendations. Four hundred and fifty-one dealers voted negatively, many of these being in full accord with N. Carolina lumber manufacturers except for one thing, namely, the suggestion that there be two standards for dimension, viz. 2 in. rough and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. rough. Some suggested that 5 in. should be added as a standard width for boards. Others suggested structural sizes begin with 4 in. thickness instead of with 6 in.

Odd Lengths and Short Lengths

There is no definite recommendation before the industry on these two propositions but the advisability has been tentatively suggested of the including both odd lengths and short lengths in the Standard Grade Specifications. The question has been placed in the hands of Special Committee for intensive study and on this Committee the retail lumber dealers are ably represented by F. J. Ward of Eclipse Lumber Company, Clinton, Iowa, and past president of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association. The appointment was made by Mr. Guy Gray, of Cleveland, Ohio, vice-Chairman of the Consulting Group of the Retailers.

The comments by the dealers on these two important matters are worthy of a special article and such will be issued. For the present it will suffice to state that the dealers are overwhelmingly opposed to the tentative recommendations. Twelve hundred and eighty-five voted negatively and thirty-three affirmatively on odd lengths while eleven hundred and ninety-eight dealers voted negatively on short lengths and 100 affirmatively.

Opposed to Odd Lengths

The vote indicates very definitely the retail lumber dealers are strongly opposed to odd lengths (except for 2x4—9 foot) being included in the Standard Grade Specifications. They are opposed to this because (a) the odd foot is wasted in selling—that is, the dealer gets paid for the next shorter even length; (b) studs, as customary placed, make odd lengths impractical; (c) odd lengths stock would increase the necessary retail yard and shed capacity and, therefore, add to expense; (d) odd lengths would very greatly increase cost of

handling lumber at retail and the extra cost of doing business would more than offset advantages presumably gained as to conservation of timber supply.

The vote on short lengths does not mean that dealers are unwilling to help market a fair proportion of shorts. It means rather that dealers believe shorts should be marketed separately from present standard lengths and at a price that will move them. It also means they are unalterably opposed to the inclusion of odd lengths with short lengths. The comments show that dealers, generally speaking, believe that shorter stock than 8 foot is impractical for retail yard purposes except a limited amount in uppers and they are very emphatic that short flooring should be end matched. Dealers believe the manufacturers should create a demand for short length stock.

It can all be summed up as follows: Short and odd lengths should be sold separately, priced low, and shipped only on specific orders of the buyer. They should not be included in the Standard Grade Specifications along with even and the present standard lengths.

A detailed tabulation of questionnaire replies by states will be made at a future time, when all replies have been received and counted.

Dealers Want Quebec Lien Law Amended

The Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are co-operating with the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the suppliers of builders' materials in order to secure an amendment of the Quebec Lien Law, which it is contended does not give adequate protection to those who supply materials. A meeting was held at the Builders' Exchange on August 8th to consider an amendment to the law. Mr. K. D. Church presided. Lieut. Col. E. G. M. Cape and D. Bremner represented the contractors' section of the Exchange; Mr. J. Donahue the sub-contractors' section; Messrs. A. T. Alexander; J. P. Dupuis and Stewart F. Rutherford, the suppliers of materials; Messrs. H. Lefebvre, secretary of the Builders' Exchange; A. Balfry, secretary of the Credit Information Bureau, and G. A. Thompson, secretary of the P. Q. Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, were also present.

A discussion took place on the limit of thirty days after the supply of material during which time a lien must be taken out and it was argued that this clause was satisfactory. Attention was drawn to the Ontario Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Law of 1923 and particularly to Clause 2, page 10, Clause 6, and Clause 12, sub-clause 4, page 5. These clauses were also stated to be satisfactory.

Some discussion arose as to the case of a proprietor doing his own work. It was suggested that the suppliers of materials should register a lien inside of 30 days after completion of the work but, in the case of a contractor being employed by a proprietor, a lien on the property should be registered inside of 30 days after the first of the next month which followed sales.

With regard to disputed accounts under the Ontario Lien Law, it was pointed out that the supplier of material may register a lien on the property to the extent of 80 per cent. of the account and the remaining 20 per cent. may be brought before the court for adjustment, thus avoiding any tying up and preventing other liens being registered on the same property.

The following committee was appointed to study the clauses in the Ontario Act which are of interest to the suppliers of building material:—Messrs. A. T. Alexander, (Chairman) and D. Bremner, representing the Builders' Exchange; J. P. Dupuis, retail lumber dealers; G. Benoit, Credit Information Bureau, and J. Laverty, Dominion Credit Association. Messrs. Balfry, Lefebvre and Thompson will act as joint secretaries.

Messrs. J. P. Dupuis and D. Bremner were requested to take legal advice on certain points.

The Assignment of Book Debts Act

There was passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature an act entitled "The Assignment of Book Debts," which is now in force. This act known as No. 199 concerns lumbermen, woodworkers and others, and according to information sent out recently by the Secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., Toronto, provides that an assignment, mortgage or other charge upon book debts or accounts, shall be null and void as against the creditors of the assignor unless such assignment

- (a) is in writing;
- (b) is accompanied by certain specified affidavits;
- (c) is registered together with the affidavits within twenty-one days of the execution thereof.

The clause relating to registration of assignments is as follows: "The assignment shall be registered in the office of the clerk of the county or district court of the county or district in which the person making the assignment resides at the time of the execution thereof, or where the assignor is a company, in the office of the

clerk of the county or district court of the county or district in which the head office of the company is situate, or in the case of a company having its head office out of Ontario, in the office of the clerk of the county or district court of some one of the counties or districts within which the company has a branch or carries on business within Ontario."

National Retail Association at Louisville

The seventh annual convention of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., on October 9th, 10th and 11th. A number of interesting features at the biggest national gathering in the history of the retail lumber business is being looked forward to. It is likely that a visit will be paid by the delegates to the world-famous Mammoth Cave close to Louisville. Alfred Pfund, 820 Railway Exchange, Chicago, is the secretary-manager of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

This year the travelling salesmen will be invited as well as the shippers from whom the retailers buy. There will be no trade exhibit at the convention but all interested in any commodity handled in the retail lumber yard are cordially invited for the business programme.

Progressive Gananoque Firm Has Model Yard

One of the best laid out and neatly-kept lumber yards in Eastern Ontario is that of Mitchell & Wilson, Limited, Gananoque, Ont., who are dealers in lumber and builders' supplies and also carry out contracts.

The yard is laid out in four streets with piles on each side. All the piles are on 6 x 6 and 8 x 8 timbers placed on concrete buttments. All lumber, except that which is thoroughly dry, is piled with lath between each layer and the fronts and sides. All piles are kept separate and plumb.

The yard is bounded on the north and east sides by streets, on the south side by a railway siding and on the west by the St. Lawrence River where the firm have a dock and boathouse. The lime house and cement shed are on the railway siding. In the northeast corner is situated the factory and the office, which is built of reinforced concrete.

The north side is closed from the street by corrugated iron lumber sheds. Mitchell & Wilson have a closed structure 50 x 60 feet, two storeys high, and open shed 20 x 120 feet. All dressed lumber and upper grades of pine, B. C. cedar and fir are kept under cover. On account of the nearness of the yard to the river and the high ground it occupies, drainage is rendered unnecessary.

In the factory of Mitchell & Wilson, which is well equipped, general mill and custom work is done and frames, sash, interior trim, etc., turned out. For the unloading of cars, the firm use a truck and two trailers. The former is employed for general delivery purposes and between trips it pulls the loaded trailers from the siding to the lumber piles.

The business of Mitchell & Wilson was established over thirty years ago and continued under that name until January of last year when it was incorporated as a joint stock company under the name of Mitchell & Wilson, Limited.

How Cheque Artist Victimizes Lumbermen

A cheque swindler is frequently abroad and his method of operation is sometimes novel and original and at other times ordinary and stereotyped. It is a favorite pastime of such a swindler to enter an office of a retail lumber merchant, representing that he comes from an adjoining town and is putting up a valuable building. He then presents a correct bill of material for the structure, asking the lumberman if he can supply the required lengths and thicknesses, as well as the different kinds, quantities, etc. If he receives an answer in the affirmative and has established a fairly friendly footing with the yardman by ordering the material, he makes out or hands over in advance an apparently valid cheque but of rather large amount. He promises to call for the lumber later in the day or week and receives in cold cash the difference between the face value of the cheque and his lumber bill. The paper comes back marked, "no funds," and the would-be purchaser fails to turn up for the goods that he ordered.

Recently one of these swindlers, a man 60 years old, who had been operating in several towns across the border and victimizing lumber merchants, was sentenced to serve a prison term of ten years.

The Boake Mfg. Co., Limited, Dartnell Ave., Toronto, have purchased a mill site and will likely start the building of a new mill next spring.

Montreal Lumbermen in Jolly Golf Tourney

It was Great Day on the Links and There Was Keen Competition for Various Premiums. Tie for First Prize and Play-off Was Necessary.

The clerk of the weather was in a propitious mood on August 15th when the Montreal lumbermen's golf tournament—18 hole, medal play—was held at the Beaconsfield Links. It was a great day, ideal for golf, except that in the early part of the morning a strong wind prevailed. Heavy rain the previous night had put the links into good condition.

The tournament was the outcome of a suggestion by two or three members of the wholesale section. A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. Villiers, J. Buchanan, W. B. Blair, E. C. Plant, Arthur H. Campbell, A. Fenton and W. H. Cote, was formed, and promises of cups were promptly forthcoming from Mr. E. H. Lemay, the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Arthur H. Campbell and Mr. L. G. Gravel. Through the good offices of Mr. Plant, the Beaconsfield Golf Club placed their links at the disposal of the lumbermen. The organization of the contest involved a considerable amount of work but the large gathering and an enjoyable day proved that it was not in vain.

The tournament was open to the entire lumber trade of the city and entries were received from representatives of every section. The original entries numbered 28, but these were reduced to 23 actual players—and the Montreal lumber trade includes some who are counted among the best in the city.

The following were among those present, besides those who played and whose names will be found below:—Messrs. J. S. Bock, Eagle Lumber Co., Chairman of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; G. Lebel, president of the P. Q. Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; J. P. Dupuis, president of the Montreal section of that Association; W. A. Filion, of E. H. Lemay; G. Church, Church & Church, Limited; O. Page, Cardinal & Page; F. H. Stearns & Co.; W. B. Blair and O. Blair, Blair Bros., Limited; A. J. Smith, Albert J. Smith Lumber Co., Limited; L. W. Halliady, William Rutherford & Sons Co., Limited; M. J. McNeil and U. E. Germain, McNeil Lumber Co., Limited; A. W. Barnhill; J. Villeneuve; J. H. Gareau, Federal Lumber Co.; A. Beaudette, Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited; H. Wood, of C. M. Bartram; A. Grafftey, Montreal Lumber Co.; J. C. Poitevin, Plouffe & Poitevin; G. Grafftey; H. Stocker, Sherbrooke; R. Williams, Williams Lumber Co., Ottawa.

Hon. A. David, Provincial Secretary, had been invited but sent a letter regretting inability to be present owing to an out-of-town engagement.

The contest was followed by a luncheon at which nearly 60 per cent. were present. Mr. J. Buchanan presided.

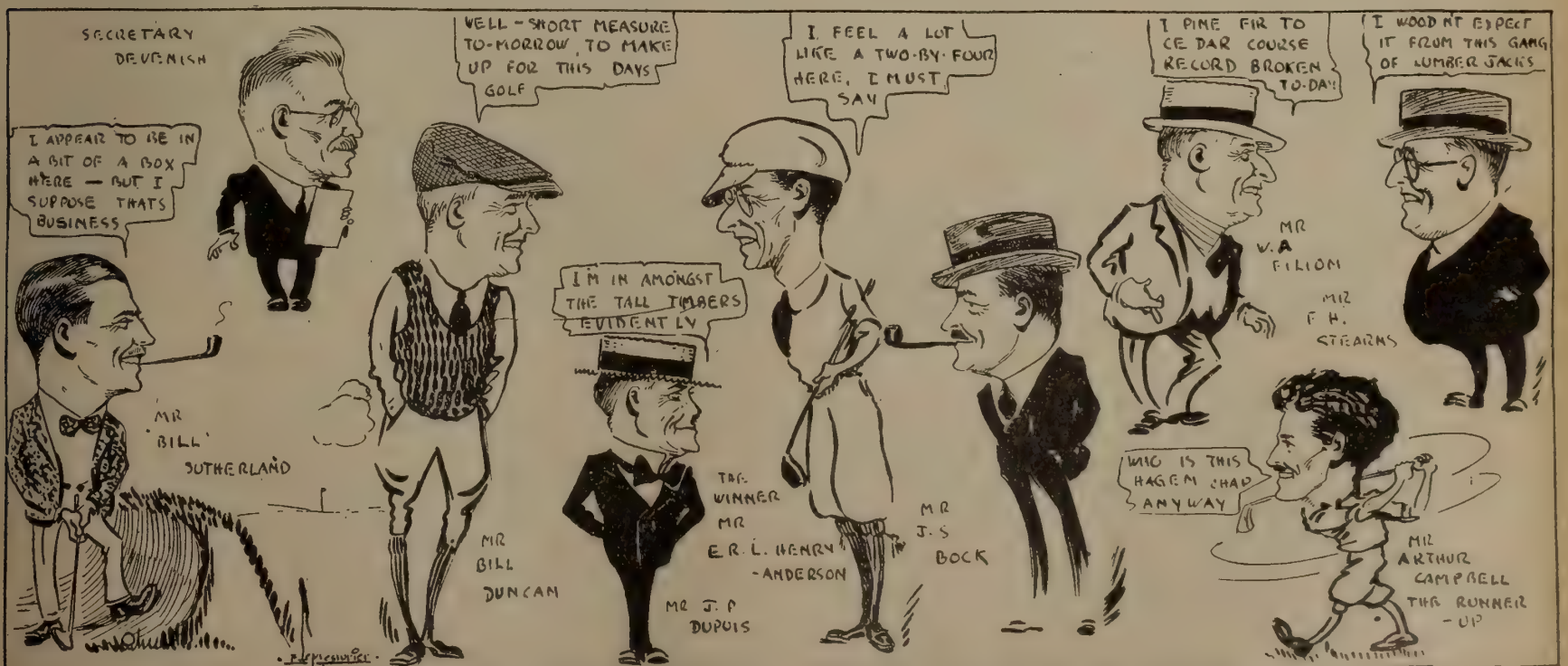
Play commenced at an early hour, the contestants teeing off at

intervals of about five minutes. The following are the names of those playing, together with their net scores:—A. Fenton (Riordon Co., Limited), 112; J. W. Harding (Quebec Hardwoods, Limited), 107; J. Buchanan (James Buchanan Lumber Co.) 77; F. T. Smith, 86; E. C. Plant (E. C. Plant Lumber Co., Limited) 77; Claude Villiers (Canadian General Lumber Co., Limited) 78; E. B. Maxwell (E. J. Maxwell, Limited) 90; P. M. Jost (The Jost Co., Limited) 79; R. Robinson (G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited) 87; H. Blouin (W. H. Cote Lumber Co., Limited) 99; H. E. McKeen (the Jost Co., Limited) 77; E. R. L. Henry-Anderson (Riordon Co., Limited) 75; W. T. Mason (Mason Gordon & Co., Limited) 143; Roy Campbell, (Riordon Co., Limited) 81; J. L. G. Brown (Riordon Co., Limited) 84; Arthur H. Campbell (Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co., Limited) 75; W. Duncan (J. & W. Duncan, Limited) 76; F. M. Benson (Riordon Co., Limited) 107; P. Pare (G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited) 80; W. Sutherland (G. & J. Esplin, Limited) 78; W. H. Cote (W. H. Cote Lumber Co., Limited) 96; A. D. Huff, (Riordon Co. Limited) 94; F. A. Badger (the Jost Co., Limited) 90; H. J. Webb (Riordon Co., Limited) 83; E. M. Ball, 122.

As Mr. Arthur H. Campbell and Mr. E. R. L. Henry-Anderson were tied for the first prize, each with 75, a play-off was necessary. This resulted, after a strenuous contest, in the victory of Mr. Henry-Anderson, with a score of 77 against that of 79 for Mr. Campbell. This proved the most exciting match of the day. Mr. Campbell held an advantage on his handicap up to the last hole when he made a stroke which put the ball down a hill at the side of the green, among rocks. Although he made a fine recovery, the hole took ten strokes against five strokes by Mr. Henry-Anderson, who won by two strokes.

The second prize was secured by Mr. Campbell, while the third was won by Mr. W. Duncan. Mr. J. Buchanan took the cup for the best gross score, with 84, which gave him a net 77. This prize should have gone to Mr. Henry-Anderson who turned in a card of 80, but as he was the winner of the first prize for the best net score, (no entrant could win two prizes) the best gross cup went to Mr. Buchanan.

The cups were afterwards presented, Mr. W. A. Filion handing over the first prize for the best net score (donated by Mr. E. H. Lemay) to Mr. W. Duncan, the second prize for the second best net, to Mr. A. H. Campbell, the third prize for the best net (donated by Mr. L. G. Gravel) to Mr. W. Duncan and Mr. F. H. Devenish the prize for the best gross (donated by the "Canada Lumberman") to Mr. J. Buchanan.



Happy expressions of the lumbermen golfers as caught by an artist of the "Montreal Star"

Helping Along Homebuilding Movement

(Continued from page 39)

householder is worthy he gives this committee of five a second mortgage on his house. This second mortgage together with a note signed by the committee of five representing and endorsed by the 102 business men, is given to a local bank for a loan of the requested amount.

The Committee of five figure out with the householder the amount which he can pay monthly without depriving himself and family of the necessities of life. He pays into the bank holding the second mortgage, a payment that will gradually reduce his second mortgage. He pays no higher rate of interest than the bank charges, which is the lowest rate obtainable, and no bonus is paid in any way for the accommodation. Suppose this same house owner decides to place his first mortgage in a Co-operative Bank. In this instance, he pays only a small monthly payment on his second mortgage together with the interest, and when he has paid enough on the first mortgage to warrant, the committee discharges the second mortgage.

This scheme has worked well in Gardner and I think it will in any community up to 20,000. Beyond that, the plan would hardly be very feasible.

The moral influence behind this scheme or plan is fine. Many people have enough money to build a house above the amount which they may borrow on a first mortgage. But they do not dare place a second mortgage. When the sort of help which we are providing is available, they will go ahead and build a house, often finding that they can complete the work without any financial assistance.

As a safeguard against undesirable tenement houses being constructed, it is particularly stated that loans shall be considered on one and two family homes only.

Another thing that we do is to make all second mortgages on demand so that if at any time the committee find things are not running smoothly and the householder is neglecting to pay his interest, taxes, or letting the property depreciate, they can step in and whip him into line or take the property if necessary. It is a pleasure to state that up to this time, not one payment is in arrears on the loans we have made on a second mortgage. We have found that a man will dig in and pay for his house if he has his own money in the house to the extent of ten per cent. of the value.

If this plan were worked out in other communities, it would relieve the retail lumbermen of one of their worries at least.

Eastern Lumbermen Oppose Extra Rate Levied by Workmen's Compensation Board

A notice recently appeared in the Royal Gazette which is published at Fredericton, N. B. The reference to further assessment under the Workmen's Compensation Act is signed by John A. Sinclair, chairman of the Board and is as follows:—

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers conferred on this Board by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918, every employer who shall engage in any of the industries named below shall be and is further assessed, in addition to all previous assessments, at the rate mentioned opposite the name of such industry, upon the amount of the payroll of such employer (or otherwise, as the case may be) to be ascertained as provided in the said Act;

Class 2

Sawmills; manufacture of pulp or paper; woodworking; planing mills; furniture factories; wicker and rattan work; logging; cutting of timber; pulpwood, firewood, railroad ties or sleepers; river driving, rafting, booming or the transportation of logs, timber, pulpwood, firewood, railroad ties or sleepers; boat building, coffins, canoes, organs, pianos, artificial limbs.

Name of Industry	Rate
Artificial limbs; wicker and rattan work; wooden articles; bed springs; boat building not over 25 feet; manufacture of canoes; coffins; cooperage; hand work; carpenter, joiner, or cabinet work (shop only), furniture manufacture, including assembling; installation of pipe organs; mattress making; upholstering organs and pianos; picture framing	.....50
Sawmills; shingle mills; lath mills; box, barrel and shook mills; excelsior manufacture; lumber yard including delivery of lumber carried on in connection with sawmills; wood cutters	..... 3.00
Planing and moulding mills; sash and door factories, including lumber yards and delivery in connection with same; commercial lumber yards	..... 2.00
Logging, cutting of timber, pulpwood, firewood, railroad ties or sleepers; river driving; rafting; booming or the transportation of logs, timber pulpwood, firewood; hauling lumber	..... 4.00
Pulp mills or pulp and paper mills	..... 2.00

This further assessment will be payable in installments as determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

In connection with the recent doubling of the rates of assessment on the lumbering industry of New Brunswick, it may be stated that logging and lumbering are now paying 8 per cent. The present rate is 4 per cent. and the extra assessment, as set forth in the Royal Gazette, is another 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. in all.

The New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association have been fighting the Workmen's Compensation Board of that province for the past two or three years and have on various grounds, entered strong objections to its levies. The doubling of the rate would appear to be the last straw, and one leading operator stated the other day that 8

per cent. is prohibitive and lumbering in that or any other province could not stand it.

A special general meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association has been called for Tuesday September 4th, at Fredericton, to consider this extra assessment and take such action as may be deemed advisable to protect the members. New Brunswick millmen say that, owing to the Board's inefficiency, the present results have been brought about. One member states "The Workmen's Compensation Board claims that we, the lumbermen, are not paying our way and that our assessments have not reached the amount paid out by the Board for deaths, accidents, etc., by some \$160,000 or \$170,000. As lumbermen, we strongly controvert and resent this claim because practically all, if not all, our lumbering concerns of any size are paying in by way of assessment anywhere from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. more than the Board pays out for accidents, etc."

It is understood that the New Brunswick government has retained the services of an expert accountant, Mr. Chalk, from Price, Waterhouse & Co., to investigate fully the finances, actions and policy of the Board since its inception. The idea is to get complete information regarding the earnings of the Board so that the conditions which have prevailed regarding compensation may be modified by legislation not later than next session. It is understood that Mr. Chalk has almost completed his labors and will shortly submit a report to the provincial government.

More Lookout Towers for New Brunswick

The erection of a new seventy foot steel lookout tower for forest fire protection purposes has been completed on an elevation five miles south of St. Quentin, in the county of Restigouche, N. B. This lookout commands a view in all directions ranging between 20 and 30 miles and including all the settlement area of St. Quentin and Kedgewick. Telephone communication has been established with a line running between Kedgewick and St. Quentin and will later be linked up with St. Leonards and the N. B. Telephone Company's system when plans are completed.

Another lookout tower will be erected in Restigouche County on Blue Mountain on the head of the Benjamin river. This tower will be erected jointly by the Department of Lands and Mines and the Geodetic Survey and will probably be completed by fall.

The highest elevation secured in the erection of a lookout tower in the province has been obtained in the completion recently of a cabin lookout which has been placed on Mount Carleton in Gloucester county at an elevation of 2,700 feet. Practically an unlimited view is obtained from this lookout which has direct communication with the town of Bathurst.

The erection of lookout towers for fire protection purposes has continued throughout the Dominion, Ontario now possessing 180 such vantage points while Quebec has added a number to those already in use, according to reports made at the British Empire Forestry Conference.

Budget of News Briefs from Busy East

Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, recently said with regard to the burnt timber problem, which is pressing for solution as a result of the devastating fires in the northern section of New Brunswick early this summer, that the lessees must log the burnt timber this season or lease the tracts to those who will. He declared that he expected to be in a position to announce the Department's policy with regard to the logging of the burnt over country in a short time.

An area of seven hundred square miles had been covered by fires in the province this season and it is estimated that one million feet of lumber is standing in a more or less damaged condition. The problem is how to remove the timber in so short a time as possible so as to preserve merchantable qualities.

* * *

Dr. J. D. Tothill, of Fredericton, N.B., returned recently from the head-waters of the Tobique where he inspected a considerable area of the fire swept timber lands. He said that eggs of boring insects, which cause the damage to the burnt timber as it stands, have been laid in immense quantities and that the prospect is that the borers will work their will on all timber which cannot be removed.

* * *

Many operators, who have limits in the country covered by fires, have already started crews logging burnt trees. It is felt, however, that only a minor portion can be logged during the season, possibly 400,000 feet. During succeeding seasons it is believed that the damage will be so great that the value of the timber will be greatly depreciated.

* * *

Mr. Justice Chandler in Chambers recently handed down a decision in the Buckley case, which is of interest to lumbermen in this part of the country. It was a case of the Buckley Estate of Newcastle, N.B., vs. the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Companies and others. Following a fire, which destroyed their lumber, the Buckley Estate claimed \$112,000 from the insurance companies as the valuation of the amount burned. The case eventually found its way into the court and Judge Chandler, in delivering judgment, placed the valuation at \$24,800, but reserved decision in the matter of costs.

* * *

A mill, owned by Theodore Bosse and situated near Edmundston, N.B., was recently destroyed by fire. The mill was in operation about a year. The cause of the fire is unknown.

* * *

The Department of Lands and Mines recently gazetted an official notice that in future only autumn burning of slash, stumps or brush will be permitted. Such burning being forbidden in the spring. In autumn it will be permitted only when under the supervision of a fire warden, when general conditions are safe and at a place at least fifty feet from any forest.

* * *

There is a portion of the province of New Brunswick and an adjoining one in Nova Scotia that has been rather hard hit by the purchase of extensive lumber properties by Americans. These properties were for years the scene of active lumbering operations, providing labor for men and teams and a market for supplies. The new owners are holding them in reserve and, as a result, the loss in work such a course entails is said to be a serious matter for the localities interested.

* * *

During the month of August the Province of New Brunswick was again threatened by serious forest fires and for a time it was feared that there would be a re-occurrence of the conflagrations which swept through the northern section earlier in the season. Heavy rains, however, have the day and extinguished a fire four miles west of Campbellton, in Restigouche county, which was spreading rapidly in a valuable timber section.

* * *

All restriction on woods travel in the province of New Brunswick has been withdrawn according to an announcement given out recently by the Department of Lands and Mines. This was due to heavy rain falls, which eliminated the danger of forest fires. The

removal of the restriction does not mean that woods-travel can become general, but that on the issue of travel-permits the holders can enter the forests for fishing or other purposes.

* * *

Damage estimated at \$25,000 was done recently by a disastrous fire, which destroyed the planing mill of William Sullivan, Limited, and in addition wiped out over 5,000,000 feet of dressed lumber. Fire fighters from Newcastle and Craigsville aided the mill men in their successful efforts to save the large Sullivan sawmill, which is situated near Nelson, N.B. Among the buildings destroyed were the planing mill, office, boarding house, cook-house, a dwelling and two barns. A strong wind fanned the flames and for a time it was feared the villages of Nowlansville and Craigsville were doomed. The fire originated in the Sullivan planing mill. All the mills in Nelson were shut down and their crews rushed to the scene. There is said to have been about \$80,000 insurance on the lumber.

* * *

An important lumber deal was recently consummated in Weymouth, N.S., when the large timber holdings of the Stehelin estate passed into the hands of a big syndicate. This valuable timber property is considered to be the greatest holding of virgin timber in the lower provinces and consists of upwards of 10,000 acres on which it is estimated there are from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of marketable lumber. It has been practically untouched and fortunately there have been no forest fires to devastate these valuable holdings. It was acquired by the late Emile Stehelin more than a quarter of a century ago. When he first came from France he erected a mill and other buildings about twelve miles from Weymouth and called the settlement New France. Later he connected this settlement with Weymouth by a log railroad, but he only did sufficient lumbering to pay his expenses. Even at that, it necessitated the building of tote roads through the woods and the erection of dams on streams for driving purposes. It is said that the offices of the new company will be in Weymouth and it is expected that shipping will be done from that port. As a result citizens of Weymouth are looking forward to a return of the former prosperous times when lumbering was in its prime in that section of the country.

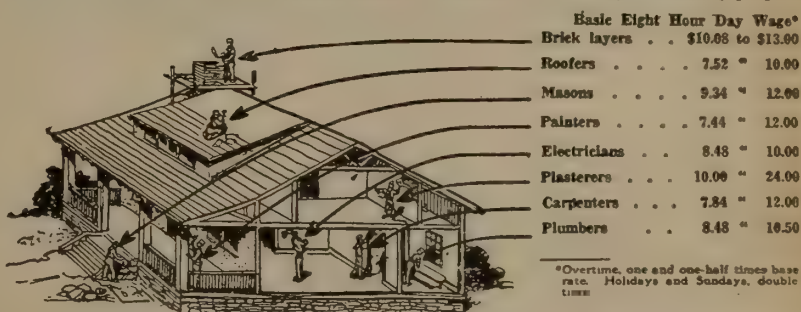
"This Is the House That Jack"—Did Not Build; and the Reasons Why

IF THERE is any one phase of present economic conditions in this country more clear to the general public than another it is the so-called housing situation. No community is free from the annoyance and actual suffering due to lack of proper dwellings, no class or individual immune from the blight, business and social, inevitably resulting from restricted living quarters and high rentals.

Inadequate housing facilities mean more than discomfort. The health of a nation is jeopardized. The newly elected Senator from New York, Royal S. Copeland, when Health Commissioner declared: "We shall face every epidemic with grave concern until the men and women, boys and girls, of New York are properly housed."

The pertinent question is:

Why is the country witnessing today the astonishing spectacle of slowing-up of building programs?



The illustration on this page graphically presents one vitally important reason. Wages in the building trades have mounted and pyramided until practically the entire housing development of the country has reached the limit of capital's ability to progress.

It has been claimed that the high cost of building material should share in the blame. The president of the National Federation of Construction Industries stated that labor is estimated as 85 per cent of the building cost, adding, "This includes, of course the labor which goes into preparing raw material for construction purposes."

Within the past few weeks, at a meeting in New York of the American Construction Council, of which Mr. F. D. Roosevelt is president, it was declared that calling a halt to new construction was necessary to bring down "steadily mounting costs" in the industry. The following official statement was made:

Regardless of what the different opinions may be as to the reasonableness of a wage of \$15 or \$18 a day for skilled mechanics, we know that under present conditions these scales will soon stop building operations and leave the laborer in a more unfavorable position than he will occupy under steady employment at a lower wage.

And in that is the crux of the whole situation. It is a curious anomaly to find that labor is homeless or penalized by extortionate rents because labor demands the impossible in wages.

How high wages of labor has caused building operation to slow down

They Would Strike While "On the Job"

To strike on the job instead of to strike off the job seems now to be the settled policy of the I.W.W. lumber industry workers, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. The word has gone out from Chicago to all I.W.W. lumber workers to hold their jobs as far as possible and at the same time, through passive sabotage, make lumber production so unprofitable as to result in its termination. A recent number of the Lumber Workers' Bulletin, an I.W.W. sheet published in Chicago, instructs its followers in these words:

"The employing class lives on our labor. It has to pay us wages, which are a part of what we produce, and everything else we make for it is its profit on which it exists. When we cut down the profits—we starve capitalism. That is the only way it can be hurt. When we strike off the job, we stop the profits, but we stop the expenses too. Now we must all be on the job, drawing wages, but making no profit for the boss.

"It is not necessary to break any laws to do this. Figure out just how little work you can do, and get by. Do that, and no more. Let every I.W.W. member point out to the unorganized that there is plenty of chance to get another job, if one is fired. Let no faller slaughter the virgin forest too recklessly. Let no buckler slash into the logs too hurriedly. Remember that this is dangerous work, and every precaution should be taken to preserve human lives. Go slow. Rigging men, choker setters, loaders, donkey firers, remember that too rapid labor under the hot summer sun induces sun-stroke. Don't do it. Don't get out too many logs. Remember that when you have worked two hours, you have produced enough value to support yourself. Everything you do after that time is the boss's—is a present to your enemy—and the enemy of your class! Take it easy. The boss will use all the profit you give him to oppress you, to build prisons for you, to hire gunmen to shoot you as Fellow Worker McKay was shot in Aberdeen. Don't put these guns into the hands of your enemies. Go slow.

"Everybody on the job—and everybody loaf. Organize all the time. Spread literature, talk to the uneducated, and hinder profits continually. These are our tactics from now on until the next strike off the job."

Old Square Timberman is Centenarian

Lewis Swenor, of Rossmore, Prince Edward County, Ont., recently celebrated his 100th birthday and a big celebration was held in his honor. He starts the second century of his life in good health. Greetings were extended by many public men including Hon. Nelson Parliament, former Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, W. W. Anderson, Ex. Warden of Prince Edward County and others. Mr. Swenor early in life was engaged in rafting square timber on the St. Lawrence, and in 1837 at the time of the battle of the Windmill near Prescott, he and his party were held up and not allowed to proceed up the river with a tow barge.

Mr. Swenor is an early riser and always retires early and today enjoys a healthy appetite his only impairment being a slight deafness. His wife died 23 years ago. For some time Mr. Swenor made square timber between Rossmore and Carrying Place in Prince Edward County, and, with his brother rafted it down from the head of the bay of Quinte sailing when there was a wind or rowing when it was calm down the River St. Lawrence to Quebec. They had a bear cub for some time which was their mascot.

Must Register Loans on Forest Products

A new section of the Canadian Bank Act of importance to lumbermen was added during the last session of the Parliament of Canada and came into effect on August 1st, 1923.

The new section is known as "88A" and makes it necessary for banks to register loans secured upon products of the forest, etc., in return for loans. The wording of the new section is as follows:

"88A. (Notice of intention to give security.) Any person intending to give a bank security under the authority of section eighty-eight of this Act must give notice of such intention before any loan is made by the bank to such person and the security taken, by signing a document which may be in the form set out in Schedule F to this Act or to the like effect. (To be registered.) Such document shall be registered in the manner hereinafter provided, and, after this section comes into force, any security subsequently taken under the authority of section eighty-eight of this Act, before such document is registered, shall be null and void as against the creditors of such person and as against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith. A notice of intention when registered shall be deemed to

be notice for the purpose of this section in respect of all securities

"4. (Cancellation.) The notice of intention may be cancelled by the Assistant Receiver in the book containing such registration at the place where the registration is entered on receipt by him from the bank named in the document registered of a certificate duly signed on behalf of the bank to the effect that each and every security under section 88 given to the bank by the person has been released, or that no security was given to the bank, as the case may be, and such certificate shall bear on the face thereof the number and date endorsed on the original document on file in the office of the Assistant Receiver. The Assistant Receiver shall number consecutively every release received by him and shall endorse thereon the number and the hour and date of its receipt and shall file the release.

"5. (Registration open to inspection.) Every person, upon payment of the proper fees, shall have access to and be entitled to inspect the registration book and any document registered or filed pursuant to this section.

"6. (Fees.) For services under this Act, the Assistant Receiver shall be entitled to the following fees, for which he shall be accountable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund:

For registration of each notice and endorsement of copy .25c.

For production of any notice for inspection25c.

For production of any notice for inspection25c.

For registration of each certificate of release25c.

"7. (Date.) This section shall come into force on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-three."

Attention is also called to Sub-section 3 of Section 89, dealing with the matter of sales of securities by the bank to satisfy their liens in cases of non-payment at maturity. This sub-section provides the customary right to sell the security.

In reference to sales of saw-logs, railway ties and lumber, it provides that: "No sale, without the consent in writing of the owner of any products of the forest shall be made under this Act until notice of the time and place of such sale has been given by a registered letter, mailed in the post office, post paid, to the last known residence of the pledgor thereof, at least thirty days prior to the sale thereof." taken by the bank from such person, under said authority, during the period of three years after the date of registration.

"2. (Where to be registered.) The document mentioned in the last preceding sub-section shall be registered in the office of the Assistant Receiver General (hereinafter called the Assistant Receiver) in the province in which the place of business, or principal place of business in case the person has more than one place of business, of the person is situate. If the person has no place of business then the document shall be registered in the office of the Assistant Receiver in the province in which such person resides. ('Place of business' and 'principal place of business' shall, in the case of a company incorporated in Canada, be deemed to be the place where the head office or chief place of business of the company is situate, or if a foreign corporation, then the place of business of such corporation for the purposes of this section shall be the place at which civil process in the province in which the loan is made can be served upon the company. 'Assistant Receiver' in this section includes anyone acting for the Assistant Receiver.

"3. (Manner of registration.) The Assistant Receiver shall number consecutively every notice received by him and shall endorse thereon the number and the hour and date of receiving it, and shall file the notice and enter, in alphabetical order, in a book to be kept by him, the name of every person who has given notice of such intention, with the number endorsed thereon opposite to each name. The Assistant Receiver shall endorse over his signature on a copy of the document, to be supplied by the bank, for the records of the bank, the date of registration and number, and the production of the copy with such endorsement and signature shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of the registration and of the time of registration as thereon endorsed.

WARNING

Unless immediate and drastic measures are taken to stop the export of raw wood and losses from forest fires, Canadian newspapers will be importing high-priced newsprint from the United States within five years. American paper companies are closing down practically all cutting operations in their own country, and are quickly transferring all woods operations to the Canadian side, so as to save their own supply and thereby put Canadian mills out of business as speedily as possible, exports of raw wood from Canada having already increased 150% in June, as per Government report.

Montreal,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

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No. 17

Value of Empire Forestry Conference

Great Britain, the Dominions, Colonies and possessions are becoming more and more imperialistic. This does not mean that a spirit of jingoism is being fostered, but that the Empire is being knit closer together and that the people as a whole are recognizing the value of co-operative effort for the promotion of mutual interests.

The British Empire Forestry Convention, which has been holding its meetings in Canada, is an expression of this movement and of the trend towards trading within the Empire, which was so strongly advocated by Joseph Chamberlain. The exchange of ideas at such conferences is a necessary preliminary to joint action in the matter of finding ways and means to make the Empire self-sustaining in its timber supply. This may not be wholly possible but the information as to the resources of the Empire will, at least, enable the delegates to form a good idea as to the possibilities in the way of supplies and to formulate measures for conserving and increasing those supplies. The United Kingdom is the chief purchaser of lumber within the Empire and in 1920 bought 85 per cent. of her requirements from various countries. Other parts of the Empire are also large customers for lumber which is imported from countries outside the Empire. The Forestry Conference can, by interchanging information, do something in the direction of cutting down this heavy expenditure outside the Empire.

The subjects discussed covered a wide area, including the "World's Softwood Supply," artificial and natural regeneration, forest fire protection, forest entomology and pathology, trade in forest products, forest products research and hardwoods. These cover both the commercial and technical aspects as it is obvious that it is just as important to consider the point as it is to consider the question of securing a permanent supply of wood and of protecting that now in existence.

The first conference was held in London and it was appropriate that the second should be held here, in view of the fact that Canada has about one-half of the total 900,000 square miles of effective forests within the Empire. Unfortunately fire and insects are rapidly depleting those resources while wasteful methods have also played their part in reducing our forest wealth. The hope has been expressed that the conference will contribute something worth while in the way of alleviating the situation.

The delegates have been given every opportunity of inspecting our forests and lumber mills and of judging of the importance of this trade and of the pulp and paper industry of Canada. The pro-

gramme has involved a visit from the extreme East to the extreme West, enabling the delegates to note the difference in logging and other methods, and of estimating the value of Canada as a source of supply for other parts of the Empire. Canada has given a royal welcome to the "greatest conference on forestry that has been held in the Empire," to use the phrase of Lord Lovat, the chairman of the conference.

How Playing Golf Broadens Men

The Montreal lumbermen's golf tournament, the results of which will be found on another page, is an example of social gatherings which make for the consolidation of an industry. As Mr. J. S. Bock, chairman of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Association, puts it:—"Any function which will make for the improvement of relations between sections of a trade, is of real value to that trade." The improvement may be of slow growth but it is certain to come. Too often men engaged in a given line are almost complete strangers; they may transact business by mail or telephone or may meet in a business way, but there is no co-operation between them in trade matters nor is there any of that social spirit which to foster friendliness and eradicates suspicion.

We shall always have competition but it is obvious that courteous and friendly rivalry is more desirable than that which is characterized by cut-throat methods. The best way of eliminating such competition is by the cultivation of a feeling of goodwill, by getting men to understand one another and, by such events as picnics and golf tournaments, establish common grounds for members of a trade meeting and enjoying a social day. These associations, indeed, are calculated to improve relations all around.

Is Artificial Lumber Practical?

Experiments in the making of "artificial" lumber are arousing increasing interest among government officials and leaders in the lumber industry.

Although none of the product has been marketed, officials of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association declare that tests already made of a synthetic composition produced by Minnesota lumber interests show it possesses many qualities making it available for structural purposes.

The experiments are based on somewhat the same principle as that employed in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. In the process not only the trunks and branches of young trees, but the leaves and smaller parts as well are ground up and mixed with other substances, virtually eliminating waste. The resulting compound is capable of being moulded into sizes and shapes of almost any description needed in building.

Officials of the Lumber Manufacturers Association declare that if a practical method of this sort can be perfected, the result may be to revolutionize the entire lumber industry. Aside from utilizing the present great waste in converting trees into usable lumber, they say, it presents a solution to the manufacturers' problem of finding sufficient material in the country's rapidly diminishing timber resources.

From the time the standing tree is turned by the sawmill into planks and boards and applied in construction, from 60 to 65 per cent. has been wasted. This includes stumps, chips, bark and branches; plank and log trimmings and a huge amount of sawdust. The new method will use all of this.

It Isn't Your Town—It's You

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new.
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town.
It isn't the town—it's you.

Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead,
When everyone works and nobody shirks,
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if while you make your personal stake,
Your neighbours can make one, too,
Your town will be what you want to see.
It isn't the town—it's you.

Newsy Paragraphs of Lumber Activities

A. E. Roberts, of the B. C. Lumber Commission, Toronto, returned lately after spending his holidays in Haliburton.

A. N. Dudley, wholesale lumber dealer, Toronto, and Mrs. Dudley, have returned from a visit to Quebec and other points.

H. S. Fergus, of the Toronto branch of G. A. Grier & Sons, has returned after spending a pleasant holiday up the Muskoka Lakes.

J. H. McDonald, of the British Columbia Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, B. C., called upon members of the lumber trade in Toronto, recently.

John J. Miller, of the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co., Toronto, and wife, have been on an extended motor trip to Long Island, New York and other points.

E. B. Ballentine, representing the Duncan Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C., has recently arrived in Toronto and will look after the firm's interest in the East.

Mrs. Mary E. Conway, widow of John S. Murphy, a well-known lumberman of Quebec, died recently in that city in her 77th year. She leaves four daughters and two sons.

Hall Bros., Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, have removed their offices from the Crown Office Building to the Continental Life Building, corner of Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto.

It is declared that the Fort William Paper Co., which is busy at the present time, is considering doubling its plant at Fort William. The mill at present has a capacity of 155 tons of newsprint daily.

The slump in the price of shingles has forced the Pitt River Shingle Company Ltd., at Port Coquitlam, B. C., to shut down their plant. The mill closed recently and will not reopen until the market strengthens.

A. K. Tyler, son of George K. Tyler, manager of the Montreal warehouse of Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, passed away recently in Toronto. He was on the sales staff of the Garlock Machinery Co. and enjoyed a large friendship in the woodworking industry.

W. B. Francis, of the John J. Soble Lumber Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y., was a recent caller upon the trade in Toronto. He reports that the hardwood lumber business which has been rather quiet for the past ninety days, is getting better and quite a few woodworking industries are now in the market for limited quantities of lumber.

The lath market is fairly good at the present time and it is expected that it will pick up materially next month. So far as the shingle situation is concerned, it is topsy-turvy. Very few shingle mills on the Pacific Coast are in operation and prices in the East are very unstable. The demand is light with decidedly fluctuating quotations.

Recent convictions secured as a result of prosecutions instituted by Department of Lands and Mines for violations of the fire regulations have resulted in fines being imposed at Totagouche, Gloucester County on Fred Smith, Israel Imhoff and Randolph Smith for setting fires without a permit. Proceedings have also been started against Ernest B. Merchant of Upper Kintore.

Three hundred acres of good pulpwood land were destroyed at Ste. Anne in Madawaska County, N. B., by a fire supposed to have been set by Louis Ringuette lately. Action is being taken against Ringuette for violation of the fire regulations and it is expected that he will also be required to pay heavy damages to his neighbors as a result of the destruction of their pulpwood property.

Piers will be built and the harbor dredged at Matane, Que., as soon as arrangements can be completed and the necessary work done. A contract for the abutments will be awarded shortly by the federal government. When the improvements have been made it will be possible to ship pulpwood from the Gaspé peninsula from Matane. At present it is shipped by rail at large cost from Lévis.

Joseph Picard, manufacturer of Quebec City, who was recently appointed chairman of the Pulpwood Commission, which will investigate the advisability of an embargo on freehold pulpwood, is widely known in the Ancient Capital. He is secy-treas. and manager of the Rock City Tobacco Co., a chairman of the Quebec Catholic School Board and a former president of the Quebec Board of Trade.

According to reports received from Quebec and Ontario by provincial employment bureaus, it is expected there will be a very large out in the bush this year, particularly in Northeastern Ontario and Northern Quebec. A large number of men have already gone to the camps and help is scarce in certain sections. Wages are reported to be running all the way from \$40 to \$50 a month, which is an increase of \$5 to \$10 over last year.

W. E. Bigwood, president of Graves, Bigwood & Co., who some

time ago was seized with a stroke at his summer home at Byng Inlet, Ont., is making fair progress. Many friends in the lumber industry trust his recovery may be such that he will once again be able to take his place at the head of the large enterprises with which he has been so long associated. Mr. Bigwood is a former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and has been brought to Toronto for treatment in the hospital.

The Victoria Chamber of Commerce will plead for one of the few remaining stretches of virgin forest on the public highway not yet touched by the lumbermen in British Columbia. At the Associated Boards of Trades' convention at Nanaimo, Secretary George I. Warren read a resolution to be presented by the chamber, calling upon the Provincial Government to secure a stretch of at least one-quarter mile on each side of the Island Highway for the preservation of the fine old Douglas fir trees on the west end of Cameron Lake, both to preserve the beauty of the scenery and as an advertisement of Vancouver Island's timber resources. The Government was asked to secure the stretch either by negotiation or by expropriation. To cut this timber would destroy one of the province's greatest scenic attractions, it was stated. The directors endorsed the resolution.

The Northern Pacific Logging Co. will start operations at Port Moody, B.C., in a few days. The mill, which has been shut down for some weeks, has been completely overhauled. It has seven cutting machines with a capacity of 200,000 shingles per nine-hour shift. This mill does not use shingle bolts, as is usually the case, but has special equipment to handle whole cedar logs. These are cut in the company's camp in Northern B.C. and are brought down in huge booms to the mill. The logs are taken into the mill as they are, and cut off into rounds of the proper length. These go straight on to the machines and are cut into the standard size shingles. This method of handling reduces the costs of the raw material considerably, as a large amount of work is necessary to cut by hand and split the logs into bolts in the bush. This is an important factor now on account of the narrow margin upon which the shingle men are operating since the slump in the shingle prices.

British Capital Neglects Timber Interests

"A great proportion of the timber resources, logging enterprises, and sawmill companies of British Columbia are owned in the United States. Many areas of the best timberland are passing to Americans. To some extent this is a natural business condition, since the States are so near at hand, their timber resources are declining, and their experienced timbermen naturally cross an imaginary line upon the Western map. The complete lack of interest in this field shown by British capital has, however, intensified the transfer into American hands of this main softwood supply of the British Empire."

This statement is made by M. A. Grainger, in the course of an article on the Canadian lumber industry in the Timber Trades Section published with The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement. The writer also shows how ruthless exploration and the development of the pulp and paper industry have devastated the forests of North America, and how the last great reserves—Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, and Alaska—are now being penetrated.

Will Establish Forest Research Bureau

The Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec are engaged on a scheme for the establishment of bureaux of forest research in various parts of the province. The proposal is being advanced in connection with the efforts of the Government to encourage tree planting and the reforestation of devastated areas. A comprehensive programme has been arranged in this connection by the officers of the Forestry Service and in a short time it will be presented to Hon. Mr. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests.

At the last session of the Legislature, it will be remembered, provisions were made for the establishment of a paper school and a corps of forest rangers, but it is expected that at the next session further measures will be passed to allow for the expansion of the scheme. Two schools will in all probability be established, one in Quebec and one at the Government nurseries. At these schools, methods will be studied whereby the growth of trees may be encouraged both by natural and artificial means.

Particular attention will be paid to the tree seeds, their process of germination, their origin and the particular ground best suited to their needs. Tree, shrub and plant culture will be studied in detail. The schools will serve somewhat the same functions as the demonstration farms established throughout the province by the Government, with the exception that their activities will be confined to trees only. A sum of \$25,000 has been set aside by the Government for the furtherance of the scheme.

Mr. McLellan on Pulpwood Commission



R. W. McLellan, Fredericton, N.B.

R. W. McLellan, who has been appointed by the federal government as a member of the Royal Commission to enquire into the pulpwood resources of Canada and determine whether an embargo upon the export of pulpwood from freehold lands shall go into effect, is widely known in the Maritime Provinces. His selection as a member of the Commission is one which has met with wide approval from members of the lumbering, woodworking and pulp and paper interests. Mr. McLellan is a gentleman who is highly regarded by a large circle of friends for his breadth of vision, uprightness and business ability. For several years he has been the energetic secretary-treasurer of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association and he occupies a similar capacity in the South-west Miramichi Log Driving Co.

In the practice of the legal profession he has been prominently identified with lumber and pulpwood concerns for many years. It may be stated that Mr. McLellan is also a director of the Brookfield Linen Co., of Belfast, one of the largest linen manufacturing concerns in Ireland and, as such, has made frequent trips to the Ulster capital. Some eleven years ago he organized the Palmer-McLellan Shoe-pack Co., with a capital stock of \$75,000 and became its president. This concern is possibly the largest manufacturer of oil-tanned footwear in Canada.

It is expected the Royal Commission on the export of pulpwood will start holding its sittings in the near future.

May Produce Paper From Western Straw

Sir Frederick Becker, of London, Eng., who is spending several weeks in the Dominion in connection with his extensive pulp interests, is aggressive and is of the firm conviction that there is an opportunity for the production of paper from the straw of the prairie provinces of Western Canada.

Providing the necessary encouragement can be received from railways and other organizations in the matter of transportation, etc., it is likely that a mill to manufacture high-grade paper from straw will be in operation somewhere in Western Canada before the 1924 crop is ready for harvest. The plans of Sir Frederick Becker call for the establishment of the mill at some convenient central point. This has not been chosen, but it is possible that a paper mill may be established first at Winnipeg and perhaps a second mill somewhere in Saskatchewan.

Sir Frederick said that the application of the system of making paper from straw is the real reason for his present visit to Canada and that he is not here to experiment but to apply knowledge that has been worked out in experiment and practised on in Europe. The manufacture of paper from straw is not a new thing but in the past has not always been successful. The new process, recently worked out, makes paper making from straw thoroughly practical and produces a high grade.

How Pulp Industry Grows in Canada

The preliminary report on the pulp and paper industry of Canada in 1922 just published by the Dominion bureau of statistics shows that there were 104 mills in operation during 1922, an increase of 4 mills over the preceding year and the total net value of the production of these mills was given at \$155,785,388. While the value of production is not as high as in 1920, the quantity of pulp and paper actually produced was much greater, the drop in value being caused by the low prices which prevailed in 1922 compared with those current in 1920.

The amount of capital invested in the industry increased from \$379,812,751 in 1921 to \$381,006,324 in 1922.

The number of employees in the industry in 1922 was 25,830 and the total payroll amounted to \$32,918,955, which is somewhat lower than the total for 1921 when the number of employees was 24,611.

The total cut of pulpwood in 1922 was 3,923,940 cords, valued at \$50,735,361, compared with a total of 3,273,131 cords in 1921. Of the total cut in 1922 the Canadian mills consumed 2,912,608 cords in

the manufacture of pulp and paper and 1,011,332 cords were exported in the raw state to the United States.

The total production of wood pulp was 2,150,251 tons of a value of \$84,947,598, and of paper, 1,366,815 tons, of a value of \$106,260,078.

The total quantity of wood pulp exported in 1922 amounted to 818,247 tons, of which 610,314 tons were sent to the United States. Exports of paper were valued at \$74,825,893, of which shipments to the United States amounted to \$65,000,332.

Shantymen's Christian Association Work Grows

The Shantymen's Christian Association, the head office of which is at 15 Toronto St., Toronto, has begun the publication of a monthly magazine called "The Shantyman." The editor of this bright and readable little paper is William Henderson, of Toronto, who is the aggressive and widely known superintendent of the Association. The first issue contains encouraging references to the progress and expansion of the work and the experiences of a number of missionaries in various parts of Canada and the United States in carrying the glad tidings to men in the camps.

W. H. Adamson, treasurer of the Association, recently returned to Toronto from a business trip to Vancouver and while there made use of the opportunity to get acquainted with the work and workers in Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

The object of the Shantymen's Association is to carry the Gospel to the thousands employed in lumber, mining, construction and other camps and also to engage missionaries to carry on itinerant missionary work especially in places where no other Christian work is being done. The means to be used are such as seem best suited to the needs of each particular field.

The movement is financed by voluntary contributions from friends and supporters of the good-cause, which is undenominational in character and control and has developed rapidly in interest, importance and influence during recent years.

Licensees Will Cut Damaged Timber

It is reported that a thorough survey of the T. and N. O. Railway with a view to effecting economies and enhancing the efficiency with which it serves the north country, has been entered upon by the present Ontario Government. Premier Ferguson has announced a project which, it is claimed in addition to saving the road \$50,000 a year, will give Cochrane an industry employing about 100 men.

The proposal to which the Government is giving serious consideration is the establishment of a creosoting plant at Cochrane for the purpose of treating the ties used by the T. and N. O. Railway. Expert opinion, which the Premier has secured, declares that the life of the railway ties can be doubled by being creosoted and, in view of the present price of ties and the fact that the T. and N. O. uses 200,000 of them annually, the scheme offers an important field for saving by the new administration. It is anticipated that the saving would run into the sum of \$50,000 annually.

It was stated recently by Hon. Mr. Ferguson that, with the extension of the T. and N. O. Railway north, an attempt had been made to follow the Abitibi River, with the result that costly bridge structures had been involved. The only criticism offered regarding the extension of the line was that it was not tapping the northern timber resources as it should. In spite of the heavy carrying charges, the present government is confident that the opportunities of the north are such that the railway can be operated advantageously and efficiently both in the matter of financial return and of service rendered. During the last fiscal year the road returned to Ontario about \$500,000.

Will Creosote Ties of T. & N. O. Road

"We expect the licensees to cut this timber themselves during the season, or, if unable to do this themselves, to lease their areas to other licensees who can," said Hon. C. W. Robinson, of Fredericton, Minister of Lands and Mines, in discussing the problem of removing the billion feet of timber standing in a more or less damaged state in the areas burned by forest fires in New Brunswick this season.

He also stated that the work of surveying and mapping these areas and the compilation of the various quantities of timber affected has been pretty well completed, and should be available shortly. Mr. Robinson also added that the department expected the various licensees to advise them of their individual intentions in regard to the salvaging of this burned timber, which must be removed as speedily as possible in order to preserve the merchantable qualities still retained.

More Interest Taken In Accident Prevention

Lumbermen's Safety Association is Doing Good Work—Some Timely Suggestions Offered with Regard to Men, Management and Methods—Ascending Rates

There is a growing interest in accident prevention work and the majority of operators are keenly interested in seeing that Safety is kept to the forefront. It is pointed out that an accident is either preventable or not preventable, and, if preventable, the question is asked,—“Why not prevent it?” If not preventable, the Workmen's Compensation Act recompenses the worker in some degree for his injury. The employers can do much along sane, practical lines by educating themselves and those who are in their service in accident avoiding activities and thus cut down compensation by reducing the number and the seriousness of accidents.

At the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Safety Association which was held some time ago, the report of Frank Hawkins, secretary-treasurer, was presented and considerable interest taken in the proceedings. W. E. Bigwood is the president of the Association and R. F. Milne inspector. The secretary-treasurer gave some interesting statistics covering the past year and also a provisional statement of the gross income and expenditure in Class 1.

With reference to the rates of assessment for 1922 adjusted and 1923, provisional the chairman of the Board advises the following changes:

	Adjusted 1922.	Provisional 1923.
Creosoting of Timber	\$1.50	\$2.00
Operations which would otherwise be in more than one group in this class and in which the usual total annual pay roll does not exceed \$10,000	3.50	4.00

The number of accident memos covering 1922 operations was 2920, whereas in 1921 there were 2760. There were 43 deaths occurred in saw and planing mills and 147 in logging operations, 36 being due to falling trees and 37 to drowning.

This record calls for the earnest personal interest of every employer and every employee. Every accident no matter how trivial is just so much waste—economic so far as dollars and cents are concerned—humanitarian and physical so far as the worker is concerned—injury causes inefficiency and increases the cost of living which in the long run adversely affects the worker.

Let everybody work with the one idea of cutting out this terrible and unnecessary drain on industry: let us cut out the suffering and maiming.

Among the suggestions made by members the following may be noted

Medical men should report more fully regarding the exact nature and extent of the accident and progress towards recovery. There should be some means of determining when the injured man should return to work and compensation cease.

With reference to employers being covered by the Act—it was felt that the minimum wage of \$1200 per annum was not unreasonable.

The reporting in January of each year of estimated pay roll was considered to be reasonable, any increase or decrease in operations could be readily adjusted with the Board.

It was pointed out by another member that where an employee whose wages are so much a month and board, if hurt in the woods and taken into the camp compensation being based on wages plus board, notwithstanding the fact that the employer is providing board meanwhile. On recovery the man puts his cheque in his pocket without paying for his board and leaves for other parts. The employer is put to additional expense and inconveniences in replacing the workman.

There is apparently a strong feeling among members that the worker should contribute something towards the accident fund of the Workmen's Compensation Board, although under the Act such a proceeding is specifically prohibited.

A suggestion made at the monthly meeting of the Joint Safety Committee in Toronto, that the accident memos issued by the Board would be increased in value if the number of days work lost in each case were shown thereon, was concurred in.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Chairman of the Board urging the publication of a list showing the total assessments and the total accident costs in each year in Class 1 industry.

Mr. R. B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Incorporated, urged close co-operation between Class 1 and Class 4 industries, pleading that in cases where a saw mill and also a planing factory was operated that the inspector could report upon both industries separately and thus reduce the cost of sending in two inspectors instead of only one. The Secretary was instructed to co-operate so far as possible with Mr. Morley.

The directors of the Lumbermen's Safety Association of Ontario are: Messrs. W. E. Bigwood, Byng Inlet, (president); Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, (vice-president); Sir Henry K. Egan, (Hawkesbury Lumber Co.) Ottawa; H. I. Thomas, (J. R. Booth), Ottawa; George Gordon, (George Gordon & Co.) Cache Bay; John S. Gillies, (Gillies Bros.) Braeside, and D. R. Thomas, (Gatineau Co.) Ottawa, directors.

British Visitor Criticizes Sawmill Waste

At a recent discussion of empire trade in forest products by the British Empire Forestry Conference at Ottawa, Sir James Calder, C.B.E., one of the British delegates, said he was impressed with the fact that the manufacturing methods are not so economical in Canada as, for instance, in Sweden.

A feature of Swedish saw mill practice was the thin saws used, resulting in the minimum waste as sawdust.

It was a curious fact, said Sir James, that Sweden supplies boxes to the West Indies for shipment of bananas. These boxes are manufactured from slabs which in eastern Canada go into the burner.

In view of Canada's close trade connections with the West Indies, it seemed to him that it should be possible for this country to secure that trade and utilize material now destroyed.

Matapedia Lumber Co. Will Rebuild Mill

The sawmill of the Matapedia Lumber Co., Limited, in the valley of the Matapedia, about 35 miles west of Campbellton, N. B., was recently destroyed by fire but the blaze did not touch any of the lumber or the other buildings. The mill was covered by insurance but at the time it burned the company had over 3½ million feet of lumber to saw. They will rebuild but do not expect to have the plant finished soon enough to complete the sawing this fall, so that it will somewhat reduce next year's operations in the bush.

Speaking of lumber conditions in general, Mr. D. Champoux, who is first president of the company, says that new operations in and around Restigouche, have not yet been definitely decided upon but there is no doubt that a fair quantity of logs will be cut during the coming winter, especially in the burned districts. The labor situation is fairly favorable although a large number of men in that territory have gone West to assist the harvest operations. The majority, however, are expected back after a couple of months and wages for lumberjacks will, probably, be somewhat higher than they were a year ago.

With respect to camp supplies, it is generally believed that the figures on these will be a little higher than last season.

Licensees Will Cut Damaged Standing Timber

“We expect the licensees to cut this timber themselves during the season, or, if unable to do this themselves, to lease their areas to other licensees who can,” said Hon. C. W. Robinson, of Fredericton, Minister of Lands and Mines, in discussing the problem of removing the billion feet of timber standing in a more or less damaged state in the areas burned by forest fires in New Brunswick this season.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Montreal Market Shows Some Decline in Volume

Business in Montreal has declined and with this prices of spruce and hardwoods have reacted somewhat. The position, however, is healthy. Some wholesalers are of the opinion that there will be a further loss in values while others hold that the market will not show any additional decreases worth speaking about, basing their view on the ground that supplies, particularly of spruce, are not beyond what may be termed the reasonable requirements for the remainder of the year. Manufacturers, it is asserted, are still holding out for their prices.

The situation is thus summarized by one of the leading wholesalers in Montreal:—"As far as I can see, the outlook is for a steady business during the balance of the year. The buying has been heavy during the past three months and there is now a little lull while this lumber is going into consumption. All the old dry stock has been disposed of, and with the new cut which has been sold, the supply of lumber will not be more than sufficient to take care of the demand which may be expected in view of the building position and general trade conditions. On the whole I look for prices to be about maintained, or a little lower, although, of course there may be cases in which for special seasons values may be cut. There is no reason why we should sacrifice lumber."

According to advices from across the border, building is increasing and this should be a favorable factor for Canadian lumber.

There is a let-up in the call for hardwoods, with a decline in the price of birch.

The employment agencies are still advertising for men for the lumber industry. Apparently there is employment for every man who is willing to work.

The Montreal retail trade is fairly active, due to the extensive building programme. The permit figures for July showed a falling off, being \$1,619,370 as against \$2,291,190 in the corresponding month of 1922. The total for the seven months to date makes a good showing, with \$17,089,487 as compared with \$11,433,694 in 1922.

There are complaints of a shortage of cars, nothing serious as yet, this being, no doubt, to the sending of cars to the west in anticipation of the harvest.

The lath market has picked up. After very extensive buying, there was a decided dullness, which has been followed by a large number of inquiries and more orders with the result that the price has hardened.

The export section is almost dead. There is an abundance of liner space available but little lumber to fill it. The mills in the Three Rivers district, which as a rule cut for the U.K. market, will not make a deal this year for overseas export. They are converting their trees into pulpwood instead.

Lumber Trade at St. John Slackens Somewhat

The lumber export trade at St. John at the present time is said to be quite profitable although the demand in the American market has slackened somewhat. This is also true of the English market. This summer the eyes of the lumber merchants have been turned towards the latter and there was some indication that the product, originally intended for the American market, would find its way to the English buyers, because of the decline for lumber across the border. Stocks of spruce are reported quite low in both markets, but in spite of this fact buyers seem cautious. In addition local shippers are a bit careful and are contracting only for amounts they expect to get clear of without long delay.

One of the factors affecting provincial lumber in the United States is said to be due to competition from the West, which sends large consignments via the Panama Canal. In the English market the whitewood manufacturers are making keen competition for provincial merchants.

The import of spruce deals into Manchester for the month of July was 830 standards, of Baltic red deals and whitewood, 7,500 standards; of Galatz, etc., whitewood, 3,160 standards. In 1921 there were no imports into Manchester from the Baltic or Galatz and a total of 4,210 standards from both in 1922.

The showing at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston is 1,320 standards of spruce compared with 1,750 from the Baltic and 460 from Galatz. On the whole, it is disclosed by these figures that, where formerly spruce and whitewood were about equal, the latter is now away out in front. Statistics also reveal that at the end of June the stocks of Baltic deals in Manchester were 9,960 standards;

of Galatz 4,280 and of spruce deals only 1,850. The exchange and the high cost of production are responsible for this situation. At the present time the cost of producing spruce lumber in New Brunswick is so high that it is impossible to compete successfully with European whitewood. Some buyers are demanding spruce and as a result there is a fair market for it.

With regard to the American market the competition from the Pacific coast is being felt by maritime shippers. While prices are still firm the demand is flat. The uncertain industrial situation is largely responsible and lumber buyers are waiting to see if there is any strength behind forecasted activities before stocking up.

The lath situation is at present very dull. However, if industrial activity continues, this commodity should pick up as stocks are said to be low. The fact that there are no large quantities being placed on the market, keeps the price firm.

A late report shows that at the end of last month 2,150 standards had arrived at the Mersey (including the Manchester canal). The deliveries from stocks amounted to 3,000 standards, resulting in stocks being reduced to 6,450 standards, compared with 7,630 at the end of June, 1922. The stock in Manchester was extremely low.

With reference to reports from Boston for dimension spruce they reveal decided differences of opinion among merchants. Some admit the probability of an improvement in the demand for provincial lumber after the vacation season, but do not believe that it will be of sufficient importance to render an advance practicable. They think that, if the present range of price is maintained, it will be quite as much as producers need expect; this being based on a shrinkage in the number of building permits, the large receipts of lumber by rail after the embargoes were lifted and the quantities of Pacific Coast fir bought by yardmen at a low price since then.

Others, however, take a more cheerful view. They admit what is said about the large additions to the retailers stock both by rail and water, but contend that, if western fir continues to be sold at the prices recently accepted for it, the producers or middlemen will be in bankruptcy before very long. They also point out that although much has been taken into the yards, much also has been taken out. It is declared that there will be much building and this should increase the demand for provincial lumber of all sizes. They predict an early revival in demand. The demand for laths is dead and the price has fallen off from \$6.50 and \$7.00 to \$6.00. Although the retail figure is only \$6.25 there is said to be little or no demand.

With regard to shingles the call is only fair although the prices remain firm, cedar extras still selling wholesale at \$6.25 and cedar clears for \$5.25.

Quebec Exports Suffer From Dockers' Strike

There was a lull in the shipment of timber and sawn lumber from the port of Quebec during the month of August, due to the strike of dock labor in the British ports and as a consequence congestion of these ports with barques unable to discharge their cargoes. Owing to these conditions Quebec lumber firms, who have not completed their orders, have been requested by the British customers to delay shipments until these strike conditions terminate. The present labor difficulties at British ports are not countenanced by Labor Union leaders who have seemingly lost all control of the workers, but due to Russian propaganda with which the Labor Unions have been fed upon for some length of time to poison the minds of the workers to the great detriment of British shipping interests. These unfortunate conditions have also had the effect of arresting the timber and sawn lumber importers in the British Isles from buying, with the result that the lumber trade in Great Britain, which appeared so promising in the beginning of the year, has been given a severe set-back, and even if the strikes among the labor laborers are soon settled, it will take months to recover the ground lost.

Toward the closing days of August the strike of the dock workers in London showed signs of an early collapse, but for more than a month the whole of the overseas trade of that great port was held up and caused congestion. The accumulation of shipping in the Thames will cause delay at the docks for some months after the workers resume and the losses to the merchants will be considerable. From last accounts received it was difficult to fortell when the revolt of the dock laborers against their leaders would terminate.

In addition to about sixty ships to be discharged in the Surrey commercial docks, there were a considerable number lying in the

(Continued on page 57)

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

White Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$110.00	\$115.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	140.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155.00	165.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	150.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	195.00	210.00
1 x 7 & up No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	87.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	115.00	120.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	57.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	23.00	29.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	31.00	33.00
1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	15.00	16.00

Red Pine (Rough)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	38.00	40.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	39.00	41.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	48.00	49.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	73.00	74.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	78.00	80.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	39.00	40.00
2 x 6	40.00	41.00
2 x 8	42.00	44.00
2 x 10	45.00	47.00
1 x 4 and wider	35.00	36.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 & wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 & wider	33.00	34.00

(Spruce Rough and Dressed)

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
1 x 4, and 5	40.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	45.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	49.00
1 x 12	50.00	51.00
2 x 4	38.00	40.00
2 x 6	39.00	40.00
2 x 8	42.00	43.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	30.00	32.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	32.00	34.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 to 16 ft.	\$30.00	\$32.00
1 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
1 x 8, 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	39.00
1 x 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	39.00	41.00
2 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
2 x 4, 8, 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	37.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12, 18 ft.	45.00	46.00
2 x 4 to 12, 20 ft.	46.00	47.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	26.00	28.00
2 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	30.00	32.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 72.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	69.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	50.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	56.00	
1 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir		\$81.50
Rough		

1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 4 to 12, No. 2 & Better, clear, fir rough	85.50
2 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	\$81.50
3 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	85.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. fir casing	76.00
1 x 8 and 10 in. fir base	80.00
1/2 x 6, 8 to 18 ft. No. 1 and 2 clear cedar bevel siding	47.50
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Stepping	91.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Stepping	81.00
1 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir dressed 4 sides	75.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir D4S	78.00
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M...	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M...	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in. per M	

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	\$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.50
Merch. Spruce Lath, (Ontario)	6.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	120.00	70.00	45.00
2 1/2 and 3"	125.00	75.00	50.00
4"	130.00	80.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	90.00	60.00	35.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	100.00	65.00	40.00
2"	110.00	75.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$110.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	115.00	70.00	47.00	32.00
6/4	115.00	70.00	47.00	32.00
8/4	120.00	75.00	55.00	37.00
12/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	40.00
16/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	40.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 35.00
5/4 and 6/4	95.00	60.00	40.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	45.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	\$133.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 39.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2"	150.00	100.00	41.00
2"	155.00	110.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 90.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
6/4	95.00	75.00	55.00	32.00
8/4	100.00	80.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	110.00	90.00	70.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red (Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1 Com.	Quartered—	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$100.00	\$ 60.00	\$108.00	\$ 63.00
1 1/4"	108.00	68.00	115.00	73.00
1 1/2"	108.00	68.00	113.00	73.00
2"	113.00	73.00	118.00	78.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$ 60.00	\$ 45.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2"	65.00	50.00
2"	70.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$125.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	145.00	70.00
1 1/2"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$140.00	\$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	150.00	90.00
8/4	170.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 70.00
5/4 and 6/4	125.00	75.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	160.00	90.00
12/4	160.00	95.00
16/4	175.00	100.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	160.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	175.00	105.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices Pine

Good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		\$140.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up		170.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up		175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up	90.00	95.00
Good strips:		
1 in.		110.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2		135.00
2 in.		145.00
Good shorts:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up		100.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.		85.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.		140.00
2 in.		145.00
7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00	56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	75.00	80.00
No. 1 dressing strips		65.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	55.00	60.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips		52.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips		50.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips		55.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips		54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.		56.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.		62.00
S.C. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		65.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	48.00	50.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.		58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 5		43.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 6		45.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.		50.00
Box boards:		
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6-11 ft.		35.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up 12-16 ft.		39.00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and		
x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up		30.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1		
in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.		30.00
O. culls r and w p	23.00	24.00
Red Pine, Log Run		
Mill Culls out, 1 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/4 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Culls out, 2 in.	38.00	40.00
Mill Run Spruce		
1 in x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00	35.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. to 16 ft.	38.00	40.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. . .	43.00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft. .	40.00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. . . .	43.00
1 1/2" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing	
and B	65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft. .	30.00
Tamarac	25.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out .	45.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out .	50.00
Birch, log run	60.00
Soft Elm, common and better, .	
1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	58.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00

Lath per M.:	
No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.	12.00
No. 2 White Pine	11.00
Mill Run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1 1/2 in.	10.00
Red Pine, mill run	10.00
Hemlock, mill run	7.00
White Cedar Shingles	
XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal . .	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide .	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	40.00	45.00
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale) Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr. .	29.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge . .	29.00
2x6, 2x7,	32.00
4x4, 4x6, all rough	33.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6,	37.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7,	40.00
2x10, 3x9	39.00
2x12 and up	45.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5 .	30.00
Merch., Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up .	45.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18-0 long.	
Lengths 19-0 and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$6.00 Mill.	

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	\$6.25
Cedar, Clears	5.25
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.25
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.75
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	\$145.00
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	175.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide . .	190.00
2 in. by 8 in. and up wide	190.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . .	145.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better .	175.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better . .	175.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1 1/4 in. 8 in. and up wide	135.00
1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	140.00
2 in. 8 in. and up wide	145.00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 8 in. and up wide . .	190.00
4 in. 8 in. and up wide	200.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in. 10 to 16 ft. long	\$ 80.00	\$ 90.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	90.00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	110.00	115.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.		66.00
2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 3 in.		85.00

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 10/16 ft.	40.00	45.00
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Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in. 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	31.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	32.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	180.00
Fine Common, 5/4	185.00
Fine Common, 6/4	185.00
Fine Common, 8/4	185.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	82.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	112.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	122.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	127.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	76.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	78.00
Dressing 4/4	90.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	135.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	92.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	78.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	82.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	67.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	68.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	56.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	59.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6	48.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8	49.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	50.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	51.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 13 and up	52.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 and up	100.00	58.00	32.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	105.00	60.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	110.00	70.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	70.00
5/4 and up	125.00	75.00

Basswood

1 in.	\$ 80.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 to 2 in.	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 in.	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up	120.00	95.00	35.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	\$233.00
White Pine Uppers	233.00
White Pine Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 . .	258.00
Selects, 1 in.	208.00
Selects, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	208.00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	243.00
Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	148.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	163.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	193.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	95.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	78.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	79.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	64.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	62.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"	\$85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in. . .	86.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . .	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. . .	40.00
Can. Spruce No. 2 1 x 6 and 7 in. . . .	42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . .	45.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	46.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	48.00

Spruce Dimension

8" & under 20' & under	\$48.00 to \$50.00 base
9" & under 20' & under	49.00 to 51.00
10" & under 20' & under	50.00 to 52.00
12" & under 20' & under	54.00

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random	\$36.50 to \$38.00
2 x 8 and 9 random	42.00
2 x 10 random	45.00
2 x 12 random	46.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	37.00
1 x 2	39.00
1 x 3	37.00
Hemlock Boards P 1s No. 1	
Clipped Lengths	39.00
Hemlock Boards, P 1s No. 1	
Random Lengths	36.00
1 1/2 in. No. 1 spruce lath	7.50
1 3/8 in. No. 1 spruce lath	8.50



View of Mills in Sarnia

“On Time” Delivery

Getting the goods delivered ON TIME is just as important as being able to produce them—and we make a specialty of both. Ask any retailer or woodworking establishment who has been using our A 1 NORWAY or WHITE PINE LUMBER.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers, cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B.C. Fir. Quotations will be gladly forwarded upon request.

“Rush Orders Rushed”

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres.

F. H. Goff, Vice, Pres.

E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Lumber Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 53)

river awaiting berths. These include vessels with parcels from the United States and Canada, as well as from Sweden, Finland and the White Sea, which accounts for the slump orders from the United Kingdom to the Canadian shippers and the request that no further shipments of wood already ordered be made until the strikes are settled.

The British agents of Quebec lumber exporting houses dealing with the situation in their reports, point out that, at the end of July, there were over fifty vessels, more or less, timber-laden lying in the Surrey commercial docks awaiting discharge, and this number was being daily added to in the two first weeks of August. At the same time there was a regular fleet of lumber-laden vessels lying in the Thames. The effects of the strikes will likely continue for months following an arrangement with the workers and the importers will lose money. In the meantime in other places where the strikes do not exist, the consumption of wood continues good and the many schemes for housebuilding have created an excellent demand for sawn lumber.

Although the spirit of enterprise has been somewhat dampened by the labor difficulties and a feeling of insecurity caused, the importers realized that the time must come when further goods will be needed, though they are leaving buying alone for the present and, with this viewpoint in mind, a spirit of optimism still prevails.

Though not holding out any definite encouragement, the British agents of the Canadian firms are of the opinion that, after the disappearance of the present labor difficulties, a reaction will follow which is likely to be shared in by the Canadian exporters and orders will enliven a brisk fall trade. The correspondents report that, for some months past, it has been extremely difficult to weigh up the situation, taking into consideration politics and the abnormal deflation in the rates of continental exchange which has sorely tried the patience of the British business public as well as the Government and in the end forced the latter to speak plainly to France.

It is realized in England that the great war ended in 1918 with the defeat of the Germans but, ever since there has been another war, an economic war, which like a cancer has been eating into the vitals of trade and the commerce of the world, a war of destruction which England can no longer condone. It is the general belief that the firm tone of the British note will hasten a settlement notwithstanding the evident resentment of France.

Mr. Austin Wilson, of the London and North Eastern Railway, who was recently appointed by the British Government to proceed to New Zealand and remain in that country until 1926 in the interest of Empire trade, arrived in Quebec lately en route to New Zealand, and in the course of an interview on the European political situation and trade conditions generally in England, said: "The British public were behind the Government in the last note sent to France and Belgium over the Ruhr situation and looked for a means to effect an early settlement. England has stood the test of the economic war as long as it has been possible to do so but, now the time had arrived to put an end to the situation which, if continued much longer, would lead to the economic destruction of the world. England has no sympathy or pity for the Germans and maintains the greatest friendship for France. Nevertheless the future of the civilized world depends upon a settlement of the Ruhr dispute and France must listen to reason in this respect or England will be obliged to deal with the question as she thinks best in the interest of peace and commerce of the European world. There is considerable buying power left in England and if the position was more hopeful business would greatly improve.

"The underlying causes of general trade depression are the state of Europe and the continued depreciation of exchange and England has concluded to take a more active and definite stand in an endeavor, by her influence and prestige, to awaken other nations to a realization of the deadly policy of financial drift. In the meantime it must be admitted that the wealth of our own country has been sadly depleted and our capacity to help other nations is limited. There is no doubt but that the continent of Europe will have to pass through a critical period before much progress in the upward trend can be made, but should the settlement of the Ruhr question come about soon, as I expect it shall, it will brighten the hopes of all nations and be the dawn of an era of reaction in the trade and peace of the world and will be the beginning of the end of the curse of Bolshevism.

"In the meantime," said Mr. Wilson, "There prevails a spirit of optimism in England, the British public have implicit faith in their government and, if it were not for the large army of unemployment in the country which is the cause of much concern, England would not in the least worry. Canada and the United States have been up to the present immune from European chaos, but should the situation continue much longer without a sane settlement, Europe will not have the money to buy Canadian wheat and then you will

begin to realize the need of cleaning the political dark clouds which have been hovering over Europe since the close of the war, and wish for a settlement of the Franco-Belgium-German question, which the British Government is now endeavoring to have adjusted even at the expense of a rupture of the entente cordiale."

Ottawa Reports Lumber Business Gaining Some

A slight improvement was noted in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of August when prices remained firm and business picked up a little. The improvement in the demand came principally from the United States, and was for the better grades and the mill run stocks. The local demand while fairly quiet remained steady.

Inquiries showed an increase and this was taken as meaning that better business was probably ahead for the fall months. Lumbermen expect that trade in general will show an increase during the next three or four months. Lath and shingles remained quiet.

Labor with the sawmills, woodworking plants, and factories, remained plentiful, but for the woods camps it was very scarce and an advance in wages amounting to \$10 per month, over last year was noted. The wages being paid at the end of August ranged from \$35 to \$45, and it was forecasted that if the shortage of help continued that wages might go as high as \$50 or \$55 per month.

The scarcity of men available to go to the bush was attributed to the large number who went from the east to help garner the western harvest. Locally farmers and their sons had their own crops to attend to and save and were not considering going to the shanties. After the harvest has been safely stored away, it is expected, that there will be a fair amount of woods labor available.

Transportation both by rail and water remained satisfactory. Several of the planing mills were kept fairly busy dressing lumber in transit. Conditions with the woodworking plants and factories remained unchanged.

Ontario Trade Quiet and Competition Keener

There is not much change in the lumber situation in Ontario except that trade has been quiet during the past two weeks and buying has fallen off considerably. There has been an easing up in prices in some lines of hemlock and Southern pine and Wisconsin and Michigan hemlock are proving strong competitors to the Ontario products quotations on which have been cut by some firms from \$2 to \$3. White pine and spruce are holding their own and are still in fair demand.

The great question that faces the lumber companies at the present time is in the matter of securing men for logging operations. A large number of hands have left for the Prairie provinces and some mills have been inconvenienced in getting help to take the place of the absentees.

So far as logging operations are concerned, wages being offered at the present time run from \$40 to \$45 a month which is \$5 more than last year, and even at this figure there are not enough lumberjacks forthcoming.

The suspension of the Home Bank has been a somewhat disturbing factor on the industry as a few lumber and woodworking firms had their accounts with the financial institution. This collapse naturally causes a tightening up on the part of other banks and shortens the credit extended to lumbermen in their legitimate operations. Business has also fallen off considerable on the other side and is quiet in consuming centres where quantities of Canadian white pine are regularly disposed of.

Receipts of new stock from the lumber mills have been rather light, so far as dry material is concerned, and is later in coming on the market than usual. While stocks in retail rural yards have run low, there is no disposition to replenish at the present juncture until it is definitely known how the crops will turn out and the prices that will prevail for cereals, live stock and dairy products during the fall months.

Generally, the expectations are that there will be a gradual increase in buying next month as both city and country yards prepare for fall trade. Continuation of building on a fairly large scale in most of the cities is one gratifying sign of fall turnover in forest products and that lumber will continue to be in moderate demand.

In hardwoods, shipments have been going forward in satisfactory volume but business locally is dull. Practically all the sales made are to consumers across the line. One leading authority states that the market during the fall will be receptive, prices reasonable and the general movement, in which there has been no appreciable change for some time, satisfactory. The trade is just now coming through its midsummer quietness and while it is difficult to make forecasts, it is believed that the expected revival of industrial activity, the demand will be greater than it has been for some weeks.

THE RING

We Can't say

"Yes—we have no business today."

We have business today and lots of it. In fact we've had a little more in the past few months than we were prepared for.

You pushed it onto us good and hard, and with a rush. We were compelled to work our staff over time—and all time to take care of it.

We don't mind telling a little secret right here. Our business last year was pretty good but this year our sales are running at records, for instance this July they were nearly sixty per cent. more than July, 1922.

But after all you are only putting your orders where you can get a share of the profits, for the more volume we get—the lower we are able to sell and will sell, and thus indirectly return dividends to you.

You who are not now dealing with us, get in with this big drive and let's travel together—you'll like our Company.

Call and see us when visiting the Exhibition, also see our Exhibit in the Pure Food Building

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Church Street & Esplanade, Toronto

GENUINE HOE SAWS



Made from special High Grade Alloy Steel—the finest and most expensive saw steel ever formulated—unequalled in edge holding and tension holding properties.



R. HOE & CO., NEW YORK

AMERICA'S OLDEST SAW MANUFACTURERS

95TH YEAR

No Special Development in British Demand

Late reports from Liverpool, Eng., are to the effect that there are no special developments in trading during the last month. With perhaps the exception of sawn pitch pine, imports were confined to requirements and deliveries more or less kept pace. Stocks generally are sufficient without being excessive. It must be borne in mind that consumption, especially in Manchester, was seriously interfered with by the dock strike. As work is now being resumed, it is hoped that the leeway will be made up although the holiday season will have a retarding effect, say Farnworth & Jardine, in a recent letter to the trade.

Speaking of Canadian woods, it may be said that the demand for yellow (white) pine timber ruled quiet and stocks are slightly increased. In first-class waney pine there was an import of 25,000 cubic feet against contracts. Deliveries were rather disappointing with the result that stocks have increased, now standing at 123,000 cubic feet, which is mostly stored in Manchester. In the lower grade of red pine there is very little call, stocks appearing sufficient, and in square red pine there is practically no demand at all.

So far as Canadian oak is concerned, a small shipment came to Liverpool recently. Demand ruled quiet with ample stock for the time being. There was also a small consignment of round elm logs which arrived lately, about 4,000 feet of the import which reached Manchester during June, has been brought to Liverpool and is now in stock there. Inquiries are limited to large fresh wood.

In pine deals the import was considerable with fair deliveries. Stocks are about on a par with those held at the same period last year.

In the spruce market prices ruled firm. The import was moderate and met with a fair request. There was an import to the Mersey (which includes the Manchester Canal) of 5,830 standards of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals. The deliveries, especially from Manchester, were much interfered with owing to the dock strike with the result that the total consumption came to only 2,120 standards. Stocks amount to 10,160 standards, being slightly more than those held at the end of July last year. The market showed little or no change and values remained firm throughout. Ocean tonnage rates were reported to be slightly firmer.

So far as pine deals are concerned, stocks are almost exhausted. In birch logs Liverpool received an import of 6,000 cubic feet. The demand ruled quiet but stocks are quite moderate, being almost exhausted in Manchester. About 41,000 cubic feet in birch planks came to hand at Liverpool. Deliveries were fair and stocks are high—a little over—200,000 cubic feet which is mostly held on the Mersey Canal. The Liverpool market showed a slight improvement.

New Bookings Few But Outlook Firm

Although new bookings are few, the export lumber market remains very firm in the face of weakness in foreign markets, says recent advices from British Columbia. Sawmills in the Province have contracts on hand calling for the cutting of 44,000,000 feet by the middle of October. The most interesting feature developed recently has been an order from Glasgow for a shipment of re-saw material of about the same quality and dimensions as Japanese square. Orders also have been placed for 5,100,000 feet of ties for China and 2,000,000 feet of China standard specification lumber, mostly for delivery in August and September.

Both lumber and shingle manufacturers are looking for good country business in Midcontinent and Western States and Provinces this fall. Their optimism is based on the fact that the late spring prevented the farmer doing any building before he went into the field to get his seed in the ground. There is also the fact that the major portion of the building done in the past two years in the East has been in the cities and industrial centres. They contend that it is now the farmers' turn to build and repair houses and outbuildings.

Shingle interests are practically hopeful that the farmers will do some construction work this fall, as the shingle trade is very dull.

In the lumber industry the chief change is the falling off in the demand from the United States, which is felt more particularly by Eastern mills. On the other hand the mills on the western coast continue active, the slackening demand from the south being offset by an increasing demand from Japan, which is buying heavily. Shipments to prairie points from British Columbia are increasing, but in view of the limited demand from farmers during the past few years, this is not surprising.

Widening Membership of Hardwood Association

The measure brought forward prior to our late Twenty-sixth Annual Convention proposing (in response to a widespread and long-continued demand for same) an amendment to our Constitution and By-Laws whereby factory consumers of hardwood lumber can be admitted to Associate Membership in this organization was unani-

mously adopted by the Convention. A copy of the Constitution and By-Laws embodying the provisions of the proposed amendment was placed in the hands of every member of this Association sufficiently in advance of the convening of our late annual meeting. As a reminder we quote these provisions herewith:

"Associate Membership shall consist of consumers of hardwood lumber. Any individual, firm or corporation in good standing engaged in the fabrication of hardwood lumber into manufactured products, is eligible to become an Associate Member of this Association. Applications for Associate Membership shall follow the same course of procedure as those pertaining to Active Members, viz.: Shall be made in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer accompanied by check (\$50) covering one year's membership dues. There shall be no initiation fee for Associate Membership."

In this connection the following recommendation was also adopted as an addition to the regulations governing our Inspection Bureau:

"The Relationship of Associate Members shall in nowise alter the existing rules and regulations of the Inspection Department applying to and between Active Members of the Association. Associate Members may receive official inspection service on the payment of the same fees and expense as Active Members."

The Associate Membership movement has been inaugurated under very favorable auspices. A number of representative hardwood consumers have already entered their memberships and negotiations are now under way as result of which a large additional intake of Associate Members is likely to ensue.

Ontario Government Stops Timber Sales

The recent announcement of the Ontario government, through Premier Ferguson, to the effect that timber sales of Crown lands would be stopped, is in direct contrast to the former government policy of a rather lavish utilization of lumber and pulpwood resources. Hon. Mr. Ferguson stated that his government had decided that no further sales would be made except those for which special reasons, existed until a thorough survey of the wooded wealth of Ontario has been completed.

This step toward a more intelligent and comprehensive knowledge and conservation of the forest resources of the province is one that will be commended by all fair-minded citizens. In view of ever-diminishing supplies and the destruction by fire, insect, fungi, waste, etc., it seems a wise policy not to exploit further forest areas without having a more definite idea of the extent, quality, growth, reproduction, etc. These facts are not known although guesses and estimates have been made time and again but, in all these appraisals of the present and prospective timber production of Ontario there is a wide divergence. The only method of ascertaining accurately all that should be known is by means of a thorough and progressive survey which should be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

Such a survey is a task which may occupy some years to accomplish, although detailed cruising has already been done in the Mississauga, Timagami and Algonquin Park reserves.

The Government intends to take careful stock of its forestry resources and to take steps to remedy details in which they are deficient. The scarcity of white pine, due to a blight which has killed great areas of the trees, is one of the serious problems of the present. The Department of Lands and Forests intends to wage intensive warfare against such plagues in order that the forest wealth may not be impaired.

Until the Ferguson administration has found out with fair accuracy of detail the heritage which still remains to the public, sales of timber are to be discontinued. Only exceptional cases, such as where an industry already established requires additional timber for its existence, will this rule be departed from.

National Secretary on European Tour

Wilson Compton, of Washington, Secretary-Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association is now in Europe and will represent the American Lumber Industry at the Swedish Tri-centennial Exposition at Gothenberg. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, has requested A. X. Oxholm, Chief of the Lumber Division, who is already in Europe, to accompany Mr. Compton on his special tour of the Swedish saw mills and forests. Mr. Compton's special purpose in the Swedish trip is to get a first hand impression of waste prevention and raw material utilization methods of Scandinavian mills. The United States commercial attaches in different European cities will assist Mr. Compton to study the methods used in Europe for enforcing and guaranteeing lumber quality and dimension standards.



Linn Logging Tractor in operation by Austin & Nicholson Limited, in their limits near Esher, Ont. Above illustration shows Linn Logging Tractor with train of eight sleds of 16 ft. green Jack Pine Logs

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

Austin & Nicholson Limited commenced operation with their Linn Logging Tractor about January 20th. Their haul was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and their daily average was about 112,000 feet. Mr. Nicholson claimed that their daily total was limited through delays in loading and forwarding out of sleds to tractor. He figured that during their first month's operation, they had saved approximately \$85.00 per day over their previous year cost of haulage with horses. They went through their entire haul without any mechanical adjustment whatever—and previous to entering their service—their operator had never seen a Linn Logging Tractor.

We have claimed much for the Linn Logging Tractor—but its performance has, in many operations, far exceeded our claims.

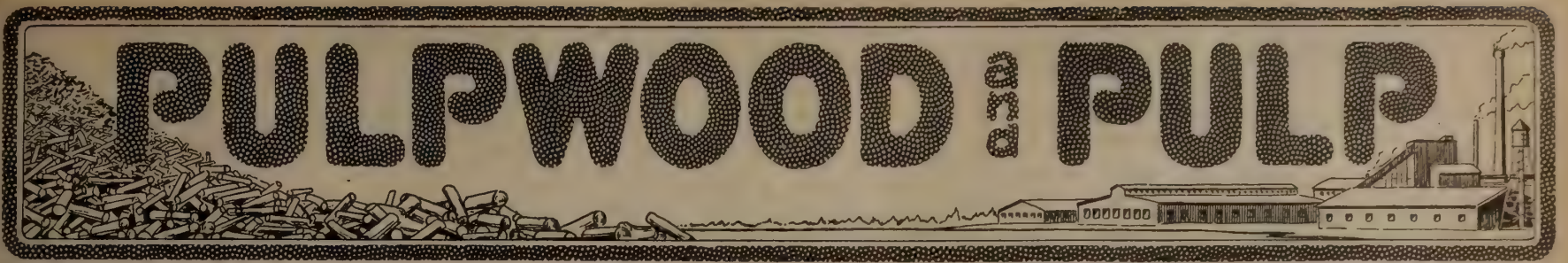
“Ask the logger who uses one”

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal



Pulpwood Commission Has Wide Powers

Joseph Picard, manufacturer, of Quebec, A. B. Kerr, barrister, of Toronto, Robert W. McLellan, barrister, of Fredericton, N.B., Joseph G. Sutherland, lumberman, of Blyth River, N.S., and William Anstie, contractor, of Vancouver, form the Royal Commission which has been appointed by the federal government to enquire into the forest resources of Canada with a view to determining the need or otherwise of an embargo on the question of the exportation of pulpwood from freehold lands.

Mr. Picard will be the chairman of the Commission and it is expected that the sittings will occupy a considerable time. E. H. Finlayson, of Ottawa, who is Acting Director of Forestry for the Dominion Government, has been attached to the Commission as secretary.

Wide scope is given the new body and sittings will be held in various parts of the country. The fullest investigation will be made into the pulpwood resources of Canada and particular regard will be paid to the following points:—

The extent in each province of wood of various kinds available for pulp.

The quantity of wood so available on lands owned by the Provincial Government and subject under Provincial laws and regulations to restrictions requiring the partial or total manufacture of such wood in Canada.

The quantity of wood so available on lands owned by the Dominion Government and subject under federal laws and regulations to restrictions requiring partial or total manufacture in Canada.

The quantity of such wood on other lands and the conditions under which such lands are held, whether by ownership or lease, whether by corporations or individuals, whether by citizens of Canada or other countries.

The quantity of pulpwood produced in each province of Canada during the past ten years, showing the portion used in Canada and the portion exported.

The question of the prohibition or restriction of the export of pulpwood from Canada.

Any other matter touching upon the production, manufacture or sale of pulpwood essential to comprehensive consideration of the question of prohibition or restriction of the export of pulpwood from Canada.

The making of recommendations that may be deemed expedient for the conservation of pulpwood for present or future use.

It is announced that Mr. Picard as chairman of the Commission will receive \$35.00 a day for every day during which the Board is engaged in the work while the other commissioners get \$25.00 a day. An expense allowance of \$15.00 a day is permitted members of the Commission in addition to actual expense of transportation.

The personnel of the Committee is looked upon as a representative one and among the outstanding figures is R. W. McLellan, of Fredericton, who for years has been secretary of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association and closely connected with pulpwood activities.

New Paper Mill at Bathurst Starts

The new 60-ton newsprint mill which has been erected at Bathurst, N. B., by the Bathurst Co., started operations on August 17th. Angus McLean, who is the president and general-manager of the company, says he expects the plant will be producing at full capacity within a very few days. This marks a new era in the New Brunswick industry for the newsprint unit of the Bathurst Co. establishes the first paper mill ever operated in the province. The Bathurst Co. has for several years been engaged in the lumber and pulp business and has gradually expended until it has built up Bathurst, and now along with Frasers Limited, of Edmundston, the former town possesses some of the largest industries in the province.

When asked about the pulpwood embargo on freehold pulpwood, Mr. McLean, who is president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, said that he was convinced that the embargo would work ultimate harm to Canada although his own firm would benefit temporarily, at least, from it. He thought a careful investigation of the

entire facts surrounding the question would show the wisdom of such a move.

It is understood that the Royal Commission which was recently appointed at Ottawa to investigate the pulpwood resources of the Dominion, will not begin its sittings for, at least, two weeks yet, when evidence will be taken on the advisability of prohibiting the export of wood from private lands. The Commission will visit all the big centres and will go thoroughly into the whole question.

Two Plants Wiped Out at Penetang

The International Fibreboard Co., whose plant is at Penetanguishene, Ont., suffered a heavy loss on August 19, when their plant was totally destroyed by fire. The company turned out wood fibre, solid wallboard and had planned to double the output and to employ a larger number of men. The blaze broke out in the afternoon and when discovered, the pulp piles were a smoking mass, and in fighting the conflagration the firemen were handicapped by intense heat and low water pressure. In the outer walls of the building is a fan to carry off the dust from the factory. The firemen think that this fan in action caused the flames to spread so rapidly throughout the building. A rush was made to shut it off but too late. The industry has been in existence for some years. Ernest Rossiter is the president, John I. Rankin, vice-president and secretary, and H. J. Wiser, treasurer and general-manager.

The box shock factory of the Firstbrook Bros., Limited, was also destroyed. It had not been occupied for a couple of years but it is understood that it was the intention of the firm to put it in operation in the near future. A dismantled sawmill belonging to Firstbrook Bros., was also wiped out. The loss of the firm on the box shock building, the International Fibreboard premises and the sawmill, amounts to \$125,000, with an insurance of \$110,000.

Great Lakes Project at Fort William

The Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co. at the head of which is Lewis L. Alstead, of Appleton, Wis., will erect a \$3,000,000 plant at Fort William, Ont., and details of the arrangements which are now being entered into with the Corporation of that city, have been announced. Under the agreement, which must be submitted to the ratepayers for ratification, fixed assessments for a term of years and a provision for a piece of Kaministiquia River frontage property are to be provided by the city of Fort William and the township of Neebing.

After the execution of the agreement the company binds itself to immediately proceed with the erection of a plant and equipment to cost not less than \$3,000,000, one unit of which the pulp mill will entail an outlay of \$800,000 and will be completed within one year, and a newsprint paper mill, to cost not less than \$2,200,000, will be finished within two years. The latter will turn out 100 tons daily. The company will guarantee to employ not less than 600 men for 250 working days in each year.

The assessment on the industry for the purpose of general taxation on the portion in Fort William shall be fixed at \$50,000 for twenty years and the township of Neebing agrees to fix an assessment for a similar period on the portion in that municipality.

The city agrees that power shall be available to the company on the terms of the agreement with the Hydro Commission, and that the company shall have the right to benefit by any lowering of price below the eighteen dollars per horse power agreed to if similar power under similar conditions is supplied at a lower cost to other consumers. The city will provide its utilities to the company, water, light, phone and street railway service, at the usual price charged for these services. Fire protection is to be afforded.

Eastern Dealers Change Views on Embargo

The pulpwood situation in the city and district of Quebec has undergone no change since the last account reported in the "Canada Lumberman," except that there is no dearth of railway cars for ship-

(Continued on page 65)



SPRUCE ROUGH or DRESSED

Mills at:—

Mont-Laurier, Lac Saguay, St. Jérôme,
Senneterre, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTISBURG, MISS.

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.

2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Crating

Cedar Shingles

Everything in Spruce

FLOORING
SIDING
ROUGH DIMENSION
LATH

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade
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TORONTO: 1 Vermont Ave.,
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
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E. H. LEMAY

Wholesale dealer in

PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Dimension Timber cut to order for

RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
FACTORIES

Car Sheeting a Specialty - Laths and Shingles

Hochelaga Bank Bldg., 112 S. James St., Montreal

Tel. Main 2712

Edgings

H. F. Calhoun, of Bienville, Que., is contemplating the erection of a sawmill at Hadlow Cove, Levis County, Que., to cost \$25,000.

The name of the Oakville Wirebound Box & Basket Co., Limited, has been changed to the Oakville Basket Co., Limited, Oakville, Ont.

It is understood that Edwards Lumber & Pulp Limited, Pembroke, Ont., have decided not to proceed at present with the scheme for constructing a pulp and paper mill.

Henri Briere, 97 St. James St., Montreal, intends erecting a sawmill at Duhamel, in Papineau County. The site will be at Chute au Pin Rouge on the Nation River.

Tenders will be called shortly for the new forestry school on Ste. Foye Road, Quebec, Que. The building will be four storeys high, 54 x 180 feet and brick and stone construction.

Barrett Bros., 260 Catharine St., Ottawa, whose lumber sheds and storage building were recently destroyed by fire, will shortly start rebuilding. The structures will be 20 x 65 ft. and 20 x 99 ft.

The Howard Smith Paper Mills have started excavating for an extension to their plant at Cornwall, Ont. The addition will cost about \$225,000, the general contractor being P. Dore, of Valleyfield, Que.

J. Belanger, of St. Mathieu, Que., is erecting a sawmill and factory at St. Fabien, Rimouski County. The mill will be 100 x 60 feet, with concrete foundation, frame construction and corrugated iron roofing.

Work is proceeding satisfactorily on the new planing and box factory of the Dick-Carew Lumber Co., on Murray St., Peterboro, Ont. The building is one-storey, 116 x 50 feet, of mill and corrugated iron construction.

The Spratt sawmill at Port Alberni, B.C., recently commenced operations. The output which is about 18,000 feet a day, is being used entirely for further construction work which will eventually bring the mill up to a capacity of 125,000 feet in one shift.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has been called for Thursday September 6th when several important matters will be discussed. The sessions will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto.

H. Brooks, of the Black Rock Lumber Co., Buffalo, N.Y., was in Toronto recently. He intends leaving in a few days for the Old Country where he will spend some weeks visiting his parents. Mr. Brooks' many friends wish him a very pleasant trip.

The annual meeting of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, will be held in Toronto on Friday September 28. It is understood that the report which will be sent out to shareholders immediately the audit is complete, will show greatly increased earnings.

The Belgo Paper Company at Shawinigan Falls, Que., is making arrangements to place another paper machine in operation. The work on the general extension of the plant is now more than 60 per cent. complete. The new paper machine will not be started until the beginning of December.

Damage estimated as high as \$200,000 was done recently by a fire which originated in the planing mill of Wm. Sullivan Limited, Nelson, N.B. Fanned by a high wind, the flames jumped the road and swept away several buildings and destroyed several million feet of dressed lumber.

George Leavett, of Vancouver, who was recently appointed British Columbia lumber inspector for Ontario and the East, has taken up his headquarters at 94 Gerrard St. East, Toronto. He has been very busy since coming East a few weeks ago in connection with inspection work.

The Stuart Lake Shingle Mills, at Squamish, B.C., were recently destroyed by fire with the exception of the boiler house. The blaze started from an overheated bearing and quickly spread to the dry kilns where, fortunately, only about half a million shingles were stored. The damage is estimated at \$25,000 and was partly covered by insurance.

Fire recently visited the planing mill of Cockerline & Floody, at Blyth, Ont., and wiped out the plant. The loss was about \$10,000 and the insurance covered only a small portion of the amount. The destruction of the mill was a bad loss to the town as a number of

hands were employed. The firm have not yet decided whether or not they will rebuild.

The members of the Empire Forestry Conference recently paid a visit to the extensive plant of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., at Iroquois Falls. The delegates were received by R. A. McInnis, manager of the mill, and went through all departments of the extensive industry. The visitors were also taken for a trip up the company's railway where they inspected logging operations, loading new spurs, fire protection service, etc.

Bernard E. Rodden died recently at his home in Toronto, aged 76. He was born in Renfrew County but lived for many years in Mattawa, Ont. He was a man of remarkable energy and popular with a wide circle of friends. Mr. Rodden was well known throughout the northern country in lumbering and mining circles and took an active interest in navigation on the Ottawa River. He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter.

J. Alex. Cumming died recently in Buckingham, Que. He had entered a barber shop to be shaved and fell dead as he was leaving. Mr. Cumming was in his 93rd year and was the father-in-law of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. The late Mr. Cumming was well known in Buckingham. During recent years he had retired from active life but prior to that he was for a long time associated with the James MacLaren Co., Limited, as their store manager in lumbering operations.

The rush to the lumber camps of Quebec and Ontario is already on, according to information available at the Provincial Employment Bureau, Quebec, and a record year is expected in the lumber industry. At present an average of 150 to 200 men are leaving each week to work in lumber camps in northeastern Ontario and in Northern Quebec. Interesting reports received at the provincial labor branch show that Ontario is getting a very high percentage of its lumberjacks from Quebec.

E. W. Backus, of the Brooks-Backus Co., recently paid a visit to the Kenora Golf and Country Club of which he is a shareholder. He is well pleased with the golf course. Mr. Backus last season completed a large pulp mill in Kenora and work is now proceeding on a large newsprint mill. The interest of the Backus-Brooks Co. will continue expanding year by year until the project which Mr. Backus has in hand will be realized. This is an output of 1,000 tons of newsprint daily.

The members of the British Empire Forestry Conference who during the first week in August toured Quebec and the Maritime provinces and visited many pulp, paper, sawmills and timber holdings and then returned to Ottawa to hold business sessions, arrived in Toronto recently. One day was spent at Niagara where all points of interest were visited and the following day the Ontario Government Experimental Station and plantations at St. Williams in Norfolk County were inspected. The members then left for Northern Ontario where a number of pulp and paper mills and experimental stations were inspected, and then began a tour of the prairie provinces. The conference will wind up with an extended visit to various activities in British Columbia and a final business session early in September at Victoria, B.C.

Final distribution of 9.15 per cent. is to be made to the bondholders of the Kaministiquia Pulp & Paper Co., of Port Arthur. This, with the first payment of 20 per cent. made in January last, brings the total payment up to 29.15 per cent. or \$145,750 on the \$500,000 issue of bonds. The Kaministiquia Pulp & Paper Co. was organized in 1920 and held leasehold property at Port Arthur, a license to cut timber on Magnet Point limit, and an interest in a license to cut timber in Hele Township in the district of Thunder Bay. From the sale of bonds a mill was erected, but before completion it was decided that more funds would be needed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to raise sufficient capital and about the same time the price of groundwood pulp dropped to such an extent that the limited output of the mill did not permit of it being operated at a profit.

E. W. Bowness, of the Empire Engineering Company, Edmonton, Alberta, has returned to that city from a visit to Stewart Lake in Northern British Columbia. Mr. Bowness is consulting engineer for the hydro-electric plant which proposes erecting a large pulp and paper mill in connection with the Isle Pierre rapids in the Prince George territory, his mission in the north being the estimation of water storage for the use of the proposed plant. He was accompanied by Robert Tyhurst, the representative of the pulp company, and Jack Bremner and F. P. Burden. Stewart and Tremblar lakes were visited by the party. Mr. Tyhurst has been interested in Northern British Columbia for the past three years, the company which he represents holding no less than 250 timber berth licenses. If the pulp and paper mill project goes ahead it will mean the establishment of a sixty-thousand horsepower plant and the expenditure of millions of money.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

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Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
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McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

Wanted

$\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " — 4 No. 1' Spruce

LATH

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

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Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Canada's Guarantee of Future Timber Supply



This illustrates stand of young jack pine near Chapleau, Ontario, averaging 600 trees to the acre

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH

Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander
10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

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Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National - American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in

**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

JOHNSON LUMBER CO. INC.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market for Eastern Spruce, Lath and Lumber, by rail and by vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

and Sell

**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

SEVERAL BLOCKS OF 5/4 & THICKER, MOSTLY 8, 10 & 12/4. PROMPT SHIPMENTS & PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

Stilwell - Ruhlman Lumber Co.
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
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Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE

Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all 3/8" x 1 1/2"

Brewster Loud Lumber Company
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

BUYERS OF LATHS

We buy more laths than any other American dealer

THOMAS B. HAMMER

DREXEL BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

"We would like to represent two good Ontario Hardwood Manufacturers in this territory."

E. G. Brownlee

Germantown, Phila.
209 Cliveden Avenue

WANTED

Canadian Spruce Lath, in car load quantities, direct from manufacturers on Philadelphia rate of delivery.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.

Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not more than 20% 10 and 12 foot lengths.

Will inspect and pay cash when loaded

Powell Lumber & Timber Corpn.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

W. A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment
Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

**E. M.
GARRITY-LUMBER**

WHOLESALE

89 State St. - BOSTON

*Send us your offerings
on*

**Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Lath**

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are looking for export markets should get in touch with the buyers whose announcements appear in this section. They are continuously in the market for Canadian lumber.

The
Northern Lumber Co.
Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

(Continued from page 61)

ments by rail to the United States mills. The dealers and shippers report that they are completing their contracts and that the prices of the wood per cord is the same as prevailed in January last.

Notwithstanding the proposed embargo, the American mills are not buying for next year and are no doubt under the impression that the Canadian Government will forego putting into effect the embargo. In the meantime, Quebec pulpwood brokers and shippers to the American mills are beginning to change their opinion in regard to the proposed embargo. Talking the matter over with several of the largest Quebec shippers and brokers, they admit that, while given a scare when the embargo proposition was first mentioned, in case they would be put out of business, they have since come to realize that it would not affect them to the extent that they had surmised, especially as the Government has appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the question which they say will allow them a breathing spell to close up all their contracts with the American mills.

One of the leading Quebec pulpwood shippers in expressing his opinion which is shared by others in the business, said: "I have come to realize, after studying the proposed embargo on Canadian pulpwood that it would be a good thing for Canada. We would not materially suffer providing the Canadian Government would stay the placing of the embargo for two or three years, to allow us to complete all our contracts with American mills and, at the same time, allow us to adjust our business to meet the new conditions.

It must be recognized that the forest fires of the past spring and early summer swept over vast areas of the timber and pulpwood limits owned by the Canadian pulp and paper mills. Cutting on those areas must be proceeded with this fall and coming winter to save

the logs from the worm depreciation, which means that quantities of pulpwood will be made to supply the Canadian mills for approximately three years.

In the meantime we will be called on by the American mills for supplies which will come from the former free holdings and, at the end of the three years the Canadian mills which will have consumed all their wood cut from the burnt areas, will be ready and willing to buy from us and, by that time, I, with others engaged in the business, will see no objection to the Federal Government putting into effect the proposed embargo on Canadian pulpwood into the United States.

"Our American cliente entertain the same idea as we do in this respect and admit that the Canadian Government is justified in protecting the Canadian forests and Canada's raw material for manufactured production in Canada. At the end of three years we will begin to sell to the Canadian mills, and providing we are accorded fair treatment in prices, we prefer to sell to the Canadian plants for the reason that we would be assured of a square deal in measurements and no difficulty in monetary settlements."

Will Cut Burnt Area for Pulp Wood

Even the devastated sections of timber limits in the Province of Quebec, are not going to be left unexploited, according to the plans of the timber limit owners, who are also to be assured the co-operation of the government officials in this connection. Arrangements are being made by which trees partly burnt are to be cut immediately and used for pulp wood, so as to reduce the fire losses, to a minimum.

By modern processes it is now possible to use those partly burnt trees as long as they are not affected by flies and worms. It is

Milling in Transit

Planing Mill equipped with most modern machines on C. N. Railway. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nault & Deshaies

Daveluyville

Quebec

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wycliffe, B. C.

Larch and Fir

Dimension

Clears

Boards

Crating

Shiplap

Box Lumber

Edge grain larch flooring a Specialty

Western White Pine

Clears and Commons

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:

619 Federal Bldg.

TORONTO

Phone
Adelaide 6131

R. G. Chesbro,
Manager



Mackinaw

Bearing this "Rooster" stands for
All Wool — Correctly Tailored — Generous Sizes

Over 30 Years Manufacturing for Lumbermen

COATS — PANTS — RIDING BREECHES — JUMPERS
SHIRTS — OVERALLS, etc. etc.

White Coats and Aprons for Cooks.

ROBERT C. WILKINS CO., LTD Farnham, Que.

523 New Birks Bldg., Montreal

Edgings

Fire broke out recently in the lumber yard of W. H. Miller Co., of Campbellton, N.B., but was extinguished before much damage was done.

The town of Matane, P.Q., the centre of an important lumber district, has just organized a Board of Trade. The council includes A. E. Tweedell, of Price Bros., Limited.

C. A. Bourdeau, 195 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, has been appointed representative in that city for the Buyers Door & Manufacturing Co., Limited, 374 Pacific Ave., Toronto.

The Satin Finish Hardwood Flooring Co., Limited, Weston, Ont., are installing a National dry kiln and report business as being exceptionally good.

George Towell, of Bruce Mines, Ont., has secured the contract of cutting pulpwood for the Soo branch of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills. Mr. Towell will put in several camps and will operate along the line of the Algoma Central Railway.

G. H. Johnson, 568 Talbot St., London, Ont., has been appointed Canadian sales manager for the Reese-Sheriff Lumber Co., Williamsport, Pa. The company which have bought the cut of a number of Ontario mills, have opened an office in London.

R. M. Campbell, formerly with Edward Chaloner & Co., timber brokers, Liverpool, and Ellison, Banks & Welsh, timber merchants and importers of Liverpool, Eng., was in Montreal, Toronto and other cities recently calling upon members of the trade.

The Department of Lands and Forests of the Ontario Government is advertising for tenders to cut timber on certain berths between West Clear Water Lake and Trout Lake in the district of Rainy River and also in the district of Kenora, having an area of nine square miles.

A provincial charter has been granted the McCleary Lumber & Coal Co., Limited, to carry on the business both wholesale and retail in timber, lumber, forest products, coal, coke, etc., and to operate saw and planing mills. The authorized capital stock of the company is \$40,000 and the head office is at Thorold, Ont.

Bushmen and camp men are starting a general rush for the camps of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Co., up the Algoma Central Railway and other northerly sections of Ontario. W. R. McKibbin, of the woods department said recently that the company were engaging all the men that could be secured and that a shortage of labor was in sight.

Rufus E. Dickie, of Stewiacke, N.S., president of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, joined the Empire Forestry Conference at Toronto, and is accompanying the delegates throughout the western provinces to the Pacific Coast. He will be absent until the middle of September.

Robert Gass, Limited, Shubenacadie, N.S., have been very busy during the past season turning out lath of which a large quantity has been shipped to the United States. The firm are preparing to build and equip an up-to-date plant for handling long lumber and also doing other woodwork. They have recently put in a rotary planer and other machines. Robert Gass Limited have several hundred thousand feet in the log on their premises.

John P. O'Connor has been appointed manager of the branch of E. C. Atkins & Co. at Seattle, Wash. He has been connected with the firm at Seattle for many years and is well known to saw users and saw buyers in the West. The change in management was rendered necessary on account of the death of C. E. Hurlbert who represented E. C. Atkins & Co. very efficiently at the Seattle branch for a long period.

The big movement of harvesters to the Canadian West is now being paralleled on a smaller scale by a run of lumberjacks to the West and North, and it would appear from comments made by the latter, gathered in scores in the Windsor Station, Montreal, that the jobs of grain-cutting and wood-cutting are incompatible, and that a bushman would take on a harvesting job only as a last resort. A feature of the gathering of lumberjacks was the entire absence of Englishmen, the party being made up of French-Canadian bushmen, Scotch, Dutch, Russians and Polocks.

According to reports from the Riordon Company the Kipawa and Hawkesbury mills are operating to capacity. It is stated that the company has disposed of more than half the lumber cut already, and altogether conditions are very much improved over those of a year ago. There is no sign of a decline in the strong demand for bleached sulphite pulp which is the company's Canadian product. It

is stated that it will be several weeks yet before formal announcement is made concerning the company's plans of reorganization and financing.

New capital totalling \$3,160,000 is represented by companies whose incorporations were granted by the B.C. provincial government recently. Some of the important companies are: Esaray Timber Co., Vancouver, \$2,000,000; G. R. Gregg & Co., Vancouver, \$300,000; White Chief Timber Co., Vancouver, \$500,000; Coal Economizers Co., \$150,000, Vancouver, and Charles A. Butler & Co., Penticton, \$50,000.

In Montreal banking circles it is stated that the Riordon reorganization plan has now been practically completed and should be ready to be submitted to shareholders in about a month's time. One of the recent important developments in connection with the reorganization is the fact that some of the leading interests in the pulp and paper industry in Canada have been secured for the new company, and in this way it would have the benefit of several persons who have made the greatest success of similar undertakings in the Dominion.

The Esaray Timber Company, a Canadian and American syndicate, backed by Seattle, has recently purchased extensive limits from the land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., located at Horne Lake, on Vancouver Island. These limits, which are located about 6 miles west of Dunsmuir station, on the E. & N. branch of the C. P. R., and about 38 miles north of Nanaimo, have been carefully cruised and found to contain some of the largest cedar and fir on the Island. The company plans to spend approximately \$750,000 in the erection of a mill, logging railway and other development within the next two years.

The department of forests, lands and mines in New Brunswick has announced a ban on slash burning except during the fall months. The ban has been urged by prominent lumbermen and pulp and paper men for the past few years. It is stated that much of the loss by fire in the forests of the province is traceable directly to slash burning in the spring and summer. Now that the slash burning ban has been announced, the question will be of enforcement. In the past, slash burning, except in May, has not been legal without permits, but this has not prevented many persons from starting the slash fires and escaping prosecution.

A demonstration of the use of radio and airplane in the detection and fighting of forest fires furnished the feature of the program arranged for the delegates to the British Empire Forestry Conference who were in Timagimi, Ont., recently. The demonstration was a most interesting one. A fire had been started in a safe place though unknown to the aviators attached to the Forestry Department who were making the flight to this point from Sudbury. The aviators, however, caught sight of the fire from their plane and sent a radio message to the chief forester's station, the message being distinctly heard by the delegates to the conference who were grouped around the receiving set at the time.

New Brunswick's loss by forest fire during the present year has been estimated at \$12,000,000 by officials of the Federal Government. That estimate was made by the Entomological Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the figures have appeared in an official departmental bulletin issued by that division. It is the first definite estimate of the monetary loss. It is understood that the figures cover not only the immediate destruction but also take in consideration the future loss in the resources of the province as a result of the destructive fires which hit at the very heart of the richest virgin forests in New Brunswick. Latest figures give 700 square miles as the area burned over.

The tree and bush planting at the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club, of Ottawa, for the season 1923 is completed. In all there have been planted 150 hard maples, 75 elms, 70 beech and white birch, 2,000 young pines, and 2,500 poplar cuttings. There has also been transplanted 150 lilacs in various clumps. About half of this material is used in planting clumps between the fairways and back of the tees throughout the permanent eighteen-hole course. The balance was used in planting the west block of land adjacent to the river and it is hoped that this latter planting will do much, not only towards beautifying this piece of land, but also to counter-act the objectionable feature of bare sand.

Although refusing to talk on the political situation in Newfoundland Sir Richard Squires, formerly Premier of that Island, who arrived recently in Montreal, quite freely spoke on the business situation as it exists on the Island and remarked that it was fairly satisfactory. He discussed at length the Humber Power Development which promises to form an important factor in the industry of the Island. This development is being undertaken by the Newfoundland Pulp & Power Co., which succeeded the Newfoundland Products Co. "The power development of the plant will amount to 200,000 h.p., designed for a production of 400 tons of paper daily," said Sir Richard.



They averaged 17 cords per load

After exhaustively testing their first Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger last winter, making closest comparisons in costs and results with other methods and machines, the Mt. Murray Woodlands Corporation of Mt. Murray, Quebec, has now standardized on "Holt" and purchased four more of these powerful tractors for next winter's operations.

Hauling day and night over common snow roads with many bad grades, each load averaged around 17 cords of green unbarked spruce, a remarkable record over those roads. By the end of last season the total cordage, the continuous operation, number of trips, low costs and the ability of the "Caterpillar" to meet every situation, convinced the Mt. Murray officials that no other machine or method can successfully compete with the "Caterpillar."

Let us give you further facts about remarkable "Caterpillar" records on this, as well as on other Canadian pulpwood and lumber operations.

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, Limited

1109 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal, P.Q. Telephone Uptown 1504

Complete service stocks in all principal lumbering districts.

CATERPILLAR
H O L T

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

WE are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-T.f.

Would like a good White Pine, also Hardwood list for Southern Michigan including Grand Rapids and Detroit, on commission.
E. GRIFFITH,
P. O. Box 1273,
Detroit, Mich.
17-18-19

Wanted

Ten carloads of good No. 1 Common and Better 4/4 White winter cut Basswood. For further particulars, apply to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-T.f.

Wanted—Birch

and other Hardwoods suitable for the U. S. trade, graded or log run. Cash as loaded. Give loading point and full description together with estimated grades. Wallace H. Partridge, Inc., Springfield, Mass. 5-T.f.

Wanted

Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, Softwood Slabs. State quantity and quality, if dry, where situated. Price asked, immediate delivery.

H. BRIERE & CO.,
97 St. James St.,
Montreal.
15-16-17-18

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2 1/4" and 2 1/2" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.
HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" in multiple lengths of 9' as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" x 49" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 48" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

LUMBER WANTED

We are in the market to purchase 2,000,000 feet of Spruce, Jack Pine or No. 1 Hemlock for 1924 delivery.

Metal Shingle & Siding Co.
Limited

Preston - Ontario 17

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Spruce and Cedar Lath (dry) sawn in 1922.
D. I. WARREN,
Warren, Ont.
17-20

For Sale

Cedar Shingles, N.B. Standard 16", in all grades. Shipments in carloads, all one grade or assorted. Stadacona Box Co., 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 13-18

For Sale

in carload lots 1" and 1 1/2" Beech. 1" No. 3 Com. Hard Maple. 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
The above lumber is dry, well manufactured and cheap for quick sale. Apply to J. H. Jones, Thamesford, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

3 carloads of good quality Quebec White and Red Oak 1, 2, 3, and 4" x 8 to 12'. Also 2 carloads of Birch 2 and 3" x 8 to 12', Log Run. Apply to Box 325, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

For Sale

About one hundred thousand feet dry lumber.

50 M. ft. 1" Soft Maple.
20 M. ft. 1 1/4" Soft Maple
15 M. ft. 1 1/4" Soft Elm.
20 M. ft. 1" Soft Elm.

on C. P. R. line. Prices reasonable as we wish to clear our yard. J. S. Munro & Co., Monckland, Ont. 17-18

Machinery Wanted

Wanted

Steam Engine, 12 x 12 cylinder. Box 365, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Lumber Equipment Wanted

I want to buy a heavy Planer and Matcher, 1-45 H.P. Motor and a Shingle Machine. These must be in good condition. Apply Box No. 357, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

Complete Heavy Portable Sawmill. First-class condition. Hall Bros., Toronto. 14-T.f.

Machinery and Rails

We can offer the machinery of two large sawmills (The Dennis Canadian Co., Whitney, Ontario, and The Fraser & Co. Mill at Deschenes, Quebec) at very attractive prices. Also 700 ton of 45 lb. and 56 lb. Rails. We also buy Scrap Iron and Metals. Write or wire Wm. Freedman, Limited, Ottawa. 16-17

For Sale

- 1 Rollins Engine (Corliss type) 42" stroke 24" bore. Fly wheel 16' diameter, 37" face.
- 1 60" American Band Resaw.
- 5 Sturtevant Fans.
- 2 10 H.P. Motors
- 3 20 " " " " " "
- 1 25 " " " " " " 2 phase, 220 volts
- 3 35 " " " " " " " "
- 3 50 " " " " " " " "
- 2 40 KW. Transformers.
- 2 60 KW. Transformers.
- 2 150 KV.A. Transformers.
- 200 2 wheel lumber trucks.
- 25 3 wheel factory trucks.

SKILLINGS, WHITNEYS & BARNES
LUMBER CO., INC.,
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 15-T.f.

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

- 1 Green Bay Automatic five foot disc barker
- 1 Appleton five foot disc barker
- 1 Waterous five foot barker
- 1 2-chain pulpwood haul-up
- 1 Single saw L. H. pulpwood slasher conveyor to barker with drive shaving conveyor
- 1 Conveyor to open burner
- 1 Storage conveyor, Saws, Sharpener, Grinder, Belt Tightener and Main Shafting
- 1 75 H.P. Motor, 550 Volts, 60 Cycles, 900 R.P.M., 3 phase
- 1 15 H.P. Induction Motor, 550 Volts, 65 Cycles
- 1 7 H.P. Gasoline Engine.

This machinery and equipment is located at Lachevrotiere, P.Q.

CONTINENTAL WOOD PRODUCTS
CO. LTD.,
107 St. James Street,
Montreal, P.Q. 16-19

Boilers, Engines, Steam Pumps, Etc.

- 1-72" x 18' Robb Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
- 1-72" x 18' Waterous Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
- Both the above built for 125 lbs. working pressure.
- 1-18" x 20" Leonard-Tangye Steam Engine.
- 1-13" x 14" Robb Armstrong Automatic Steam Engine.
- 1-5" x 5" Plain Vertical Steam Engine.
- 1-9" x 5" x 10" Worthington Duplex Steam Pump.
- 1-12" x 7" x 12" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.
- 1-18" x 10" x 12" Worthington Duplex Steam Underwriters' Fire Pump.
- 1-No. 6 Sheldon Universal Steam Trap, Piping, Fittings, etc.

All the above in first class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write,
FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
14-17 Bridgewater, N.S.

For Sale

Linn Tractor, used less than 6 months, present owner in possession of same through default. Tractor in first class mechanical condition. Will sell at a bargain for cash. Apply Box No. 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
Pembroke, Ont. 1 T.f.

Saw Mill Machinery

- 2-Trevor 8' Short Log Circular Saw Mills, iron husk frames.
- 1-Waterous Circular Saw Mill, steam feed.
- 1-Waterous Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
- 1-Allis-Chalmers Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
- 1-Hamilton-Kendall Circular Gang Saw
- 1-Diamond Iron Works Gang Saw.
- 1-Giddings & Lewis 8' Band Mill.
- 1-Giddings & Lewis 6' Band Mill.
- 1-6' Giddings & Lewis Horizontal Band Re-Saw.
- 1-36" Waring 2-Saw Edger.
- 2-84" Diamond Iron Works 14-Saw Edgers.
- 1-30" Hermance 3-Saw Edger
- 1-Friction Log Haul-Up.
- 2-Kindling Wood Cutters.
- 1-No. 1 1/2 Hill Steam Driven Drag Saw.
- 1-Hill 12" x 24" Vertical Steam Driven Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1-Appleton Belt Driven Horizontal Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1-No. 2-C Right Hand Mitts & Merrill Hog.
- 1-Yates No. 10, 30" x 10" Planer and Sizer.

All the above machines are in first-class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write,

FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
16-17 Bridgewater, N.S.

Situations Wanted

Experienced lumber salesman, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, married, is open for engagement. Opening and closing books, costs, financing, credits, collections. At present employed. Thoroughly competent and capable office manager. Apply Box 317, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14-17

Position as Superintendent of lumbering operations, to the charge of logging and milling, or would accept charge of either departments—18 years' practical experience. Best of references. Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly competent office manager with 20 years' experience, capable of handling books, financing, collections, financial statements, etc., at present employed but desirous of advancement, seeks responsible position. Apply Box 302, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-21

WANTED A POSITION as accountant in Logging operations understand thoroughly, buying of supplies and paying men and system of keeping camp books, in present position fifteen years, reason of changing, limits cut over. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 299, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-18

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Could commence within two weeks. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Position wanted by man with 30 years experience in the lumber business as shipper, scaler, stock taking and office work. Speak French and English. Apply Box No. 345, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumber company. Eighteen years experience logging, river-driving, sawmilling, etc., or would take charge of bush operations for pulp company. First class references. Box 268 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11 T.f.

A POSITION IN YOUR Sales Department is what I want. Six years' experience with Sales, Orders, Correspondence and Accounting has given me a good knowledge of the lumber business, particularly hardwoods. Am young, ambitious, aggressive and of unquestioned integrity. Naturally, I have a position and can furnish references, but am open to consider something better. Could invest \$1,000.00. Give full information about your proposition which will be held in strictest confidence. Box 363, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Situations Vacant

Wanted—Hardwood Flooring Salesman, to sell a well-known brand on commission basis. Apply Box 359 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

WANTED—Practical man to head lumbering and logging operations. Only men with long, practical experience need apply. First class references required. Box No. 348, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17-18-19

REPRESENTATIVE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER

WANTED IN ONTARIO

A well known and financially strong wholesale Lumber Company in Vancouver wants a firm or an individual to represent them in Ontario. Commission or other basis to be mutually arranged. Replies will be treated confidentially.

Box 347, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17

Business Chances

FOR SALE—Small planing mill in Niagara District in vicinity of new bridge across Niagara River; doing good business with big future terms. P. O. Box No. 3, Ridgeway, Ont. 17

Saw Mill for Sale

Mill on the Bell River at Senneterre Abitibi and Timber limits. Capacity 30 M feet per day. Ten acres from railway siding. First class condition. For particulars, write Joseph Lamarcé, Senneterre, Quebec. 17-18

For Quick Sale

\$500.00 cash buys 320 acres Timberland being Lot 12, Con. 4, Township of Widdfield District of Nipissing, Ontario. Write J. L. Hendry, c/o The Moisons Bank, Forest, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

We Have Timber in British Columbia Crown Granted Many Years Ago

and logs cut from this timber can be exported to any part of the world, logs cut from those lands sell at from ten to twenty dollars per thousand above prices of logs cut from other lands. I want a partner to furnish money to operate. Address Churchill Cedar Company, P.O. Box 100, Vancouver, B.C. 17-18

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery, Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber,

also

two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

Pulp and Paper Mill Site

Beg to offer the best paper and pulp mill site there is in the world, right between Quebec Harbor Commission property connected with C.P.R. and C.N.R. Railroads, and St. Lawrence River transportation. 40 acres of area and deep water wharf, the property called INDIAN COVE. No tax and plenty of cheap power already developed. Apply to Quebec Lumber Co., 85 St. Peter St., Quebec. 14-17

Miscellaneous

D. FLORENCE & SONS

Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

FOR SALE—Growing timber, mostly spruce, on veteran's land grant, the northern half of lot nine in the first concession of Hoyle Twp., unincumbered. P.O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 16-17

Wanted

Kiln space for two to five cars per month of hardwood lumber, in Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Michigan States. Apply Box 335, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-16-17

Representation

Eastern flooring manufacturer with extensive sales organization and hardwood concentration yard will handle sale entire production of manufacturers of Oak or Maple Flooring operating one to three units, on commission basis, in addition to stock now being handled in this way. Must be manufactured correctly and carefully graded stock of high class established trade who pay good prices. Apply Box 355, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-20

WANTED—Circular Sawmill. Capacity 30 M feet per day. Must be first class mill and bargain for cash. Box No. 322, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.



Sale of Burnt Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to an including Saturday, the 15th of September next, for the right to cut the timber on two Limits, designated as Part of Berth No. 50 and Berth G.B. 2, having an area of 1½ and 18 square miles respectively, in the Quetico Forest Reserve, in the District of Rainy River.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or Mr. J. A. Alexander, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Fort Frances, Ontario.

JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, August 20th, 1923.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 17

"PRINTED SALESMANSHIP"

Send for your copy today

A little book profusely illustrated with photos, drawings, all kinds of engravings of printing and advertising in all its forms. Tells of printing. Shows you how to advertise better and for less money. Produced regardless of cost as an educational medium. Address: "Printed Salesmanship," Dept. H., 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.



Sale of Burnt Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 15th September, 1923, for the right to cut the timber on the North Part of the Township of Cassels, and an area North thereof, in the Temagami Forest Reserve, in the District of Temiskaming.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to S. C. MacDonald, Crown Timber Agent, New Liskeard, Ontario.

JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, August 24th, 1923.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for.

Produces Artificial Wood

By using a mixture of 50 per cent. sawdust with chalk and chemicals and subjecting these to very heavy pressure, a scientist of the Kullebund says he has succeeded in making "artificial wood," possessing all the qualities of genuine timber. Its specific gravity is the same as wood, its hardness the same as oak. It can be planed, sawed, bored, nailed, painted, stained or polished, and submitted to every process of carpentry or manufacture to which real wood is subjected.



MacLean Reports Cover Canada

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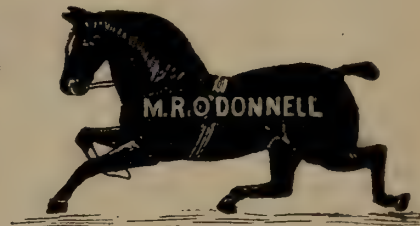
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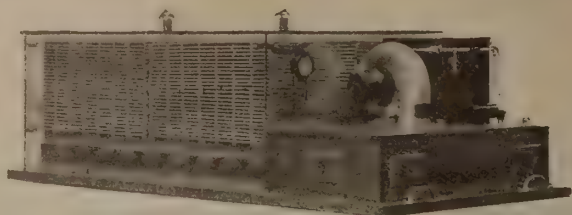
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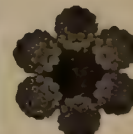
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The Best for all Kinds of Belts

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It's a Pink any-
way you take
it and it's the
best Peavey
made.



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Does the work of from 2 to 4 teams.
Doing it better, faster and cheaper.
Increased traction—adapted for deep
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Camp Operator
Lumber Wholesaler or
Lumber Retailer**

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Comfort in the Most Severe Weather

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Khaki Riding Breeches
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Wistar, Underhill & Nixon

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Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
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Hamilton Company, William

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Toronto Blower Company

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Green Company, G. Walter
Long Mfg. Company, E.
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
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Canada

Hamilton Company, William
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Greening Wire Co., B.

GEARS (Cut)

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Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

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Atlantic Lumber Company
Black Rock Lumber Co.
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Cameron & Company
Clark, Edward & Sons
Edwards & Co., W. C.
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Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
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Kinnon Lumber Co.
Lemay, E. H.
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Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
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SAWING & OVERHEAD	2.00	" "
NET COST	10.00	" "



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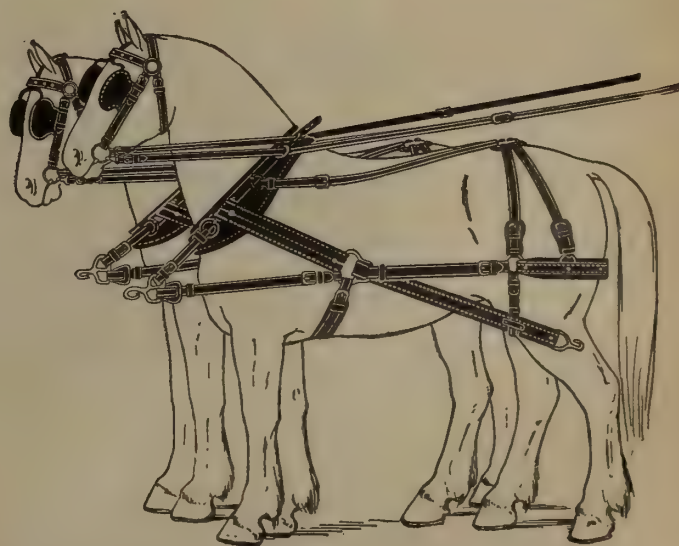
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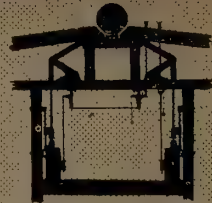
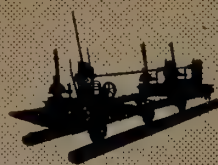
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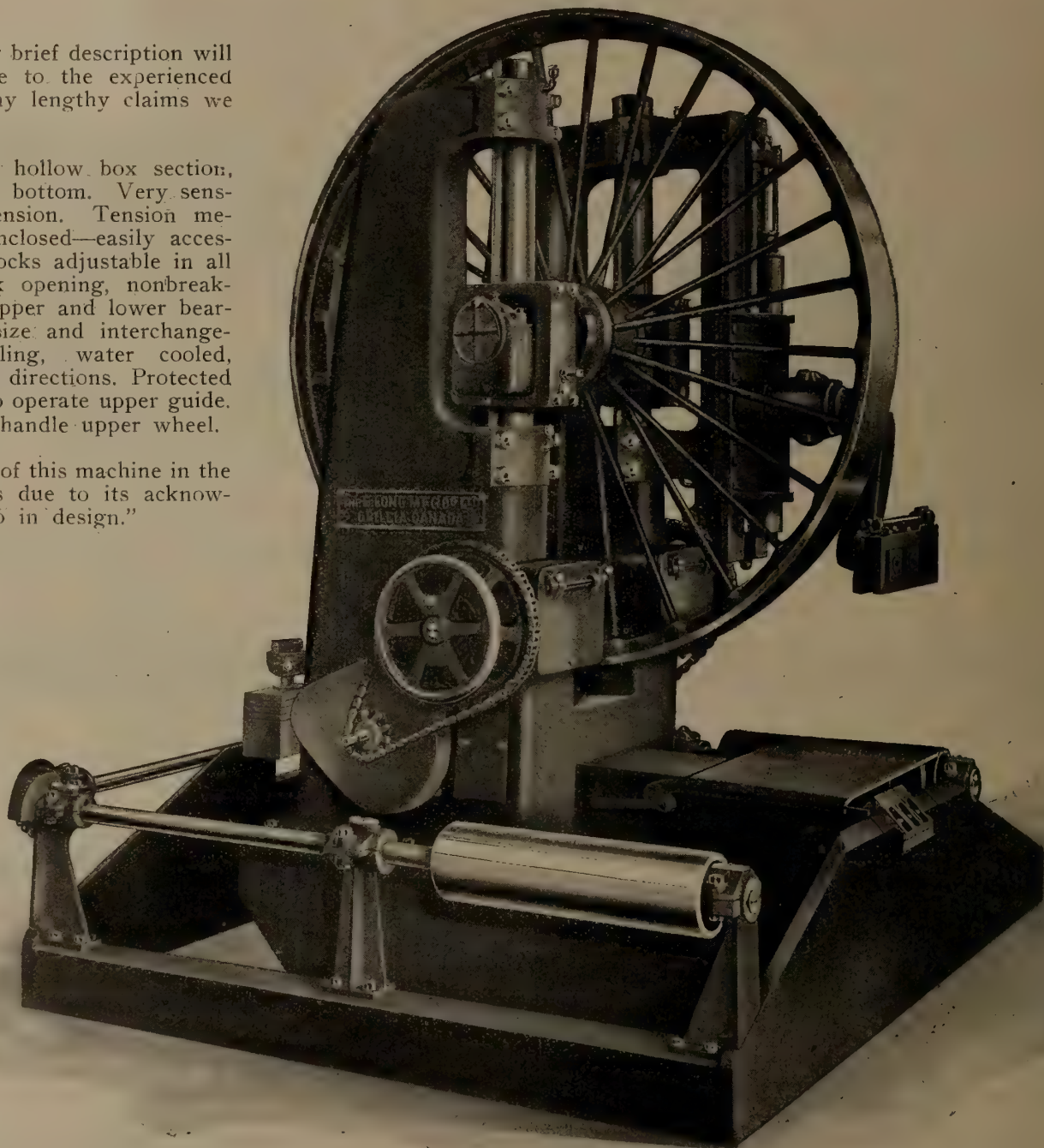
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THE following brief description will convey more to the experienced millman than any lengthy claims we might make.

Columns of full hollow box section, connected at the bottom. Very sensitive, floating tension. Tension mechanism fully enclosed—easily accessible. Guide Blocks adjustable in all directions; quick opening, nonbreakable pattern. Upper and lower bearings the same size and interchangeable; chain oiling, water cooled, adjustable in all directions. Protected steam cylinder to operate upper guide. Dake engine to handle upper wheel.

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THE above is not a record of a few days or a few weeks, but is the usual state in a mill cutting 250,000 ft. per day with logs averaging 18 inches diameter.

The remarkable condition is due to the marvelous efficiency of the **Waterous Super Resaw** which is handling **all** the slabs and half logs in this mill.

The Waterous super resaw handles one slab at a time at high speed, consequently the sawyer is changing gauge continuously and each slab is subjected to quick analysis.

The feed is speeded faster than the man can get the slabs into the machine, leaving a space of about 18 inches between the ends of the slabs and permitting the setter to change the size instantly so that every available inch of good lumber is obtained from each slab.

In the Waterous super resaw the slab and the board separate instantly by gravity, the slab falling on the slasher chains and the board going to the edger.

Why not investigate the wonderful possibilities of this machine?

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver

Winnipeg, Man.

ATKINS

STERLING QUALITY SAWS

There is no substitute for the tested quality of Atkins Sterling Quality Saws. We manufacture a complete line of them and they represent the highest standards of

Quality, Workmanship and Utility

Every saw filer and superintendent knows the service, value and reputation back of Atkins Saws. Leading saw and planing mills use them throughout the world.

Our trained and skilled workmen leave nothing undone that should be done to make Atkins products

The Finest on Earth

Learn more about Atkins products; write us for catalog and descriptive literature.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Established 1857 The Sterling Quality Saw People

Canadian Factory, HAMILTON, Ontario

Branch carrying complete stock, VANCOUVER, B. C.

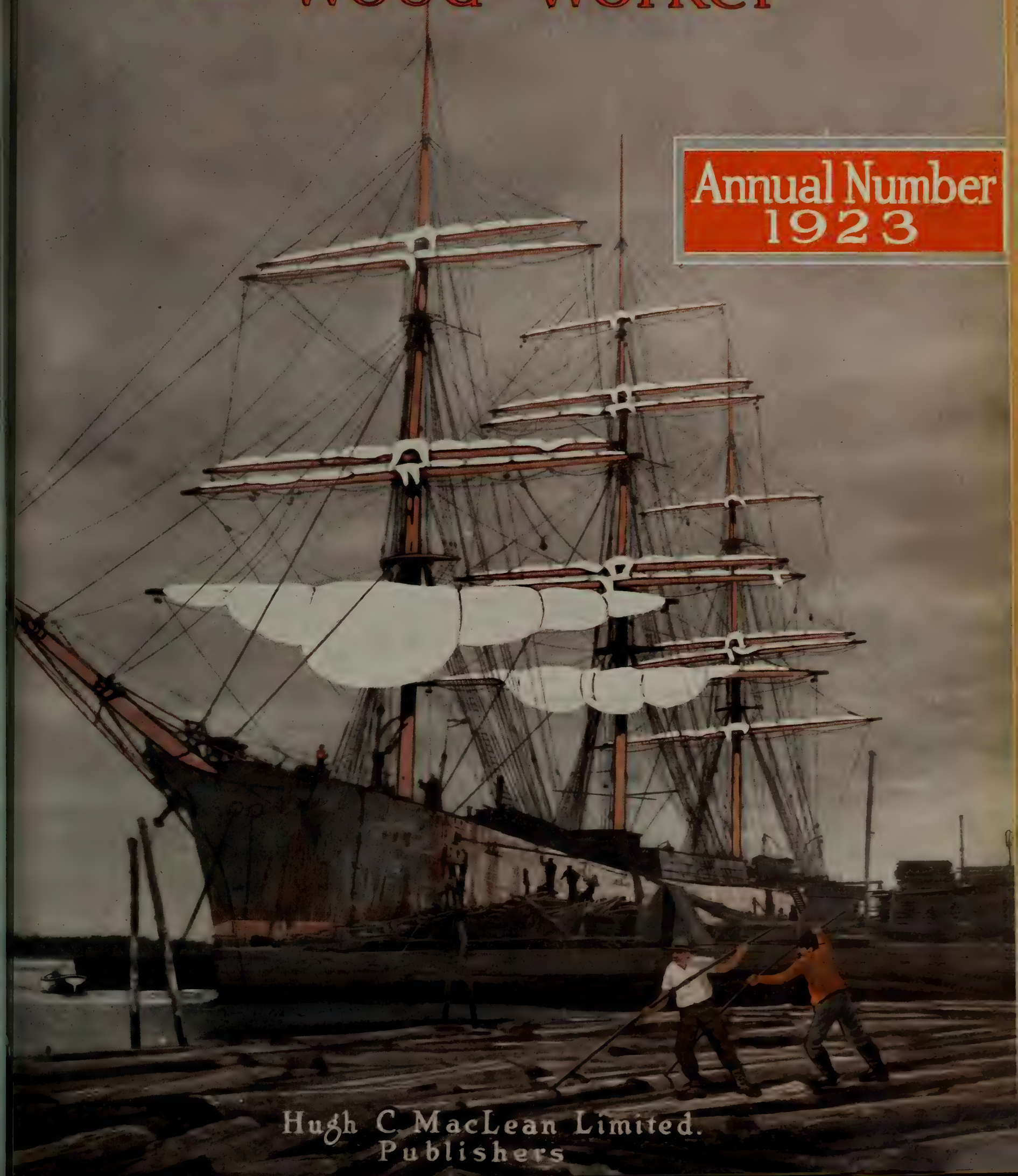


MADE IN CANADA

Canada Lumberman

and Wood-Worker

Annual Number
1923



Hugh C. MacLean Limited.
Publishers

Three "Hamilton" Products

No. 2 Steel
Log Carriage
40" Opening

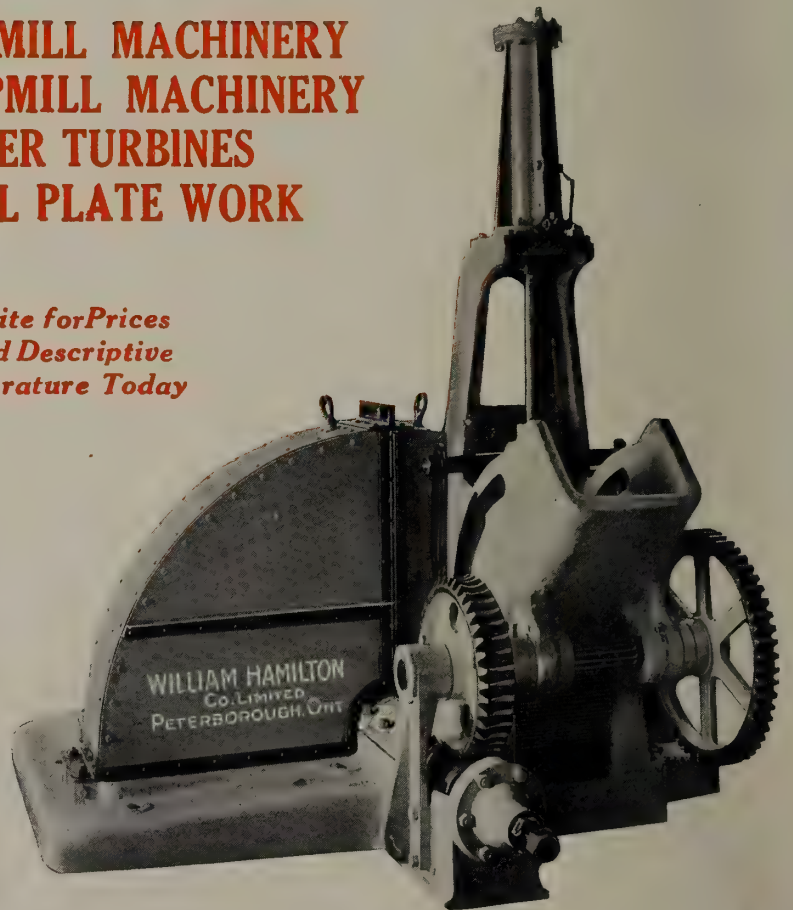


SAWMILL MACHINERY
PULPMILL MACHINERY
WATER TURBINES
STEEL PLATE WORK

*Write for Prices
and Descriptive
Literature Today*



Steel Plate Smoke Breeching



54" Power Feed Slab Chipper

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

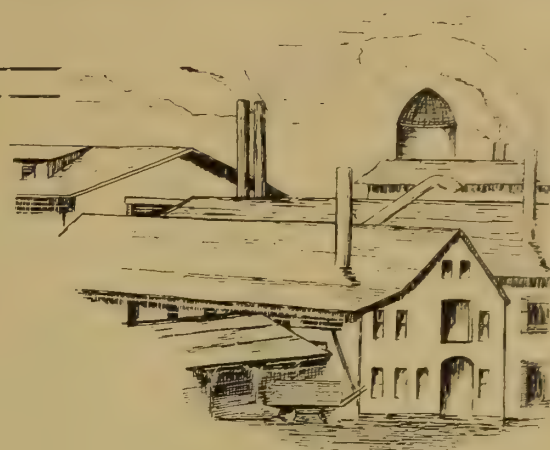
E. G. Blackwell, 65 Davis Chambers, Vancouver



Following is a
list of Representative

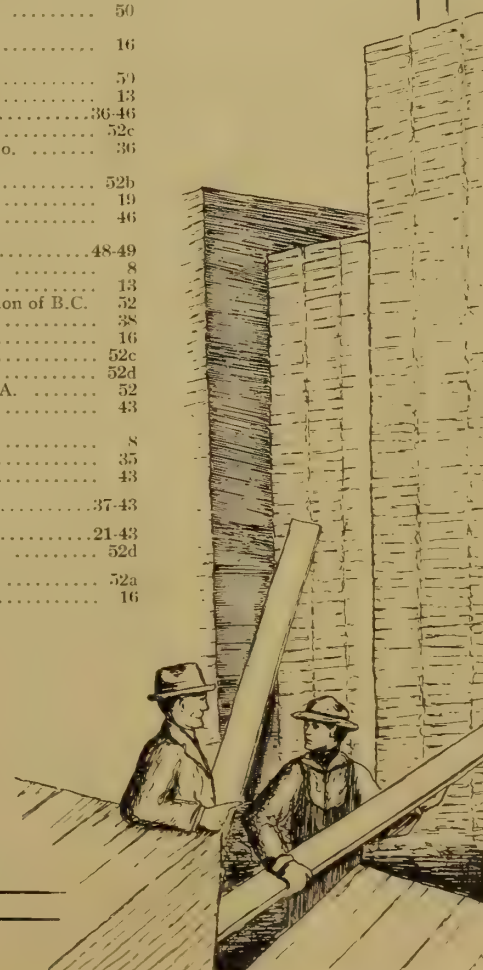
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Please mention Canada Lumberman when writing any of these Advertisers



General view of our mills at Bathurst

GLOUCESTER

***“with a reputation for
quality and service”***

Let us have your enquiries for Spruce,
Pine, and Hardwood Lumber, Lath,
Shingles, Railway Ties, etc.

We are headquarters in the east for
Sawn Lumber.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

**Head Office: Bathurst, N. B.
Mills at Bathurst, N.B. and Burnsville, N.B.**

Knox Brothers, Limited

HEAD OFFICE:

Bickerdike Pier, Montreal, Que.

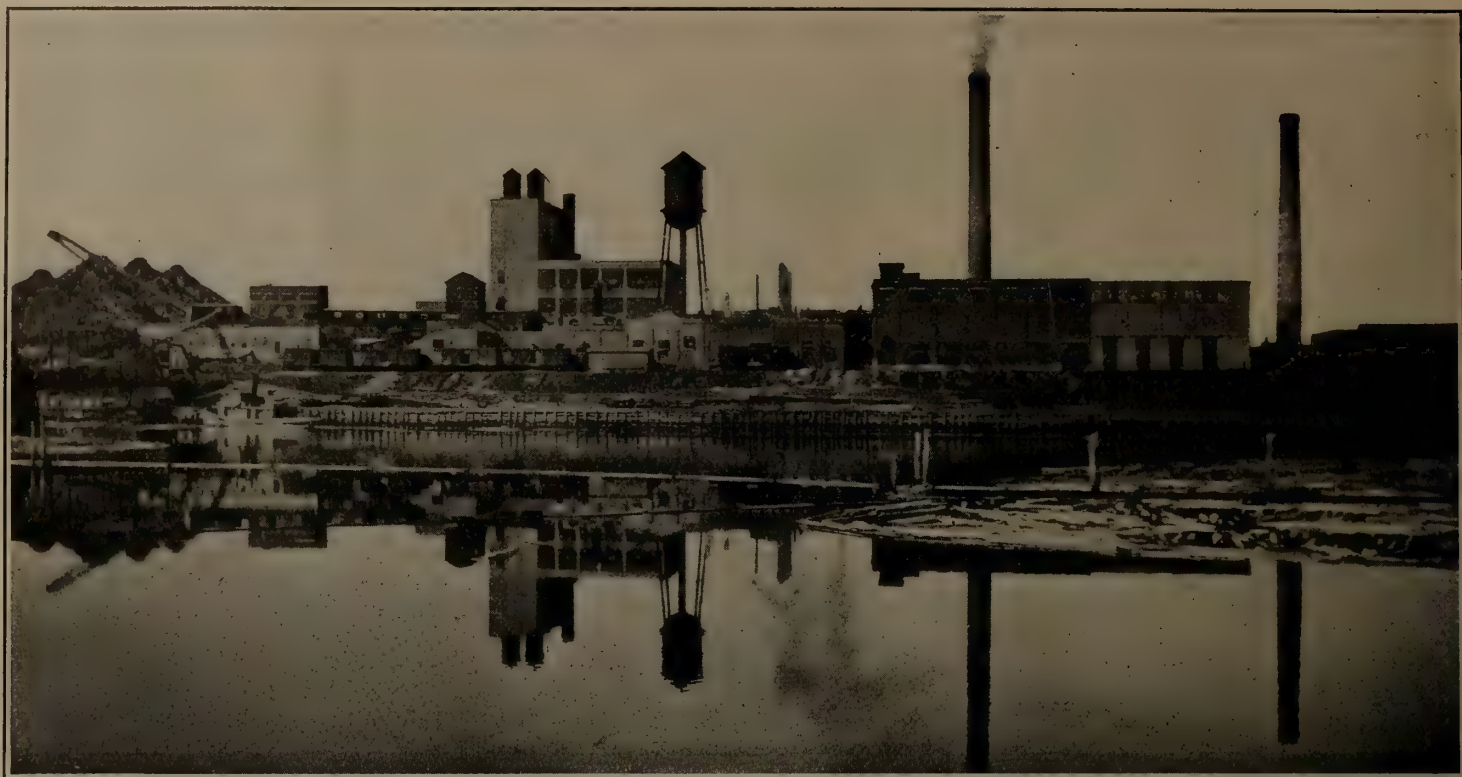


The S. S. Margaret Coughlan with a full cargo of five million feet of Douglas fir tied up at our docks at Montreal, July 16th, 1923. This vessel carried over one million feet on deck. The timbers on deck ran from 40' to 80' in length

We are Specialists in British Columbia Forest Products

**We Handle
The Best in the West**

If you are interested in Western stock send us your inquiries. We can make quick shipments from our Montreal stock.



The large pulpmill division of the Bathurst Co., at Bathurst, N.B.

Lumber and Kraft Pulp

EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP

SPRUCE AND WHITE PINE

The Bathurst Company Ltd.

BATHURST, N. B., CANADA



EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

807 Bank of Hamilton Building - Toronto

HARDWOOD LUMBER

SPECIALTY

"When You Want the Best—"



BIRCH

It has been proven beyond question that Canadian Birch is quite the equal in grade, texture and color of any grown.

The statement has been made that Canadian Birch is short and narrow. By our careful supervision of logging and sawing operations we are enabled to produce good widths and lengths. The steady, consistent growth of our Birch trade demonstrates that we ship stock of good average widths and lengths.

We have specialized in the production of Birch for the last 25 years.

Correspondence Invited

EFFICIENCY, COURTESY AND SERVICE

E. Letherby, President

M. Chew, Vice-President

LEATHERBY and CHEW, LIMITED

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH and PICKETS
for Shade Roller Stocks

Mill and Head Office: MIDLAND, ONTARIO

*White Pine***SCHROEDER MILLS & TIMBER CO.**

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

Room 824 Federal Building

Toronto, Ont.

Lumber and Lath Stocks at
Pakesley and Victoria Harbor**Thurston-Flavelle, Limited**

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Ltd., 525 Federal Bldg., Toronto

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

Established 1874
Almost half a century in business

Yes We're in Business for Fun—



We have been accused of getting more than the ordinary amount of pleasure out of our business. We must plead guilty. The constant endeavor to improve our products and service, to meet some unusual demand, to get that rush order out on the dot—these things keep us on our toes and hustling. We have an organization that takes pride in achieving the impossible, that strives every minute to please our customers. When YOUR order comes in we get together and work for YOU, and all other considerations aside, it's FUN to give you something better than you could get elsewhere.

SASH DOORS TRIM



OTTAWA PLANING MILLS.

From the Tree to the Finished Product

We operate our own mills, cut our own logs and saw the timber that goes into our sash, doors and trim. Our mill at Davidson, Quebec is one of the most modern of its kind, one link in the chain of service that permits us to quote rock bottom prices.

Manufacturing Plant of James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Mr. Dealer: You know that home builders are showing an increasing concern in the quality and appearance of the interior trim they use. Are you able to please them every time at bottom prices and leave a generous margin of profit for yourself? That is what you can do if you carry our line of doors, sash, blinds, etc. Every piece is carefully manufactured of selected stock and well finished. Also inquire about our portable houses, refrigerators, boxes and shooks.

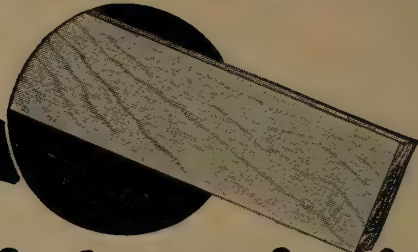
Write for our catalogue and price list today.

JAMES DAVIDSON'S SONS

OTTAWA CANADA

Long Bell Hardwoods are dependable

Why



Careful Drying
Uniform Grading

~ other reasons ~

Logs from our own virgin forests.

Each log selected and cut for the purpose for which it is best adapted.

Class of timber producing excellent widths and lengths.

Manufactured in our own hardwood mills, equipped with modern band machinery.

Manufacture supervised by experienced hardwood men.

Thoroughness given every detail of manufacture.

Particular care given to uniformity of thickness—carefully edged, equalized and trimmed.

End-buttred with mitre toothed saws.

Easily identified by the Long-Bell trade-mark on the end of the board.

To insure dependability Long-Bell Hardwoods are subjected to careful drying and strict, uniform grading.

The stock is carefully sorted at the chains.

Drying yard is arranged to give thorough circulation to stock in pile.

Every detail in sticking and drying carefully observed to insure best results.

Experienced inspectors grade lumber for shipment.

Double check inspection at cars in loading to insure uniform grades.

Same care exercised in loading in car as in manufacture.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

To the Hardwood Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Consumers of the Dominion

Canadian Hardwood Manufacturers:



How often do you ship a stock of Hardwood on grade and wonder if your inspection will be right?

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE ATTACHED DOES AWAY WITH ANY WORRY.

Are you certain you are being paid for all First and Seconds in your stock?

NATIONAL INSPECTION GUARANTEES THIS.

Do you ever have arguments with your customers over grading?

NATIONAL INSPECTION WHERE MUTUALLY AGREED UPON IS FINAL BETWEEN BUYER AND SELLER.

Canadian Wholesalers:

Ask the man who ships under NATIONAL INSPECTION what he knows of the Inspection Service in Canada. Ontario Market—Four Inspectors under the capable management of Mr. Jack Cadenhead; Montreal Market—Three Inspectors under another capable man, Mr. H. L. Hebard.

Canadian Furniture, Automobile, Carriage, Implement, and other Wood-working Industries:

Do you know that you can now enjoy the full benefits of the NATIONAL HARDWOOD INSPECTION SERVICE?

At the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Association held in Chicago, June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1923, a measure was introduced and unanimously adopted authorizing the admission to associate membership of any individual, firm or corporation in good standing engaged in the fabrication of hardwood lumber into manufactured products. It was further provided that no initiation fee should be charged for associate membership and that dues for such membership should be \$50.00 per annum. Furthermore, that the relationship of associate members should in no wise alter existing rules and regulations of the Inspection Department applying to and between active members of the Association and that associate members can receive official inspection service on the payment of the same fees and expense as active members.

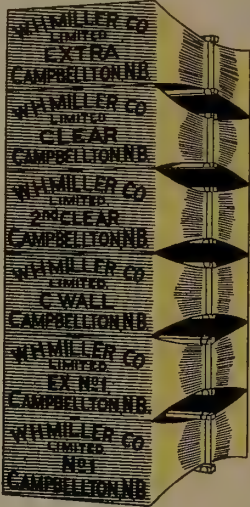
Do you ever think what the effect of the NATIONAL HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION EMBLEM on the top of your purchase orders will have on the shipper. It is your GUARANTEE that you will get the exact grades which you order. W. F. Oliver of the Oliver Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Director of the Association for Canada will be glad to talk the matter of your membership over with you further. Drop him a line and he will make a point of seeing you, or write the Head Office direct for more information.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association

1864 McCormick Building
Chicago, Illinois

Spruce and Pine Lumber

For Home and Export Trade



N. B. White Cedar SHINGLES

As specialists in New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles, we keep large stocks on hand at all times for immediate delivery. You will find our shingles uniformly good and generously graded. Shipments by rail or water.

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber

Cedar Ties

Pulpwood

We have the facilities for meeting your requirements in these lines promptly and are equipped to do resawing and dressing. You will be pleased with our service and prices.

**Get Our
Quotations**

W. H. Miller Co., Limited

Campbellton, N. B.

We Are
Always In The Market
To Buy

What have you to offer in OAK, BIRCH,
MAPLE, HICKORY, BUTTERNUT, ASH,
and BASSWOOD--- all thicknesses?

Please Give Full Particulars.

Liberal Prices — Fair Inspection — Prompt Settlement

HENRI PELADEAU LIMITEE

1211 Ontario Street East

Montreal, P.Q.

**LATH and
LUMBER**

WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE

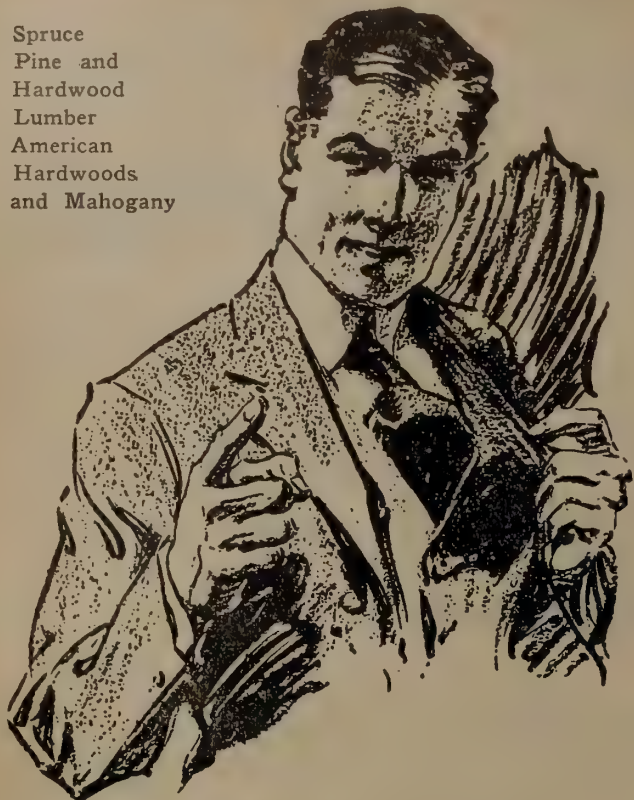
Shevlin - Clarke  Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONT.

**Manufacturers
and Wholesalers**

Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.

Spruce
Pine and
Hardwood
Lumber
American
Hardwoods
and Mahogany



Jim Retailer tells why

"Let me tell you why I go to the Bennett Lumber Company for my requirements—it may help you when you're up against it for something extra good."

"In the first place, I find Bennett lumber invariably pleases my customers. Some of the best I have were originally attracted to my yard by the Bennett lumber piled there. Then, again, the Bennett people give me real service—large or small, my order is always given immediate attention and filled to my liking. Lastly, their prices are such that I can offer a little better value than my competitor and still have a good margin of profit."

"If that's the kind of business-dealing you like—don't hesitate about sending your next order to Bennett."

Bennett Lumber Co. Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

11 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL, P. Q.
Cable Address—'BENLUMCO' Codes used ABC 5th Western Union Universal

McNeil Lumber Co. Ltd.

Room 415 New Birks Bldg., Montreal

*Manufacturers and
Wholesalers of*

**SPRUCE
HEMLOCK**

**PINE
HARDWOOD**

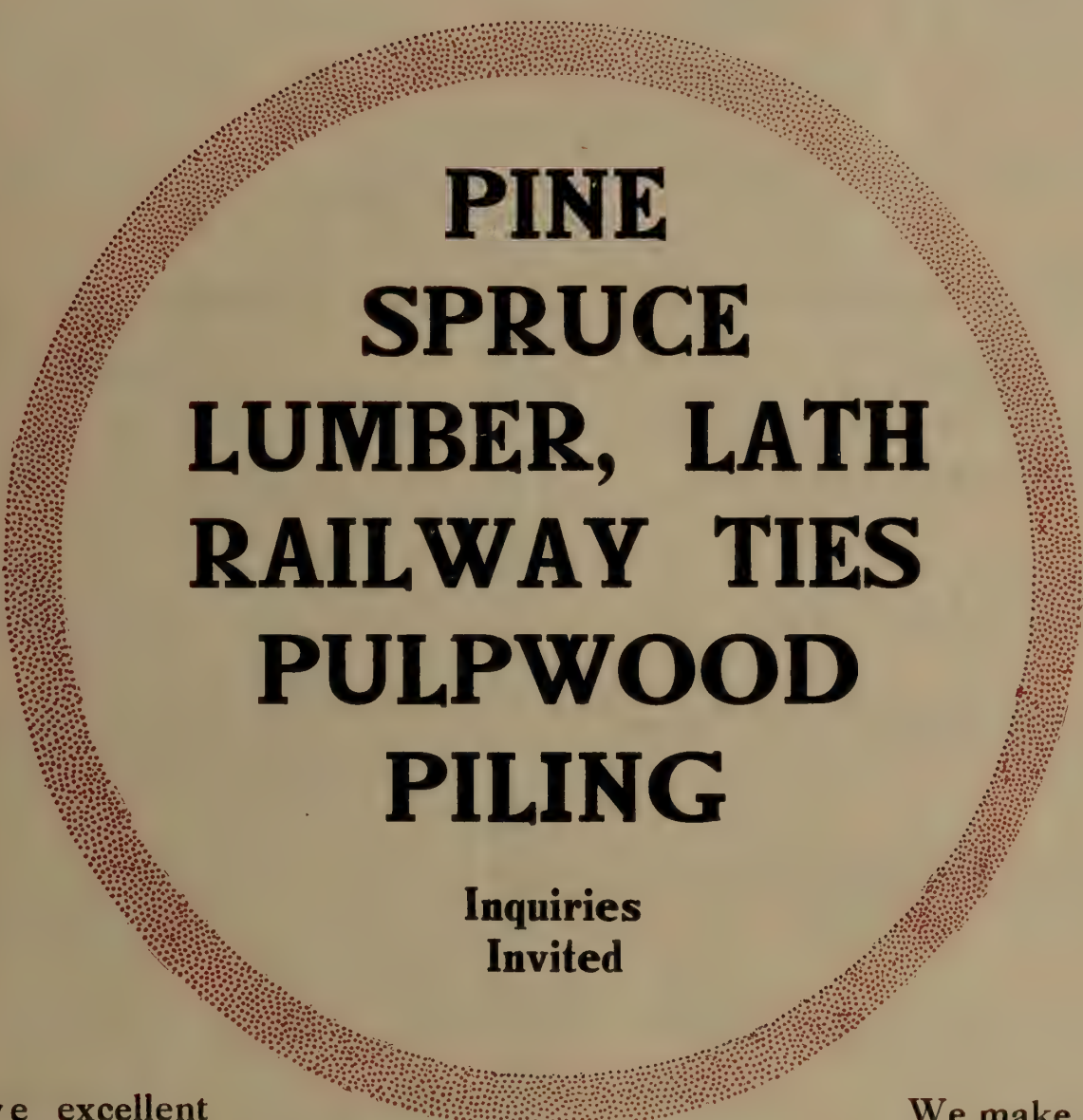
*Our
Specialty*

CRIB TIMBERS RAILWAY TIES POLES PILING

—ALWAYS ON HAND—

Quebec White Cedar Shingles

Largest Producers of Railway Ties in the Dominion



**PINE
SPRUCE
LUMBER, LATH
RAILWAY TIES
PULPWOOD
PILING**

**Inquiries
Invited**

We have excellent facilities for making prompt shipment of pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior.

*Modern
Planing
Mill*

We make a specialty of quick dressing and matching in straight or mixed car load lots one or more widths.

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

LIMITED

CHAPLEAU

ONTARIO

Mills at Nicholson, Devon and Dalton, Ontario

International Land & Lumber Company Limited

LUMBER

AND

RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

Planing Mill Stock
CYPRESS
 Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
 All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4
Yellow Pine Finish
 Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind
 Stock Widths $\frac{3}{4}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"
Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM
WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON
 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.
 Wycliffe, B. C.

Larch and Fir

Dimension	Clears
Boards	Crating
Shiplap	Box Lumber

Edge grain larch flooring a Specialty

Western White Pine

Clears and Commons

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:

619 Federal Bldg.

Phone
Adelaide 6131

TORONTO

R. G. Chesbro,
Manager

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
 6,000,000 ft. birch annually
 2,500,000 ft. beech annually
 2,500,000 ft. elm annually
 900,000 ft. basswood annually
 200,000 ft. ash annually
 6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
 3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.
 ESCANABA MICHIGAN



GILLIES BROS., LTD
 BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

**RED PINE
SPRUCE**

*Dry Stock
Well Sawn
Prompt Shipment*

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO. LTD.

We have for immediate sale and shipment:

Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6" White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
One "	2 x 6 & up, "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	3 x 6 & up, "	14 to 16 ft.
One "	1 1/4 x 1 1/2 & up, "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	6 x 6 Cedar	
Two "	4/4" x 4 & up Brown Ash, Mill Culls.	

Fifty Pieces of White Pine dimension timber 25 and 30 ft. long, 14 to 18" at the small end, Choice Stock, immediate shipment.

410 Union Bank Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

The Atlantic Lumber Co.

310 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Canada

Band Mills:
Knoxville, Tenn.
Duff, Tenn.

Head Office:
Boston, Mass.

Yards:
Buffalo, N. Y.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Mellow White Oak

(Plain and Quarter Sawn)

**Red Oak, Chestnut,
Red Gum, Sap Gum,
Soft Yellow Poplar,
White Ash,
Cherry**

The above stocks are well manufactured, carefully graded and thoroughly seasoned—dependable products in every sense of the word.

Fifteen Million Feet Dry Hardwoods in Stock at our Buffalo Yard

Let Us Quote on Your Requirements

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President

J. W. Smith
Vice-President

E. R. Bremner
Vice-President

W. R. Beatty
Sec-Treas.

Edwards Lumber & Pulp LIMITED

Successors to
The Colonial Lumber Company, Ltd.

——— *Manufacturers of* ———

WHITE AND RED PINE SPRUCE

Rough and Dressed Lumber Dimension Timber Joisting Lath - Pickets

Subject to being unsold we offer the following 1922 Stock
RED PINE

100,000	— 2 x 6	x	10/17	Mill	Run
50,000	— 2 x 8	x	10/17	“	
80,000	— 2 x 10	x	10/17	“	
40,000	— 2 x 12	x	10/17	“	
75,000	— 1 x 8&up	x	10/18	“	

Write for Quotations Today

HEAD OFFICE
AND MILLS—

Pembroke, Ont.



“There’s a Hardwood Flooring You Can Stake Your Reputation On!”

When we began producing “Renfrew” Brand Hardwood Flooring we set out to establish new standards for this product.

We determined, first of all, that it would represent the greatest value on the market; that we would stand behind every shipment leaving our plant; and that we would give the dealer greater service and co-operation than he had heretofore received.

That this policy has met with the approval of the trade is best shown, we believe, by the increasing number of dealers who handle “Renfrew” Brand and the letters of appreciation constantly reaching our office.

If YOU haven’t investigated the possibilities of this product, let us forward full information now,

PLANING
MILL
WORK
MILLING
IN TRANSIT

Renfrew Lumber Company

(Owned and operated by M. J. O’Brien Limited)

RENFREW

— ONTARIO

Use this coupon for information on prices
Renfrew Lumber Company, Renfrew, Ont.

Please send me prices on:

Oak Flooring
 Birch Flooring
 Maple Flooring
 (Check items in which you are interested)

Name
 Address

Mouldings
 Sash
 Doors

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited
**WHOLESALE
LUMBER**

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

**"DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder**

Cannot be given wrong to sick
animals. Every driver should
carry a bottle."

LUMBER WANTED

We are in the market for a block of
Spruce and Hemlock, inch and 2"
Merchantable and No. 2, also Pine
Mill Culls. In writing quote your low-
est price.

The Foley Lumber Co.,
18 Toronto Street,
Phone Main 2746 Toronto, Ont.

**RELIABLE
TIMBER ESTIMATES**

Savage & Bartlet
FOREST ENGINEERS
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

**A \$ Saved is a \$ Made
Try**

**W. Y. Lloyd Lumber
Company**
For

Spruce, Pine, Lath and
Shingles.

Boxing and crating Lumber
our specialty.

1024 Federal Building
Adel 5714 TORONTO

Honest and Safe
Timber Estimates
at a cost of a few cents an acre

James W. Sewall
Forest Engineer

Old Town, 921 15th, St.,
Maine. Washington, D.C.

Largest Cruising House in America.

LUMBER

Wanted

Mill-cuts in

**W. Pine
Hemlock
Birch
Elm
Maple**

**C. G. Anderson Lumber
Company, Limited**

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale
Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE

**705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto**

BELTING

All kinds of new and used Belting
Shipped subject to approval, at
Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE

HEMLOCK

SPRUCE

JAMES R. SUMMERS

Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-
Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in
all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in
width, which we can sell at interesting
prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.

Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England

Agents for the sale of
Pine, Spruce and Hard-
woods. Correspondence
invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and ABC Codes used

**FARNWORTH
& JARDINE**

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
**WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS**

2 Dale Street, Liverpool and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth,
Liverpool, England

You Can



—with “BIG CHIEF” BRANDS

Can you approach that car on your track knowing that what you have bought will bring you satisfaction?

You can with BIG CHIEF Brands!

Can you fill your customer's order with the assurance that he will be glad to buy again?

You can with BIG CHIEF Brands!

Can you buy knowing that no matter which way the market moves your order will be filled?

You can with BIG CHIEF Brands!

Finally—does not your search for Economy lead you straight back to Quality and—

BIG CHIEF Brands !!

VANCOUVER LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

701 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto

Branch Sales Office at Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Chicago, Ill.

Douglas Fir
West Coast Hemlock
Western White Pine

Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Finish
Cedar Bevel Siding

“There is no Substitute for Quality”

PERFECT LUMBER

Manufactured from Highest Grade
Pacific Coast Timber

TIMBERS
up to 60 ft.

DIMENSION

SHIPLAP

BOARDS

SHELVING

WELL CRIBBING

FROM the cutting of the log to the delivery of the finished product to you, the most careful attention is given to every detail. Our lumber is especially well manufactured and liberally graded. You will also find our prices right and our service prompt.

Your enquiries will be appreciated.

STEPPING
FLOORING
CEILING
SIDING
CASING and BASE
FINISH
MOULDINGS

Fir, Spruce, and Hemlock Lumber
in all grades

KING & JARDINE LIMITED

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

Mill and Sales Office:

1 First Ave. West

South Shore Mill:

VANCOUVER, B.C.



SPRUCE ROUGH OR HARDWOOD DRESSED FLOORING

If you are looking for something that will prove a real drawing card for your yard, stock Gravel Spruce and Hardwood Flooring. We have specialized in these two lines and offer them to the trade as products of unusual merit. They come from selected

stock, carefully manufactured and liberally graded. Large stocks are maintained at all times to meet rush orders for large or small quantities.

Give us a trial order, and you'll be pleased with both quality and service.

Let us quote on your requirements

The Gravel Lumber Company, Limited

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office:

Etchemin Bridge,

Quebec

President: Sir William Price

Selling Office:

Room 501 Drummond Building,

Montreal

Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager: Alfred S. Gravel

PULPWOOD

LUMBER SHINGLES

LATHS TIES

D'Auteuil Forest Products have established an enviable reputation for their consistent high quality and rock-bottom prices. This guarantees a ready sale and generous profit for the dealer who carries them.

In addition, you have the assurance that every order placed with us will be filled exactly as specified, and shipment made promptly.

Get Our Quotations

The **D'Auteuil Lumber**

COMPANY LIMITED

81 Saint Peter St., Quebec

Associated Mills Limited

The Combined Facilities of Six Modern and
Fully Equipped Mills

TO SERVE YOU

(Present Daily Capacity 600,000 ft.)

MEMBERS:

ALBERTA LUMBER CO., LTD.

DOMINION CREOSOTING &
LUMBER LTD.

EBURNE SAW MILLS, LTD.

MEMBERS:

LADNER LUMBER, LTD.

ROBERTSON & HACKETT
SAW MILLS, LTD.

TIMBERLAND LUMBER CO.,
LTD.



DOUGLAS FIR AND WESTERN HEMLOCK

SPECIALIZING IN
STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS
SHED STOCKS
ROUGH KILN DRIED CLEARS
ROUGH—TIMBERS—DRESSED

Head Office: 513-514 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Eastern Representative: J. T. Todd—620 Federal Bldg., Toronto

DIMENSION SPRUCE LUMBER ^A_N^D SCHEDULES

Everything in our yard piled to length

WE ALSO MAKE

Spruce and Hemlock Boards Lath and Cedar Shingles

Resawing and Planing Plant in connection Matched Planks and Boards a Specialty

STANLEY DOUGLAS, LTD. Fredericton, N. B. Mills at:
South Devon, N. B.

**MODERN DRESSING PLANT OPERATING
NIGHT AND DAY THROUGHOUT
THE YEAR**

WE SPECIALIZE IN Dressing in Transit

Get Our Price List

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
British Columbia Fir Products
Timbers—Doors—Finish—Moulding

We Can Supply a Carload or a Boat Load

Wire at
Our
Expense

BROWN CORPORATION

LA TUQUE, QUE.

Large stocks
at
La Tuque, P.Q.

Auger & Son
LIMITED

Quebec, P. Q.

LUMBER and TIMBER

All Kinds

**PULPWOOD TIES
and POLES**

Chaleurs Bay Mills

Mills at Restigouche, Que.

Boston Mass. Office:
40 Court St.



Manufacturing approximately 22 Million ft.

Spruce Lath Cedar Ties

Cedar Shingles

We Also Export

Spruce

to South America and British Trade

Prompt Shipment

Bottom Prices

Your Enquiries Will Receive Immediate Attention

White Oak

White and Red Pine

Yellow Pine

CAMERON & COMPANY LTD.

OTTAWA

Wholesale Dealers in

CANADA

Forest Products

Particularly

**TIMBERS -- OF ALL KINDS
IN ALL SIZES**

B. C. Fir

Rock Elm

Hemlock

**WHITE
PINE****LATH
BOXES****RED
PINE****HEMLOCK
BOX SHOOKS**

We are manufacturing Hemlock, as well as Pine, of exceptional quality this season. We cannot urge you too strongly to look over this stock before purchasing, or try a sample car and be convinced.

The C. Beck Mfg. Co., Limited

Head Office: PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

NOW OPERATING:

AT PENETANGUISHENE: Two Sawmills, Box Factory and Planing Mill

AT TORONTO: Box Factory

WILLIAM MILNE & SONS

*Mfr's of High Grade White and Red Pine
Lumber and Lath*

Head Office: North Bay, Ont. Mills at Trout Mills, Ont.



Manufacturers
and Wholesalers of

Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber

THESE products are taken from some of the finest limits in Canada and are remarkable for their consistent high quality.

All manufacturing is in the hands of experienced men working with the modern equipment. Our service, too, is prompt and efficient.

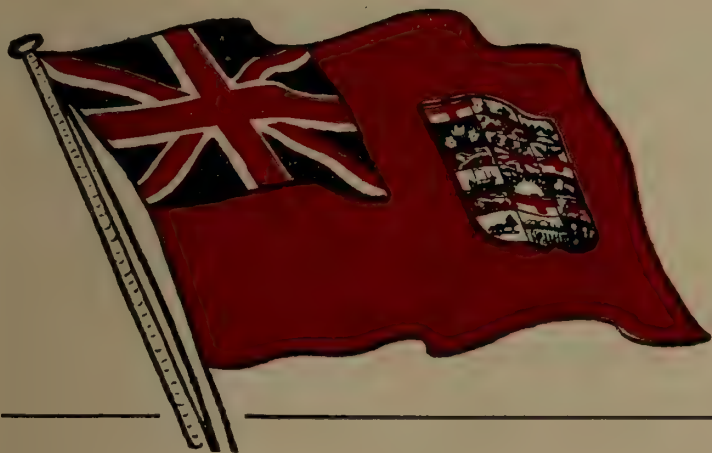
These are some of the reasons why the names of many of the largest buyers are found year after year on our books. We know their requirements and please them every time. May we add YOUR name to the list?

Let us have your enquiries.

Mills at Laterriere, Lac Long, Charlevoix Dist., Que.

A. K. HANSEN & CO. REGISTERED

82 St. Peter St. Quebec, P. Q.



“Empire Brand” Hardwood Flooring

**MILLING
IN
TRANSIT**

Two facts stamp “Empire Brand” flooring as a good sales proposition for the lumber merchant. The first is this—it is a “quality” product and uniform. The second—it is sold at a very reasonable price.

Now you may have heard that kind of talk before. Sometimes it's true. Sometimes it isn't. Here is one case where it is.

You can come to us with confidence.

**SPECIAL
MILL
WORK**

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

Orillia

- -

Ontario



Saw Mill (left)—Mill Storage Boom—Shingle Mill (right)

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

Export Trade a Specialty

Shipments by Rail or Water

"DALHOUSIE" BRAND WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES

This brand has a reputation for its uniformly good quality.

Give them a trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

No doubt you hear a great deal more about "service" than you actually receive. Perhaps the service you do get is not up to the mark. If this is so, give "Dalhousie" a trial. Then you are sure of not being disappointed.

We particularly call your attention to our White Pine in the 1", 2" and 3" thicknesses. This, we are told, is not equalled anywhere in the lower provinces.

Quotations gladly forwarded.

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited

George F. Underwood
President

John P. Riley
Vice-President.

J. W. Brankley
General Manager

W. H. Priest, Resident Manager

Dalhousie - New Brunswick

“Well Bought is Half Sold!”

This space permits of
saying a lot, but let
one question suffice—

Are We in Contact?

There's a light in the
window

And the latch string's out

For You!

Canadian General Lumber Co.

Limited

FOREST PRODUCTS

MONTREAL OFFICE:

514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

TORONTO OFFICE:

1005 Federal Building

Associated
TIMBER EXPORTERS
OF
British Columbia, Limited

Sales Medium for Export Output of Lumber Mills of British Columbia

LOADING PORTS

Vancouver, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.	Chemainus, B.C.
Genoa Bay, B.C.	Nanoose Bay, B.C.	Fraser Mills, B.C.

Principal Products:

Douglas Fir and
Western Hemlock

Main Office: 909 METROPOLITAN BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.



Western Woods

Wherever competition is as keen as it is today, the dealer who can offer a little better quality is the one who gets the edge on his competitor.

Therefore, we believe our offerings of Golden Spruce, Fir and Cedar will interest you—particularly our

1" NO. 1 COMMON CEDAR

This is a small-knotted type which makes excellent boards and shiplap, also a good cheap siding.

As our stock is run through the planing mill at time of shipment, it reaches you bright, clean and newly milled.

We are still manufacturing upon the basis of the old Mountain Grading Rules and maintaining our reputation for grades and service.

Ask Us for Quotations

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B. C.

Eastern Sales Office—TORONTO—L. D. Barclay and J. A. Stewart

Mountain Lumber

The finest grown, free from defects and full of life. Our lumber comes from some of the best limits in the mountains.

PINE, FIR, LARCH

Let us quote on our requirements in these products. All lumber is well manufactured and is shipped promptly on time.

Crows Nest Pass Lumber Company, Ltd.

Sawmill, Planing Mill and Head Office:

C. M. PENNOCK, Vice-Pres

Wardner, B.C.

Well Manufactured Stock

Good Service

Liberal Grading

All 'Round Reliability

This is the foundation upon which our business has been built. It's not an idle boast—it is our Motto—our definite idea. The proof that we put it into practice is shown by the many satisfied customers who continually place their orders with us.

Manufacturers of

Douglas Fir, Hemlock and Cedar Lumber

Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish, Mouldings, Lath and "Edg-Grain" Shingles.

SPECIAL THIS MONTH—Drop Siding, Edge-Grain Flooring, V-Joint Ceiling all No 1 Stock. Immediate Shipment, any Railway.

ABBOTSFORD LUMBER, MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

Mills and Office: Abbotsford, B.C.

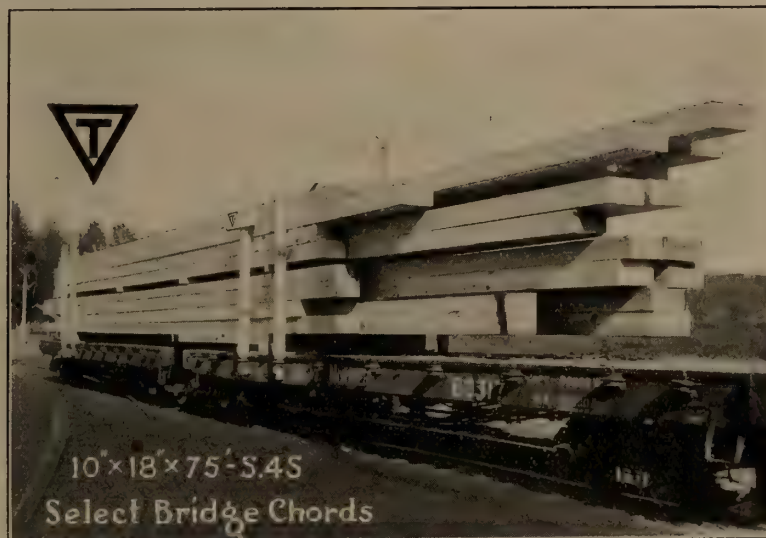
LET US SERVE YOU



LONG TIMBERS

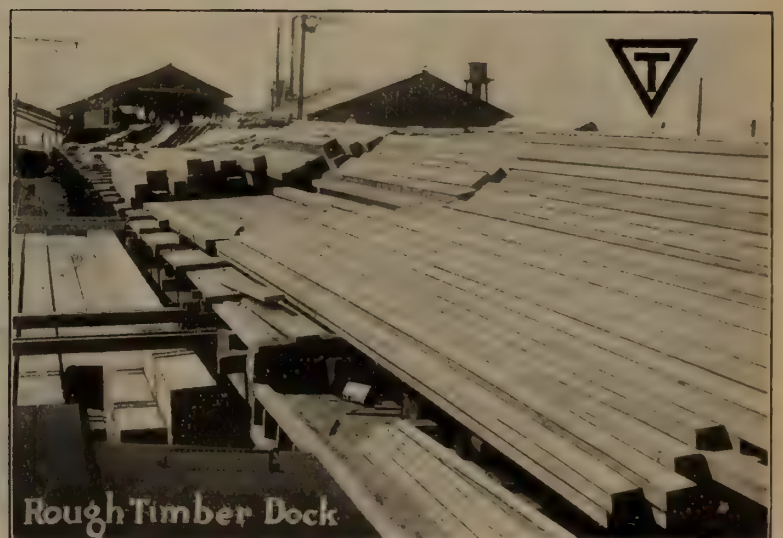
Rough any size up to 110 ft.
S.4S up to 16" x 20"

DEEP AND HEAVY JOISTS



SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Shipments over all Railroads



TIMBERLAND LUMBER CO., LIMITED

New Westminster, B.C.

Mills: South Westminster

Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island



40 Years

Pedwell Service has been known to the Hardwood users of Canada and the United States for forty years. Not at any time in our history, however, have we been able to offer such splendid service as we are today. Our sources of supply, our organization, our facilities have been brought, to the point where satisfaction to the buyer can be unhesitatingly guaranteed.

THE PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yard: FT. SPADINA AVE., TORONTO

HIGH GRADE QUEBEC SPRUCE

*To Buyers of Lumber for
Building and Construction
Purposes*

We have specialized in the production of high grade Quebec Spruce for years; hence, we are able to offer a little better quality and price to buyers of this lumber. A large stock is kept on hand at all times and with our complete facilities can take care of any order. Our River Manie plant is fully equipped to produce all kinds of dressed lumber, lath and pulpwood.



Mill at River Manie

POWER LUMBER COMPANY LTD.

ST. PACOME, QUE.

On Canadian Nat. Ry.—75
Miles East of Quebec City

W. GERARD POWER—President and Man. Director

Mills at Lapointe' River Manie, Powerville, Ste. Apolline—On C.N.R. (Edmunston Division)

Right on Top

Satisfied customers continually send us their orders
for British Columbia lumber

The Reason



Correspondence from dealers who desire and appreciate this kind of service is respectfully solicited.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ontario Representatives: J. D. Robinson, Room 5 Imperial Block, Walkerville, Ont. D. Williams, 40 Major St., Toronto
Exclusive Representatives in Eastern Canada for Canadian Puget Sound Mills, Victoria, B.C.



MIXED CARS

We operate our own remanufacturing plant which enables us to offer a *Better Service* on your orders for *British Columbia Lumber* and *Red Cedar Shingles*.

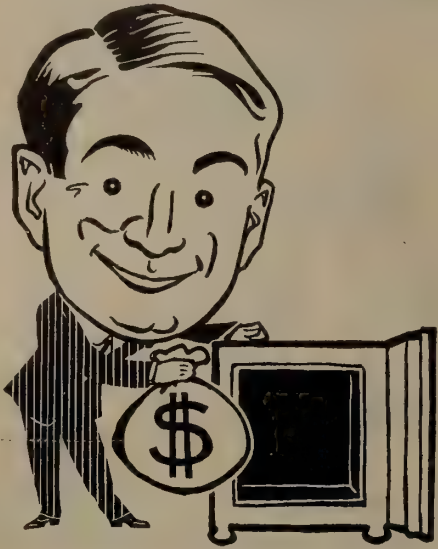
Underhill
LUMBER CO. LTD.

Fir Flooring	Hemlock Bevel
Fir Ceiling	Siding and Finish
Rough Clear Fir (Kiln Dried)	Red Cedar
Casing and Base	Bevel Siding and Shingles.
Finish S. 4 S.	

Vancouver, B. C.



"As Good As Money in the Bank"



MAGEAU lumber does not remain in the merchant's yard long. It soon catches the eye of the customer, sells itself, and returns the merchant a nice margin of profit.

Our planing mill will cut to your special requirements.

Why not let us send you full particulars?

The Mageau Lumber Co., Ltd. Field, Ont.



The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS CUTLER, ONTARIO

**WHITE PINE,
 NORWAY PINE,
 HEMLOCK**

**Shipments
 by Rail
 or Water**

Miramichi Lumber Company

Head Office
BOIESTOWN, N.B.

General Office
CHATHAM, N.B.

GEORGE F. UNDERWOOD, Pres.

JOHN F. RILEY, Vice-Pres.
W. P. EATON, Resident Manager

J. W. BRANKLEY, Gen. Mgr.

Spruce and Pine Lumber Lath - Shingles Rossed Pulpwood

GET OUR PRICES

Mills at Morrison's Cove
Douglastown and
Chatham, N.B.



British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

Spruce Box Shooks

Klin Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
and United States

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.

Sidney Mills Ltd.

SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar
and Spruce Lumber.

Rail and Cargo Shipments.

Selling Agents :

McElroy Lumber

COMPANY, LIMITED

(G. H. Walton J. Lightbody D. A. Matthew G. E. McLaughlin)

Exporters and Shippers
of

Mixed and Straight Cars of
all B. C. Forest Products

VICTORIA, B.C.

Ontario Representatives:

Greig-Morris Limited
411 Manning Chambers
Phone M. 7306 Toronto, Ont.

Quebec Representatives:

McNeil Lumber Co. Ltd.
New Birks Bldg.
Montreal, Que.

ESTABLISHED 1893

INCORPORATED 1916

ROBERT BURY & COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000
feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American
Hardwoods
MAHOGANY
WALNUT
VENEERS AND PANELS
of every description

"THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS"

Wide stocks Air dried or Kiln dried

Car	1 x 10" and wider	FAS	Basswood
"	1 x 10"	"	Qtd. White Oak
"	1 x 10"	"	Black Walnut
"	1 x 10"	"	Qtd. Fig. Mahogany
"	1 x 10"	"	Plain Red Gum
"	1 x 10"	"	Chestnut
"	1 x 8"	"	Birch
	1 1/2" x 10" and wider		stocks in all above woods.

Three and five ply Door Panels in Birch, Fir, Oak
(Qtd. and Plain) Fig. Gum, Mahogany and Walnut.

VENEERS

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, GUM,
BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, and ELM
Log run or cut to dimension

PANELS

BIRCH, BASSWOOD, ASH, MAPLE, ELM, FIR,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK and COTTONWOOD

We Specialize in Mixed Ship-
ments of Dry Hardwood,
Veneers and Panels

*This is a good time to conserve your cap-
ital by making purchases in
this manner*

Daily Capacity — 225,000 feet

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

Cache Bay, Ont.

Established 1900

Manufacturers of

White & Norway Pine

Lumber, Dimension Timber

Shade Roller Pickets

Lath

Planing Mill in Connection

In the Heart of the "Green Timber"



Big Fellows from B. C.

Stand the Strain of Heavy Loads and Wide Spans

"Green Timber" is one of the most famous districts on the Pacific Coast, and it is here that the modern electric mills of the King-Farris Lumber Company are located.

We have some choice offerings awaiting you in Douglas Fir, Spruce, Hemlock and Cedar. Ask us about them.

King-Farris Lumber Co. Ltd.

Mill: KINGS, B. C.

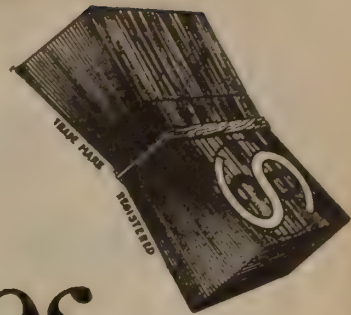
Office: NEWTON, B. C.

Prairie Representative:

J. O. Thorpe, Fort Garry Hotel, WINNIPEG



BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles



The life of a British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Roof can almost be gauged by the life of the nail with which the shingle is nailed in place. Judging from available data, the average life of the ordinary steel wire nail, which has been in such common use, is only from seven to twelve years. Some wire nails will last longer, depending upon the condition of exposure, climate and similar features, but considering our climate as a whole, at the end of from seven to twelve years a large percentage of wire nails will have rusted either completely through or so extensively that the first strong wind will complete the work. The shingles that have been held in position by such nails are then free to work down, permitting rains or melting snows to leak through and damage the interior of the structure. Examination will disclose that the fibre of the shingle itself is still in perfect condition, and a leaky roof, in the majority of occasions is due entirely to the use of faulty nails, but the average home owner, placed at such inconvenience, will not stop to reason this out and the poor wooden shingle comes in for more unjust abuse.

There are several kinds of nails which experience has proven will give lasting satisfaction, and the wise dealer will advise his customers of these satisfactory nails. A pure zinc shingle nail meets all the demands of durability required. Its principal drawback is its high cost and a slight tendency to bend under careless driving. Galvanized wire nails theoretically are rust proof, and if the galvanized coating is properly applied, and of sufficient thickness, such a nail will last as long as the shingle it holds in place. The life of this shingle roof, properly applied with these nails then is from 40 to 50 years. Pure iron nails, or the old cut or wrought nails are ideal but difficult to secure. Copper nails also constitute a perfect shingle nail.



Timms Phillips & Co., Ltd.

Yorkshire Bldg., Vancouver
Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Red Cedar Shingles

3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials

Red Cedar Bevel Siding

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers

**XXX-XXXXX CEDAR
SHINGLES**

(B. C. Inspected)

Head Office,
Vancouver, B.C.

Eastern Sales Office
Toronto, Ont.

WESTMINSTER MILLS LTD

Manufacturers

Red Cedar  Shingles

Cedar Bevel Siding
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.

Vancouver Block
Vancouver

Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.

Dominion Bldg., Vancouver

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

3x-5x- Perfection and Eureka

CEDAR BEVEL SIDING

CEDAR BUNGALOW SIDING

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. Limited

New Westminster B. C.

Trade Mark

RED BAND SHINGLES

XXX XXXXX Stars Clears
From Mill to You

Northern Pacific Logging Co. Ltd.

Port Moody, B.C.

Manufacturers of

**High Grade
Red Cedar Shingles**

If you want a market
for B. C. Red Cedar
Shingles put an advert-
isement on this page.



Dry Beech
 Birch
 Maple
 Basswood
 Ash
 Elm
 Dry Pine
 Spruce
 Hemlock



Lumber at First Cost Means a Saving to You—

We operate our own mills, sorting yards, etc., and have the shipping facilities necessary to give the trade a fast service on the finest lumber. All our products are well manufactured, accurately graded and priced to leave a generous margin of profit for you.

Send us your enquiries on the next lot you need. Straight or mixed cars.

HALL BROS. LIMITED

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Suite 318 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto Adel. 3612-3613

Black Birch for Beautiful Floors

Wears as Well as the Hardest Maple

The increasing sale of Birch Flooring is due to its natural beauty and the fact that it holds and absorbs the finishing oils and stain better than any other hardwood. Black Birch yields wood of two colors—white and red. "Selected White" can be finished in any desired shade to harmonize with the interior trim. "Selected Red" becomes a rich mahogany floor and is being chosen for the drawing rooms of Canada's finest homes.



Clear, No. 1 and No. 2 Flooring which is sold irrespective of color, meets the requirements of schools, offices and public buildings where the wear is considerable. Muskoka-grown Birch wears as well as hard Maple and is much more uniform in color.

"Red Deer" Brand Birch Flooring is Birch at its best. It will increase your sales.

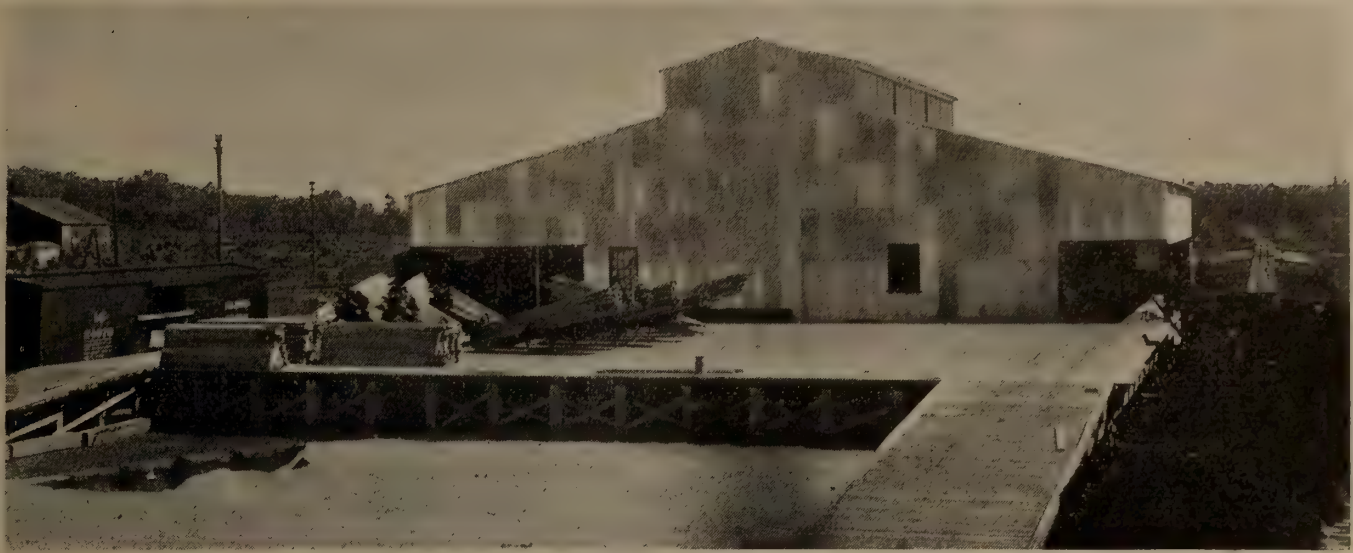
"RED DEER" BRAND FLOORING IS AN ALL-CANADIAN PRODUCT

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Limited

Huntsville, - Ontario

B

B



View of woodworking plant of the Bridgewater Lumber Co., Ltd., Bridge, Que.

BRIDGEWATER LUMBER COMPANY LTD.

Manufacturers
and Wholesalers of

Lumber, Quebec Spruce

With Modern Planing Mill

We Specialize In

Transit Dressing

W. Gerard Power, President

Office and Mills

BRIDGE, QUEBEC

B

B

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET

OTTAWA, CANADA

**GOOD STAINED WHITE PINE
 DRY**

1 1/4 x 4 & up 6/11 4,000 ft.
 1 1/2 x 4 & up 6/11 9,000 ft.
 2 x 4 & up 6/11 5,000 ft.

Good percentage over 7"
 Average 9' for length.

1 x 4/6 12/16 18,000 ft.
 1 1/4 x 7 & up 12/16 5,000 ft.
 1 1/2 x 7 & up 12/16 5,000 ft.
 2 x 7 & up 12/16 6,000 ft.

We have also several nice lines in

Sash & Door and Pattern Stocks

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG.,

OTTAWA

CABLE ADDRESS:
 "LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
 A B C 5th EDITION
 ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The
**Rolland
 Lumber Co.**
 LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

Power Lumber Company Limited

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber

Lath

Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
 of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

**Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville
 and Ste. Apolline**

On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, P.Q.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite.

Rough and Dressed Spruce.
Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

White Cedar Shingles.

Railway Ties

Selling and Purchasing Offices :-- EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

*Link up with the
largest producers of
hardwood flooring under
the British Flag --*

SEAMAN-KENT HARDWOOD FLOORING

EVERY year, scores of dealers are recognizing the advantages of linking up with an organization which has become, through its successful sales methods, the largest producers of hardwood flooring in the British Empire. Every year, the dealers who carry Seaman-Kent Flooring find their sales jumping and their profits increasing as the tremendous publicity campaigns search out the buyers.

There are fifteen hundred of these dealers now, but they cannot cope with the demand. HERE lies your opportunity. Seaman-Kent Hardwood Flooring is known to your trade. It is consistently the finest obtainable and is backed by a real service. Begin handling it now and you cash in on a waiting market. Get this extra business. Particulars for the asking. Write TODAY.

Progress comes with organization.

Organization begins with an Ideal.





The Seaman-Kent Company's exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition 1923. One of the forms of publicity adopted to keep "Beaver Brand" flooring before the public eye and to assist in the promotion of dealers' sales.

FEW business enterprises have shown such a phenomenal growth as that of the Seaman-Kent Company. From a modest beginning of but a few years ago, it has developed into an immense organization whose combined plants have a capacity of over half a million feet of hardwood flooring per day.

Mr. Frank Kent, president and general manager of this great organization, years ago visualized a popular demand and a tremendous market for hardwood

flooring. That his vision has been more than realized is evidenced in the widespread demand for Seaman-Kent flooring, and the great institution of workers and equipment organized to manufacture and distribute it.

The Seaman-Kent "Beaver Brand" trade mark has proved a dominant factor in developing the hardwood flooring industry, because it has been backed by powerful publicity, and is a hallmark of quality on every length of flooring that leaves any of the Seaman-Kent Company's factories.



THE SEAMAN - KENT COMPANY, LIMITED WALLACE AVENUE, TORONTO

Warehouses at: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Ottawa, and Quebec
Factories at: Meaford, West Lorne, Midland, Ont.; St. Agathe, Que.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS
SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Tamarack

Rossed Pulpwood

Our modern Planing mill enables us to dress lumber
in any manner required.

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
609 Jackson Bldg.

Mills : JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Kindly address all inquiries care department "A"

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Avenue

LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

KEENAN BROTHERS LIMITED
OWEN SOUND

We have sold hardwood lumber for 27 years on merit, direct from our office, by phone, letter or wire.

We can continue to give better value by continuing to do so.

We have 6,000,000 ft. to select from

Your Inquiries Will be Appreciated

The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.

Planing mill in connection with Yard.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

Fassett - QUEBEC



**Manufacturers of HARDWOODS, SPRUCE, PINE
and HEMLOCK**

**LUMBER
PULPWOOD**

**DIMENSION TIMBER
LATH**

We can dress and rip to your order either car or boat shipments

**White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
Spruce and Hemlock
Hardwoods**

We are manufacturers and wholesalers of the above products and for many years have been supplying the trade with their best stock in these lines. We are in a position to give prompt service on all orders. Let us quote on the next lot you need.

WM. H. BROMLEY & SONS

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO

W. H. Bromley

Lawrence J. Bromley

Frank A. Bromley

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Company, Limited

Specializing in

DIMENSION LUMBER

any length up to 30 feet

**Spruce
Hemlock
Hardwoods**

BEECH MAPLE AND BIRCH

We have the equipment and facilities to offer lumber buyers a real service on their requirements. Our lumber is well manufactured and carefully graded and priced to allow a liberal profit for you. Prompt shipment on all orders—large or small.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

Oxford, Nova Scotia



**British
Columbia**

**"EDG-GRAIN"
SHINGLES**

Can't Warp, Cup or Curl

A roof is only as strong as its weakest shingle. BRITISH COLUMBIA "EDG-GRAIN" INSPECTED SHINGLES are 100 per cent. edge-grain—they can't warp, cup or curl. An independent inspection is based on the following standard:

All "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLES must be 100 per cent. edge-grain—free from knots, shakes, worm-holes and sap, with smooth surface and butts.

A national advertising campaign is familiarizing the home-builders with the superior qualities of British Columbia's 100 per cent. "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLE. Dealers who stock BRITISH COLUMBIA "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLES will reap the results of this advertising. Send us your name and address. We'll be glad to place you on our mailing list, supplying you with information from time to time regarding BRITISH COLUMBIA "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLES.

Shingle Mfrs.' Association of British Columbia

Department

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Are of the Best

ACME SPECIALS

**Piling Ties
Lumber Pulpwood**

Creosoted Princess Pine Posts.

Creosoted Telephone and Transmission Poles.

Acme Timber Co. Limited

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British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles



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HOME-BUILDERS are demanding three essentials in building materials for roofs and side-walls. Low first cost, permanency, and attractiveness. KEYSTONE BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES comply with these requirements. THEY ARE MANUFACTURED from BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR—a Wood which Nature has endowed with a time-resisting preservative, making them immune to rot-promoting fungi and insects; the home constructed with KEYSTONE roof and side-walls costs less than the home constructed with any other building material; the beautiful redish-brown cedar shingle blends with shrubs and flowers in a manner that is most pleasing. Unquestionably, you are offering your customers the biggest value for their home-building dollars when you offer them KEYSTONE BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

Shipped in Part Cars with
Keystone

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LIMITED

New Westminster, B. C.

Canada



RAINBOW
BRAND

**B. C. RED CEDAR
SHINGLES**

ROYALS
PERFECTIONS
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Direct from the mill to you

DOMINION LUMBER SALES, LTD.

Winch Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

J. J. McFADDEN LIMITED

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered.. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments.

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Office : Fraser Building,
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*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for*

FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath**

P. Beauchemin & Fils

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We offer the 1923 summer cut as follows:

About 5,000,000' fifth and better, Spruce
and Jack Pine.

2,000,000 Merchantable Spruce Lath.

*Will furnish on demand quotations for
MILLING Lumber in TRANSIT*

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Planing Mill equipped with most modern
machines on C. N. Railway. Prompt serv-
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FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
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AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

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Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

Superior
Planing

LUMBER

Accurate
Resawing

REMANUFACTURED

IN

TRANSIT

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Quebec City, Quebec

Manufacturers of

NEWSPRINT PAPER
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GROUNDWOOD PULP

PULPWOOD
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LATHS & TIES
CEDAR SHINGLES

—FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES—

PAPER & PULP MILLS
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CODES: A.B.C. AND LIEBERS

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On North & South Shores of the
St. Lawrence & the Saguenay

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Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill
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Manufacturers of—

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

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N.B. CEDAR SHINGLES
LUMBER LATHS
RAILROAD TIES

Shipments by Rail or Water

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OUR NAME AND TRADE MARK ARE THE GUARANTEE

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ROUGH or DRESSED

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MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
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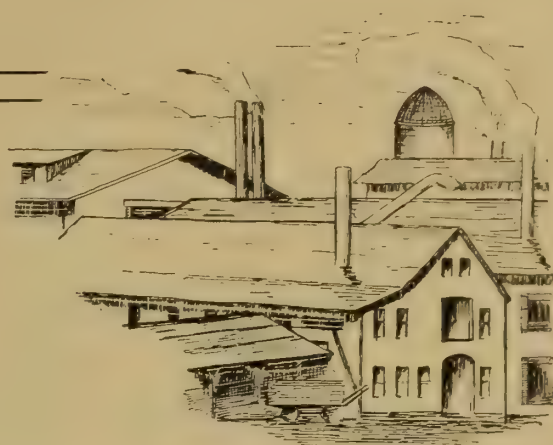
Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.

2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Dealer

**White Pine, Red Pine
and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath**

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

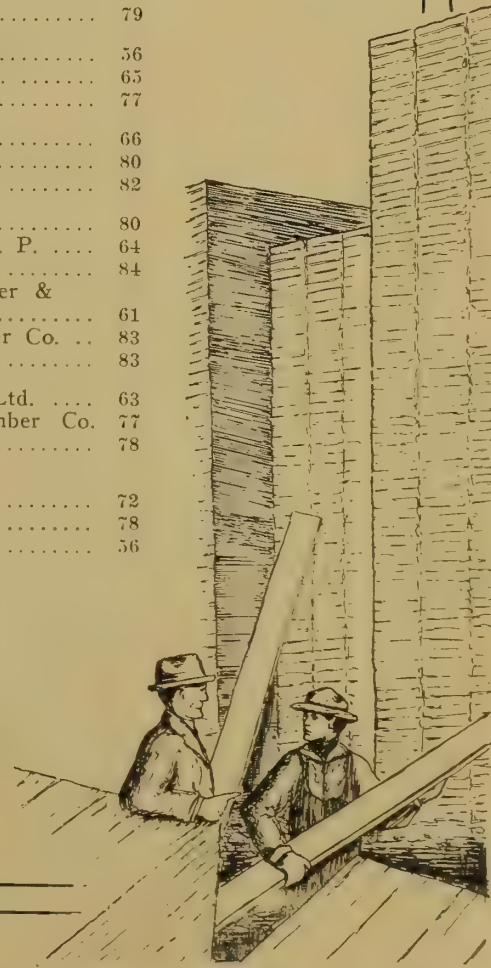


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Please mention Canada Lumberman when writing any of these Advertisers

W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

White Pine

Red Pine

Spruce

Hemlock

Lath

Shingles

Head Office - Ottawa, Can.



LUMBER THAT SELLS

Those qualities which ensure the saleability of lumber—good stock, careful manufacture and liberal grading. In addition, our prices are kept close, permitting our customers to meet all price competition without cutting their profits.

**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles,
Lath and B. C. Forest Products.**

The FESSERTON TIMBER COMPANY, Ltd.
15 Toronto St. Main 795-6 TORONTO

Western Office: Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

British Columbia

Lumber and Shingles
Best Grades—Mill Prices—Prompt Shipment

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Established 1870

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and

3 Eastcheap
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Agents for the Sale at

United Kingdom and Continental Ports

of all descriptions of

Canadian Softwoods and Hardwoods

also United States Lumber and Staves

CABLE ADDRESSES: "BRAKRIDGE," GLASGOW "NIVARIUM," BILGATE, LONDON

F. W. Brennen & Sons

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**LUMBER
LATH--SHINGLES**

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

Thompson Heyland Lumber Co.

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Toronto

For Sale

Everything in Dry Hemlock Lumber.
500 M. 1 x 4 x 5 x 6 in choice Merchantable Spruce.

Wanted to buy

2 million feet Spruce, Jack Pine and Hemlock for spring delivery.
10,000 cords of Spruce and Balsam, peeled pulpwood.
10,000 cords peeled poplar.
50 M. Ties in Cedar, Hemlock and Jack Pine.

Will make the necessary advances.

**Dressed Jack Pine
and Spruce**

Sized Hemlock

**White
and Red Pine
Lath**

**LUMBER
and
something
more**

**LATH
Jack Pine
Spruce**

B.C. Products

Yellow Pine

California Sugar Pine

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY LTD.

625 Federal Building

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TORONTO, ONT.



***We're Here
to Give You Service!***

Personal attention to each order immediately it is received insures prompt and thorough service and entire satisfaction.

Our prices are "right", the quality unsurpassed.

Let us show what we can do for you—particularly in HEMLOCK, JACK PINE and SPRUCE.

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY

306 Kent Building

Toronto

Phone Adelaide 3607



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Any Kind
“ Grade
“ Thickness

Our stock is complete, and we can promise immediate shipment in practically any quantity. Prices are exceptionally attractive.

We are also in the market for Birch, Maple and Basswood. Write, wire or phone quotations and other particulars.

THE KINNON LUMBER COMPANY LTD.

454 King Street West

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“Send that order to McDonagh”

“They’ll Get It Here On Time”

The reputation we have established for prompt shipment on all orders is one which we strive to maintain by every means in our power. When you want fast service, call on us.

We carry a full line of Wholesale Hardwoods (Native and Foreign), Crating Spruce, Pine and Hemlock, Canadian Birch, Basswood and Maple.

Every shipment guaranteed.



Write, wire or phone for quotations

THE McDONAGH LUMBER CO.

226 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto



Quality and Rapid Delivery

“You’ll Be Glad You Bought This Lumber”

WE are in a position to offer some exceptional “buys” in the following: Dry Hemlock, Spruce and Pine, in all dimensions, 1920-1-2 cut, Ontario and Quebec stock; Ties and Pilings; Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lath. This is all in A1 condition, beautifully manufactured and rigidly graded. Get your share.

We will be glad to have our American trade take advantage of the above.

We are always in the market for Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lumber, and Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lath.

BIG BEAR LUMBER COMPANY

Telephones Main 651-1218-1219. Suite 416 Excelsior Life Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

J. BURSTALL & CO.

Firm Established 1833

Timber and Lumber Merchants

A specialty made of purchasing and shipping to the United Kingdom.

Dealers in Oak, Elm, Pine, and Birch logs and in Pine and Spruce deals and boards.

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Branch Office:

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Montreal

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TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN BUYERS



IF experience, facilities and genuine desire to give service, counts for anything, we believe we deserve your enquiries regarding our Spruce and Pine Lumber for export.

We specialize in these two products and can guarantee genuine satisfaction.

Cable or wire your orders—they will receive immediate attention.

H. R. Goodday & Co.

Head Office: QUEBEC, Que.

New Brunswick Agent:
F. E. Neale, Chatham, New Brunswick

**HARD
WOOD**

**All Kinds of
LUMBER**

**SOFT
WOOD**

Specialties
BIRCH and MAPLE
ALL THICKNESSES

Write, Wire or Phone Adelaide 8085

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Room 411, Colonial Building, 13 King St. West, Toronto

Mills at KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, Ont.

SEATTLE, WASH.
HENRY BUILDING

"a car or a cargo"
BY WATER

VANCOUVER, B.C.
PACIFIC BUILDING

Southern Alberta Lumber & Supply Co., Ltd.

**PACIFIC COAST
LUMBER
PRODUCTS**

**Water Shipments Exclusively to Atlantic Coast
And all Parts of the World**

Enquiries Solicited C.I.F. to any Port
Cable Address: SOLBERCO



White Pine, Birch and RED Pine

You will find the quality of our lumber unsurpassed, the grading liberal and the service all that could be desired. Orders are filled exactly as specified and shipments made promptly. May we quote on *your* requirements.

Robert Cox & Company
Ottawa Canada

E. H. LEMAY

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PINE, SPRUCE and HARDWOOD

Dimension Timber cut to order for
RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
FACTORIES

Car Sheeting a Specialty

Laths and Shingles

Address

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1125 St. James



ONTARIO WHITE PINE

We have several million feet of choice Soft White Pine now in pile at Midland, Ontario, practically all grades available.

Our Small Log Mill Run is piled widths separate, sawn full size.

Lengths, are 10/16' even, piled together.

Planing Mill facilities at Midland.

B. C. DOUGLAS-FIR

TIMBERS Special Bills Cut to order
DIMENSION, TRIM, FLOORING, DOORS, CEILING, MOULDINGS

*Ontario Representatives
for*

The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

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We Handle the Famous "SHULL RED BAND"

*Ontario Representatives
for*

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. Ltd., New Westminster, B. C.
Send Orders Direct to Toronto

Our ability to serve is governed by the experience, facilities, and willingness of an organization.

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LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO

Terry & Gordon
LIMITED

MONTREAL
P. Q.

TORONTO
ONT.

VANCOUVER
B. C.

Shannon's Service



LUMBER CO.
LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

Our Special List

Always on Hand

100,000 ft 2 x 10 and 2 x 12
18 x 24 1/4 Scant Dimension

100,000 ft. 5/8 x 4, 1 and 2"
Fir V Joint Ceiling

100,000 ft. 1 x 8 & 10 No. 1
Cedar Shiplap

150,000 ft. 1 x 8 & 10 No. 2
Cedar Shiplap

200,000 ft. 1 1/2 & 2" Log Run
White Pine

Pacific Coast Products

FIR

SPRUCE

HEMLOCK

CEDAR

Our Specialty

1/4 SCANT DIMENSION
and LONG TIMBERS

Write for our Transit List.

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619 Federal Bldg.

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A. W. BARNHILL

32 C.P.R. Telegraph Bldg.

MONTREAL



**WHITE PINE
RED PINE
QUEBEC SPRUCE**

No Wonder He Smiles!

He's just received a shipment from the E. C. Plant Lumber Company, Limited, and it's the best-looking stuff he's seen for many a day.

There's dozens of other dealers getting the same satisfaction from PLANT LUMBER. If you're not one of them, we invite you to write us for prices and full particulars.

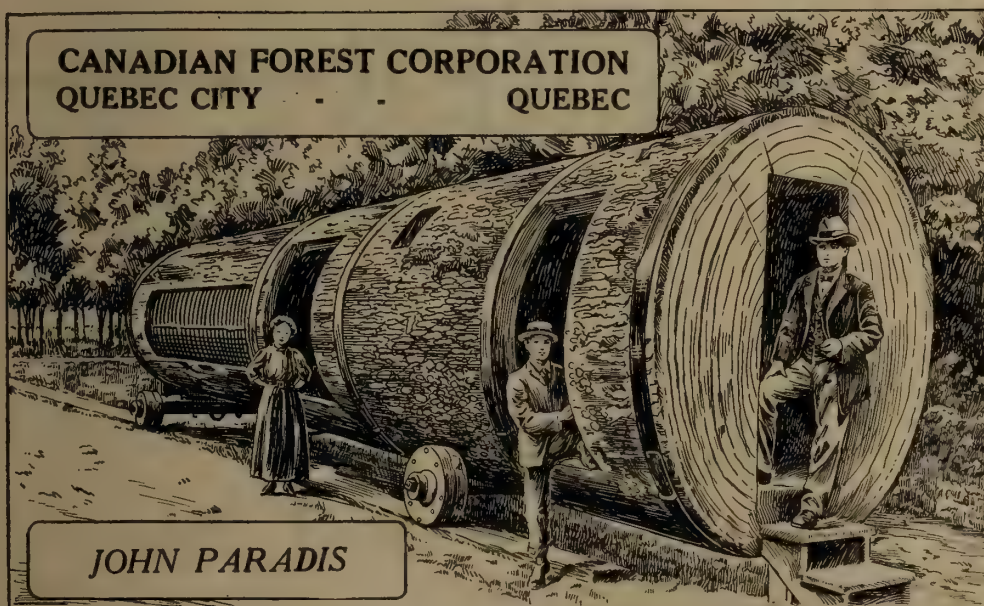
Do it today

E. C. Plant Lumber Co. LIMITED

616 Canada Cement Bldg.

Phone Uptown 923

Montreal



***"The House
That
John Built"***

***Lumber, Timber, Pulpwood, Ties and
Poles, also Timber and Freehold Lands***

SERVICE AND QUALITY

CANADIAN FOREST CORPORATION

DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING

85 St. Pierre, QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC

SPECIALTY

Rough and Dressed
Fir & Hemlock Clears

**SPECIALTY**

Clear Cedar
Idaho White Pine

*Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of*

BIRTIISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS

McGUIRE LUMBER & TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Mill at McGuire, B.C,

Head Office: VANCOUVER, B.C.

— DRY LUMBER —

Ottawa Valley manufacture—all grades and dimensions

White Pine

Spruce

Hemlock

Red Pine

Lath

several cars 13/8"—48" White Pine now ready for shipment

We solicit your enquiries.

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—Established 1897—

OTTAWA - CANADA



HOCKEN PINE

Commands a Ready Sale

HOCKEN Red and White Pine are specialized products, manufactured from small logs cut in the La Cloche Hills district—limits famous for their clean, straight-growing timber. The consistent high quality of this pine and its freedom from defects quickly builds a reputation for the dealer who carries it and becomes apparent in increased business and profits.

How about you Mr. Retailer? Do you want this extra business? Hocken Pine is graded liberally and priced to leave a good margin for you. Shipments will be made promptly. Let us quote.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LTD.

626 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

"YOU GET THE BEST WHEN YOU GO TO HOCKEN"

Wholesale**Lumber****RELIABLE
STOCKS**

**White Pine
Norway
Spruce
Lath**

**CAREFUL
SERVICE***Enquiries and Orders Carefully and Promptly Attended to***Harold D. Joyce****544 Canada Cement Building****Montreal****Phone Uptown 377**

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Loading Hay for Camp

Better Values— —Better Service

We have twenty-seven years' experience in meeting the requirements of the trade and offer unexcelled values to buyers of Canadian Hardwoods, Pine and Hemlock. All lumber is carefully manufactured and liberally graded. We have 6,000,000 ft. to select from.

We solicit your enquiries.

KEENAN BROTHERS, LIMITED

OWEN SOUND

—

ONTARIO

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

**Quebec Spruce and Hardwood
for Export and U. S. Markets**

HEAD OFFICE—68 St. Peter St.,

Quebec, Canada

**Tickled?
Yes Sir!**



The new SILO is going to be made of B. C. FIR and LARCH from one of our best mills that so far this year, have sold 1,000,000 ft.

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

Toronto

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of Spruce, Pine, Hardwoods, etc.

from all New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Ports, to British, Continental and American markets.

Quotations promptly forwarded.

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**Miramichi Office
Newcastle, N.B.**

W. Malcolm MacKay Ltd.

St. John, New Brunswick

Brokers for United Kingdom

A. F. & D. Mackay, Royal Liver Bldg. Liverpool, Eng.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

FOR EXPORT

PROMPT SERVICE ASSURED

PINE - SPRUCE - BIRCH - CYPRESS

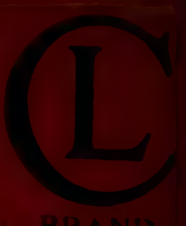

All kinds of lumber always on hand

We have superior facilities for ensuring prompt and satisfactory service on any of the above products. Quality guaranteed and prices right. Get our quotations before ordering.

Roch Julien

- -

111 Mountain Hill, Quebec



COX, LONG & CO., (CANADA) LIMITED

Exporters
of

White Pine
Red Pine
Quebec Birch
Quebec Spruce
also Lower Port Spruce

We are open to buy well manufactured
stocks of Spruce Deals, White and Red Pine,
Birch, etc. for export to U. K.

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MONTREAL OFFICE

433 Coristine Building, St. Nicholas Street



Registered Trade Mark

Registered Trade Mark



Watson & Todd, Ltd.

Ottawa, Ont.

Liverpool, Eng.

Montreal, Que.

White Pine Red Pine

Export Trade our Specialty

Rideau Club Building,
Ottawa



THE
BRUNTON LUMBER COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber

Exporters

**WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE**

Yard:

G. T. Tracks and John St.
BRITANNIA HEIGHTS
Phone Sherwood
642

Office:

CITIZEN BUILDING
Phone Queen
1515

Ottawa, Ont. - - Canada

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Instinctively chosen by those
who discriminate in service.

"Gordon's Guaranteed" is
being accorded a major rank
among those firms accepted
as truly representative in
the lumber world.



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125,000' 1½ x 4 " " " "

175,000' 2 x 4 " " " "

All small, sound, tight knotted stock

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Cedar Shingles

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H**LUMBER****Some of these Cars in Transit Now**

California White Pine & California Redwood.

Yellow Pine Finishing.

Oak, Gum, Poplar and Cypress.

also

A few cars of 4/4 and 8/4" C. & C. Norway ready
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Our Specialties

**Canadian Birch and Maple
West Virginia Chestnut**

We can supply your requirements
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These products are exceptionally
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Quotations gladly forwarded

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Mill Run White Pine

1922 Cut Bone Dry

1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

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Phone Main 4308

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Pine Wholesale Lumber
Spruce Dry Stock at Hawkesbury, Ont.
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Laths**

White Pine O. Culls:

4/4 x 4" & up 6/16' 300/400 M ft.
5/4 x 4" & up 6/16' 10 M ft.
8/4 x 4" & up 6/16' 175/200 M ft.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Hemlock

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All Sizes and Lengths

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LATH

MOULDINGS

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Large and Long Timbers a Specialty

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All sizes No. 1 Hemlock,
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LUMBER **TIMBER**

Red Cedar Shingles

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"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

Quality and Prices Right.

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NORWAY and RED PINE—Can now saw out
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and Sound Wormy.

WHITE PINE—Mill Run—Dry Stock.

HEMLOCK—Band Sawn—Merchantable, full size
and scant all widths and lengths, sorted.

LATH—Jack and White Pine—4 ft. M. R. 32" M. R.
—4 ft. No. 3.

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SPRUCE LUMBER

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PILING RAILWAY TIES

Write or wire for prompt quotations and quick delivery

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 INCORPORATED
 New Britain, Conn.
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3/8" x 1 1/2" x 4' Spruce Laths No. 1 also No. 2.
 3/8" x 1 5/8" x 4' Spruce Laths No. 1 also No. 2.
 1" Matched Spruce Boards.
 2" x 3" to 2" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.
 3" x 4" to 3" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.
 4" x 4" to 4" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.

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Wholesale Lumber Merchants
B.C. Coast Products

Transits:—1 Car No. 1 B.C. XXX Red Cedar Shingles.
 1 Car 1 x 8 & 10" No. 1 Cedar Shiplap.

Ready to Load:—Western White Pine.
 2 Cars each 1 x 8-10 & 12" No. 3 Pine S2S to 13/16".
 2 Cars 1 x 6 No. 3 Pine S2S to 13/16" & C.M.
 1 Car each 1 1/2 & 2" Pine Shop K.D. S2S or Rgh.

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**We
 Want
 To
 Buy!**

WE are in the market for mill cuts of Jack Pine and Spruce, sawn to 4/4, and 8/4 timbers, also Hemlock and Lath. If you have anything to offer, write or wire us immediately giving full particulars as to quantities, sizes, prices, etc.

The
McCORMACK

Lumber Company

Bank of Toronto Bldg. Hamilton, Can.

You can't beat 'em!



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 B.C. FIR, PINE, SPRUCE, LATH, SHINGLES,
 HARDWOODS, FIR DOORS.

DOUGLAS A. STALKER
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CABLES—
 EWING, LIVERPOOL
 ROSSALGE, LONDON
 ALL CODES

Timber Bargain on Waterfrontage

We have been authorized to sell Three (3) British Columbia water front timber licenses, located at the Head of Pipestem Inlet, Barclay Sound, Alberni Canal, Vancouver Island, B. C.

These properties are offering at a bargain price and we beg to submit for your consideration, a synopsis of the cruise made in September, 1913, by Brayton & Lawbaugh, Limited. Mr. John McShane, deceased, who was well known in Vancouver, also cruised these limits and his estimates are shown below.

PARTICULARS OF JOHN McSHANE'S CRUISE, August, 1910:

Lots 909 (T.L. 9547), 908 (T.L. 9545), and 907 (T.L. 9546), commence on the North shore of Pipestem Inlet, near the head. The ground is very good for logging as a whole; there is some steep ground in places, also some cliffy spots, but there are good chances for logging roads to nearly all of the timber. It is what would be known as a Cedar proposition, but the Hemlock, Larch and Fir are all a good clean run of timber and should cut well. The Cedar is of the first grade quality and will go well to clear; the Pine, which is scattered all through, seems to be sound and thrifty and goes from 12 in. to 2½ feet in the stump. There is a large creek flowing South East through Lots 907 and 908, also other smaller creeks flowing South through 909 to Pipestem Inlet, that will furnish plenty of fresh water for logging purposes. There is a total of 51,830,000 feet on these three lots.

SYNOPSIS OF McSHANE'S CRUISE:

Timber License 9545	.....640 acres	.....18,210,000 feet
Timber License 9546	.....640 acres	.....20,500,000 "
Timber License 9547	.....500 acres	.....13,120,000 "
TOTAL		51,830,000

SYNOPSIS OF BRAYTON & LAWBAUGH'S CRUISE, September, 1913:

T.L. 9545—13,400,000 feet.	Included in this estimate	Piling—7010 Pcs.	Av. length 45 ft.	"S" Dia. 14 in.
T.L. 9546—24,277,000 feet.	Included in this estimate	Piling—10620 Pcs.	Av. length 35 ft.	"S" Dia. 14 in.
T.L. 9547—10,550,000 feet.	Included in this estimate	Piling—4550 Pcs.	Av. length 45 ft.	"S" Dia. 14 in.

Total48,227,000 feet Total Piling.....22180 Pcs.

Cedar Poles: The above cruise also shows that there are in all, 11,960 Cedar Poles on these three licenses, with an average length of 35 ft., with an "S" Dia. of 14 in. **These poles are not included in the above total.**

TIMBER LICENSE 9545.	Cedar Poles—2670 Pcs.	Av. length 35 ft.	"S" Dia. 14 in.
TIMBER LICENSE 9546.	Cedar Poles—6600 Pcs.	Av. length 35 ft.	"S" Dia. 14 in.
TIMBER LICENSE 9547.	Cedar Poles—2690 Pcs.	Av. length 35 ft.	"S" Dia. 14 in.

Total 11,960 Pcs.

PRICES AND TERMS:

Taking an average of the above two cruises, you will find there is anyway 50,000,000 feet of timber on these three claims, and under the Brayton & Lawbaugh cruise the figures show 28,570,000 feet of Cedar. This 50,000,000 feet average, however, does not include the 11,960 Cedar poles.

We can deliver these three licenses at a price of 65c per 1,000 feet, figuring fifty million feet, or the sum of Thirty-two thousand five hundred (\$32,500.00) Dollars. We will make reasonable terms to suit the purchaser. **We will also entertain a lower figure for an all cash offer.**

COMMISSION:

We are prepared to pay a reasonable commission to any Broker who disposes of this timber for us at a price and on terms to be confirmed by us.

NECESSARY TIME TO MAKE CHECK CRUISE:

If we are satisfied that you are interested enough to send your cruiser to inspect this property, and desire sufficient time to make a check cruise, we are prepared to grant the necessary Binding Option to protect you for a reasonable period. This is a matter for negotiation at the time you wish to send in your cruiser.

ROYALTY CHARGED BY B. C. GOVERNMENT:

Grades 1 & 2—Fir, Cedar and Spruce—\$1.22 per 1,000 feet. All Hemlock, and Grade 3 of Fir, Cedar and Spruce, 87c per 1,000 feet. Shinglebolts, 25c per cord.

The above fees remain in force until the end of 1924.

COMMENTS:

The above price of 65c per 1,000 feet for water front timber, well located such as this, is considered today a bargain price on terms. If an all cash offer were made, you could figure roughly that the claims were costing \$1.00 per 1,000 feet for Cedar alone, and the balance of the timber, roughly 22,000,000 feet, would be secured free of cost, never to mention the value of 11,960 Cedar Poles.

IMPORTANT:

We have prepared an illustrated pamphlet which gives particulars of the above cruises, showing the various kinds of timber, quality and quantities. The pamphlet contains a map showing the exact location of the timber and also the cruise and elevation of each forty-acre section. This pamphlet will be mailed to you upon request.

This timber is listed subject to our confirmation, previous sale, change in price, or withdrawal without notice.

SHARPLES & SHARPLES

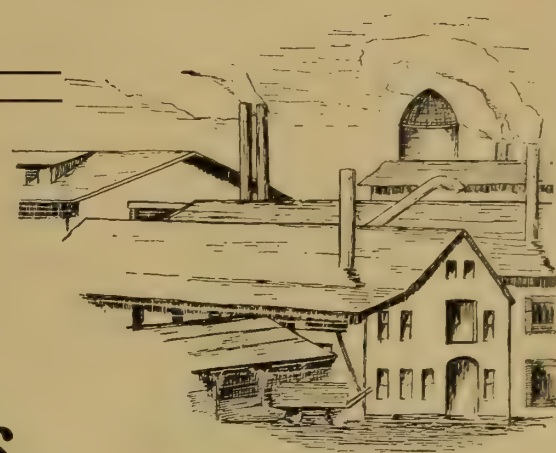
BROKERS

416 Seymour Street,
Vancouver, Canada.

Business Phones:
Seymour 140 & 173



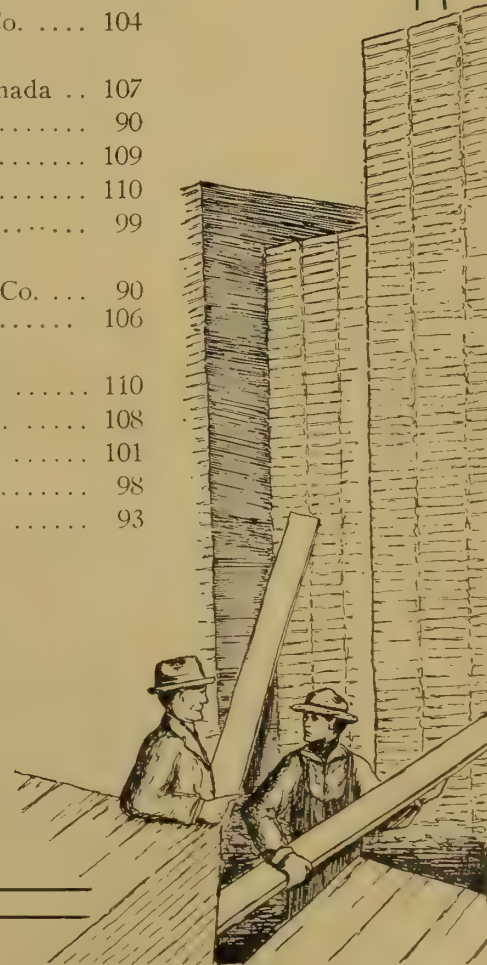
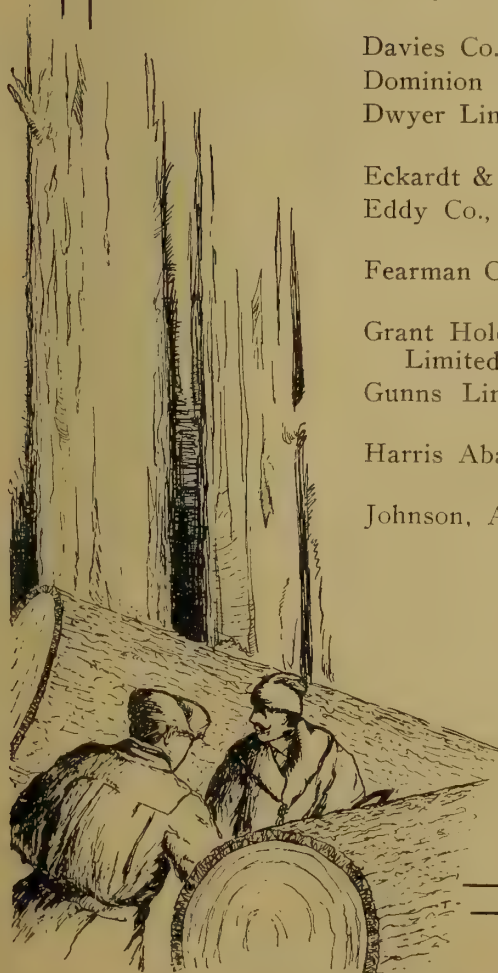
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Please mention *Canada Lumberman* when writing any of these Advertisers

Mr. Lumberman!

RIGHT at this moment you are figuring on buying your rubber footwear requirements.

What you would like to know definitely is, what is the best brand of rubber footwear made? Where can they be purchased?

We have the answer correctly, an answer that is backed by a reputation that has been held amongst the lumbermen for over 70 years.

"Gold Seal" TradeMark is held in the same high esteem as the "Sterling" mark on silver.

American **"Gold Seal"** Brand Rubber footwear was the first—and is the last word in High Grade rubbers. Being superior in Quality, Comfort and Make, all we ask, (if this brand is not known to you) is to let us express you prepaid for your approval, samples of numbers used by lumbermen throughout the United States and Canada. Permit us to take the opportunity of proving to you the merits of **"Gold Seal"** Quality.



"LINCOLN"

in 18—10—12—14—16" high, in either black sole with black leather top, black sole with tan leather top, red sole with tan leather top, all red sole with tan leather top, can be had with and without heel.

"Gold Seal" will stand the test of comparison.



We also carry a complete line of **"Sturdy"** solid leather work shoes in all heights, Genuine Buckskin and Horsehide Mocassins, Drawstring Packs and Farm Boots, welt and tap sole, heavy, long and short Wool Socks.



"HURON"

A low shoe to be worn over heavy lumbermen's socks.

"SPORTO"

11" high, Pure Para Rubber. Reinforced and strengthened. No shoddy substitutes to peel or crack.

This is a sturdy real rubber shoe for lumbermen who give their shoes the hardest kind of wear.



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A Complete Range Always in Stock in Our Toronto Warehouse

The Allied Footwear Company of Canada Limited

Sole Distributors and Direct Factory Representatives for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland for

"Gold Seal" Rubber Footwear

also featuring **SOLID LEATHER** Work Shoes

Head Office: 29 Temperance Street, TORONTO



Makers of the only genuine Waterproof Mackinaw on the Market.
Men who know, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have made
"Carss" Mackinaw famous.

Forty years' experience in the manufacture of Mackinaws enables
us to give you every advantage in price.

Carss in a garment means honest value for your honest coin.

Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Limited
ORILLIA - - - ONTARIO

C.M.P. POWDERED MILK

Keeps Fresh Indefinitely

When the water is removed from milk its souring qualities are suspended—until the powdered milk is again mixed with water.

C.M.P. Powdered Milk has the same taste, and consistency as fresh cow's milk. Requires only a cool, dry place for storage; bulks small and is easy to transport. Can be used as required—the last tin will be as good as the first.

Write us today for free samples

Canadian Milk Products Limited

347 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

366 St. Paul St. West,
MONTREAL, QUE.

428 Main St.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

British Columbia Distributors:
Kirkland & Rose 130 Water St., Vancouver, B. C.

"TRUMILK"

Full cream milk in powder form, packed in 45 and 90 lb. drums.

"MILKSTOCK"

Fresh separated milk in powdered form, packed in 50 lb. and 100 lb. drums.

"KLIM"

(Hotel size) Powdered Skimmed milk in 10 lb. tins with the blue and white label.



Camp Provisions

Pure - Wholesome - Economical

FOR seventy years, C.P.C. products have been the choice of an ever-increasing number of Canadian lumber camps.

For seventy years, men who are expert in the science of provisioning a camp, have been saving Canadian lumbermen untold time, trouble and expense.

This same house is at your service, too, anxious to give you the benefit of their long experience and extensive facilities.

Long Clear,
Barrelled Pork,
Barrelled Beef,
Hams, Bacon,
Lard, Butter,
Sausage, Eggs,
Cheese, Short-
ening, Canned
Goods, etc.

C. P. C. products cost no more than the others, yet their purity, wholesomeness and flavor are unmatched. Add to this the

company's facilities for delivering the goods promptly — anywhere in perfect condition, and you have the real reasons for their popularity.

This is the time of year when the question of provisions is in your mind. Why not settle it now by giving C. P. C. products a trial?

THE BEST



SINCE 1853

Canadian Packing Company

Limited

Plants:—

Toronto - Montreal - Hull - Peterborough - Brantford

Branches:—

Sudbury - Fort William - Quebec, P. Q. - Sydney, Nova Scotia

Northern Ontario and Western Quebec Lumbermen

Get in touch with our nearest warehouse when in need of food supplies.

Our proximity to your operations reduces freight charges and insures prompt delivery.

The consolidated buying to maintain large stocks at our five warehouses and provide for our immense turnover enables us to sell at lowest prices.

Orders shipped the same day as received.

*Send us your inquiries
for prices.*

NATIONAL GROCERS LIMITED

Wholesale Grocers and Provision Merchants

North Bay

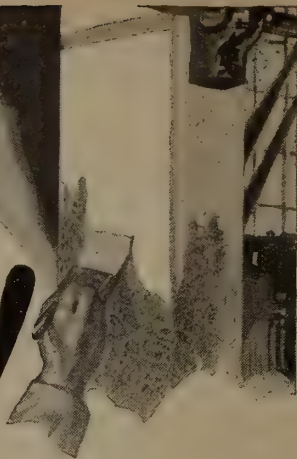
Cochrane

Sudbury

Timmins

Sault Ste. Marie

Paint Those Timbers!



Good Housekeepers Lessen The Fire Hazard— Prevent Oil-Soaked Timbers With Tropical Oil Resisting White

YOU are paying for Paint, you know, whether you use it or not.

Insurance costs you more. You waste oil without knowing it because excess oil soaks into the timbers—these are a constant fire menace if unpainted.

In many plants the oil waste from over-lubricated bearings is sufficiently great to pay for Tropical Paint in less than a year. Tropical's gleaming whiteness and its resistance to oil reveals this waste to oiler and clean-up crew. The timbers are regularly wiped clean of oil, dust and dirt.

Ask the Underwriters how much insurance you can save by using Tropical Oil Resisting White.

Return the coupon below for a test board which will show you what a difference Tropical Oil Resisting White will make in your mill.

The Tropical Paint & Oil Company
1241 West 70th St., Cleveland, Ohio

Approved by Fire Underwriters

Tropical is the only Oil Resisting White Paint approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the U.S. Epperson and The Rankin-Benedict Underwriting Companies.

Oil Soaked Timbers are the most dangerous fire hazards in the mill. A spark or an overheated bearing and the plant's up in smoke in no time.

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Suncrest Lumber Co., Sunburst, N.C.
Stout Lumber Co., Thornton, Ark.
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E. Sondheimer Co., Alexandria, La.
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett, Washington.
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Whiteville Lbr. Co., Whiteville, N.C.
Wyatt Lumber Co., Gandy, La.

TROPICAL Oil Resisting White

MAIL
THIS
COUPON

Name

Mill

City and State

"Cyclone" Potato Peeling Machine

Peels and washes a bag of potatoes in from three to fifteen minutes, depending on size of machine.



No. 3 Machine
(Smallest Size)

Guaranteed to pay for itself in less than one year reducing the labor factor to a minimum and effecting an economy of not less than 25% and as high as 40% on potatoes over the hand method.

Used extensively throughout Canada in Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions, on Canadian Pacific Steamships on Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—Canada Steamship Line, Mines, Logging Camps and Lumber Mills.

Made in four styles:

2 hand (Nos. 2 and 3)

2 power (Nos. 1 and 2)

Write for Circular "M"

John Burns & Company

Established 1865

5 Bleury Street - Montreal

No Wonder It's Canada's Favorite SMART'S "444"



Axe making craftsmanship at its very highest is embodied in Smart's "444".

The perfect balance—the comfort grip—the finely tempered cutting edge—everything you'd want a real good axe to have is here.

**SINGLE BIT
DOUBLE BIT**

Any Shape—Any Weight

Ask your Hardware Dealer for a "444".

**Canada Foundries & Forgings, Ltd.
JAMES SMART PLANT**

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MOOSE HEAD BRAND has been tried,
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HALF A CENTURY

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

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The range is now complete in every respect,
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NONE BETTER

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HARNESS

We make first class quality Harness, Driving and Team Harness, Harness Parts, Horse Collars, Blankets. All kinds of Saddlery, Horse and Stable Furnishings.

We illustrate our No. 19 Extra Heavy Double Team Harness, for Horses 1300 lbs. and up. Brass Mounted Bridles. Rest of Mountings, Japan. Bridles, Reins, Back Pads, Girths, Hames, Tugs, Pole Straps, Collars, Breechings.

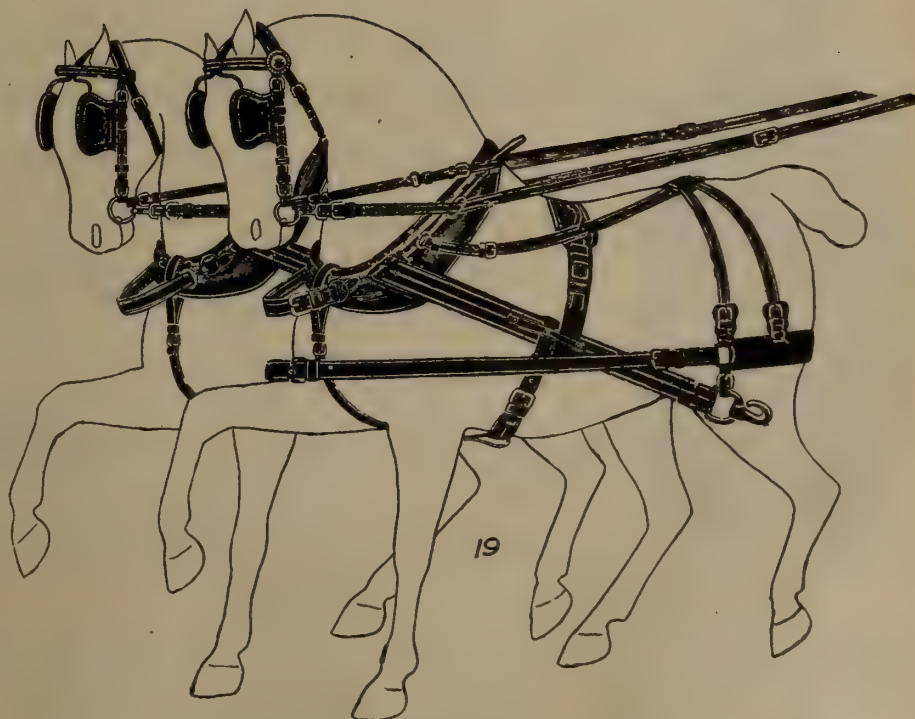
Price extra, with brass buckles and red Minto top hames No. 19½—Michigan Lumber Harness, same weight and dimensions as above.

Price, extra, with brass buckles and red Minto top hames.

Lumbermen should note that we are the makers of the original and genuine oil tanned Shoepacks. Every pair guaranteed and backed by a reputation of fifty years' standing.

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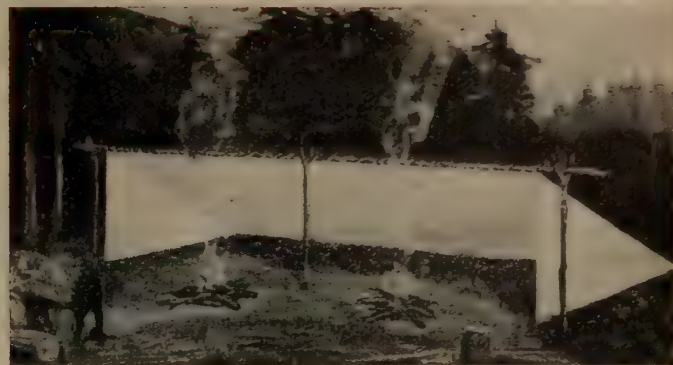
G. H. G. Durabil Mackinaws are the best made, best fitting, warmest and most comfortable on the market—as most men know. Only the finest wool yarns are used, consequently they wear longer and keep their shape even under the most trying conditions.

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Absolutely weather and mildew
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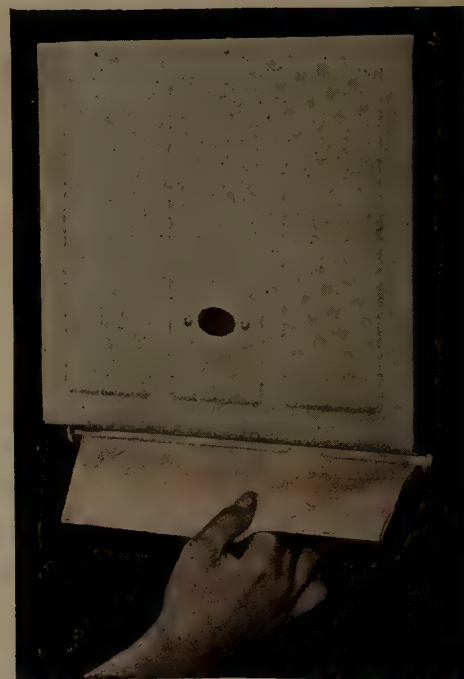
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Used in many of Canada's leading factories and business houses.



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*Then you should know where to buy your
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The quality and dependability of Gunns Products make it possible for you to place your order with full confidence that it will be filled with the right kind of product promptly and in accordance with your instructions.

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GUNNS Barrelled Pork
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 GUNNS Maple Leaf, Tip-Top and Humber
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YOUR ENQUIRIES ON ABOVE OR OTHER PACKING-HOUSE
 PRODUCTS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

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Specialists in Good Foods

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More Quality for the Price

That's Why "Woods" Has Always Stood at the Top



Mackinaw Jumpers, single and double; back and front

**Have Our
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**He Goes
Everywhere**



Woods Scotch Waterproof Flax Tarpaulins are renowned the world over. They stand the test



Full Norfolk Mackinaw Coats
—32 and 40 ounce; assorted
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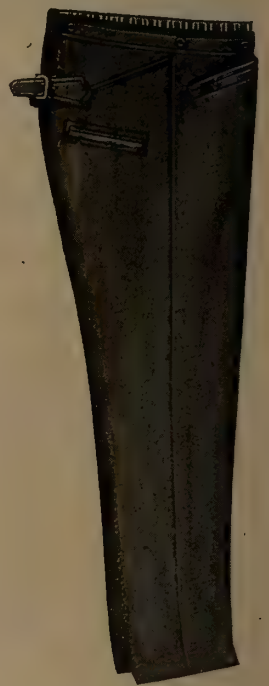


English Flannel Shirts, Khaki,
Grey and Blue

*Complete Lines
Always---If it's
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Extra Heavy Duck Overalls
for lumbermen, double front
and seat



Bird's Standard Black Mackinaw
Pants; a new pair for
every pair you can tear

Woods

**Manufacturing Co.,
Limited**

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MONTREAL - WELLAND - WINNIPEG



The problem of procuring fresh supplies at lumber camps far from the big distributing centres is one which has been solved by Swift. A fast and frequent refrigerator car service is maintained from the various branches carrying Swift's quality products direct to the camp, where they arrive in perfect condition. This service means a great saving to the camp operator every season. Avail yourself of it.

SILVERLEAF BRAND PURE
LARD.
JEWEL BRAND SHORTEN-
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BARRELLED BEEF AND
PORK.

Swift Canadian Co. Limited

PLANTS:— *Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, New
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FRESH AND FROZEN MEATS
COOKED AND SMOKED
MEATS.
SAUSAGE, SOAP, CANNED
GOODS.

Keep Your Horses in Condition With Johnson's Veterinary Remedies

They are invaluable equipment for your stables, and a stock of them would save you a lot of worry and expense when your horses get out of sorts and need medicine. With 30 years' reputation to back them, you can be sure they are reliable in obtaining the best possible results.

Prices in effect at the present time

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Per Gal.	\$ 7.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Quarts, Per Doz.	19.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Pints Per Doz.	10.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy,	Per Gal.	12.50
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy, Qts. (8 Doses ea.)	Doz.	30.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy, Pts. (4 Doses ea.)	Doz.	15.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
2 lb. Tins	each 2.25; Doz.	24.00
1/4 lb. Tins	Per Doz.	4.00

Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders			
1 lb. Pkgs.	Per Doz.		6.00
Johnson's Condition Powder No. 2	Per Doz.		2.75
Johnson's Horse Worm Powders, Pkgs.	Per Doz.		4.00
Johnson's Purging Balls	Per Doz.		4.00
Johnson's Antisepting Dusting Powder			
(For Drying and Healing Sores, Proud Flesh, etc.)			
.....	Per Doz.		8.00
Kreoline—Deodorizer, Antiseptic, etc.	Gal.	Tin	1.90
“ “ “	5 Gal.	Tins Per Gal.	1.75

Our Family and Van Remedies are as follows:

	Doz.		Doz.
Pine and Tar Cough Syrup	\$ 2.00	Porous Plaster	\$1.75
Stomach Bitters	10.00	Purgative Pills	1.75
Little Liver Pills	1.75	Laxative Cold Tablets	2.00

Big 4 Liniment \$2.50—Mosquito Oil \$2.00 Headache Powders \$2.00 Doz.
All Healing White Ointment \$2.00 X Ray Liniment \$4.00 Doz.
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**All Drugs and Patent Medicines at Market Prices—Mail orders solicited—
Prompt Shipments Made**

A. H. JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggist
COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO



A Mid-day Snack of DAVIES Food Products

A plate full of sausage perhaps with a big slab of mince pie to top off on—that's real grub for the bush. It keeps a man fit and contented, makes hard work seem easy.

Lumber operators long ago learned the value of Davies' products and Davies' service. The finest of foods for the camp and boarding house, well packed and shipped promptly, these are the factors which have kept the largest camps in Canada on our books year after year.

Beef
Bacon
Long
Clear
Fresh Pork
Mincemeat
"Peerless"
Pickles, Catsup

*Let us quote on your
requirements.*

Pure
Lard
Peerless
Shortening
Butter, Eggs &
Cheese
Barrelled
Pork & Beef

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WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY
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OATS



Either in Sacks or
in Bulk.

When You Want
the Choicest Grade

Want I in a Hurry

and at the Lowest
Market Price

Then

Write, Wire or Phone
Your Requirements to

Wilkinson Grain Company, Limited

Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal



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Beef
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Quality and Delivery of Meat Products supplied for your Camps should be carefully considered.

The largest and most modern Packing House in Canada, experienced Workmen and our years of experience guarantee you Products of the very best Quality.

Six Branches located in the heart of the Lumbering Districts in Eastern Canada are at your service. They carry stocks to take care of your rush orders. (See list of branches below.)

Our weekly refrigerator car service enables you to receive weekly shipments at any point in Eastern Canada within a few days after placing order.

We shall be glad to have you or your Friends visit our Plant at any time.

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO

Branches: Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury Ottawa Montreal Quebec Halifax
 Sydney St. John Windsor London Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Borden's St. Charles Milk

Economical—Pure—Rich



Your Men Need Milk

Men work best when well fed—an abundant milk supply together with frequent servings of cream with dessert will keep them contented and willing.

It is a scientifically established fact that milk is an absolute essential in the diet of every man who does a hard day's work.

Therefore keep plenty of Borden's St. Charles Evaporated Milk in the cookhouse. Use it for cooking, dilute it with water for milk with the tea and coffee, serve it pure as cream with puddings.

Borden's St. Charles Milk is simply pure rich milk from which a part of the water content has been removed.

Keeps almost indefinitely. Needs no refrigeration. Put up in four convenient sizes.

The Borden Co. Limited

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Angevine & McLaughlin, St. John, N.B. and Truro, N.S.

Rock City Tobacco

The Lumberman's Choice

Canadian Leaf Tobacco is an old favorite with men in the bush, and we have supplied operators with the various blends for many years. Order a supply now and keep it on hand. Your men know our brands and will be glad to get them.



**A
Sweet
Cool
Clean
Smoke**

—and at a moderate price—that's Rock City Tobacco in all its forms. We can give you prompt service from our nearest branch on orders of any size. Our representative will gladly call on you. Write for prices today.

The **Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd.**

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**Can Save You a Whole Lot of Time,
Trouble and Expense**

WHEN you send your order to H. P. Eckardt & Company, it is placed in the hands of a man who knows the lumber camp trade "inside out". Furthermore, he has the facilities back of him to make full use of his knowledge and give you the service you require.

Provisioning a camp in the best possible way at the least possible expense is no child's play. It requires years of experience. We offer you the benefit of that experience.

Why not let us show you?

**Have
You
Tried
Us
On
Camp
Supplies?**



H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

CHURCH ST. & ESPLANADE TORONTO

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Special

Green Tea	29c.
Black Tea	41c.
Boxes Spanish Figs 7½c	
Sultana Raisins . .	8c.
California 80/90 Prunes (25s)	9c.
California 90/100 Prunes (25s)	8c.



For Crusiers and River Drivers, demand the Amherst line. The "Garry" Cruiser made in Chrome Kip 12-inch leg, Goodyear welted sole, strong and comfortable.

also

our Chrome Kip River Drivers made to stand the strain of strenuous wear. All heights. Proper lasts. Skilled workmanship. Amherst shoes are solid leather.

Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd.

Amherst, Nova Scotia



You Get the Purest and Best **MOLASSES**

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The Dominion Molasses Co., Ltd.
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Pure Molasses for the Camp

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

CROSBY MOLASSES CO., Limited
Importers and Cannors of Molasses
ST. JOHN, N.B.

When in the market for quotations
on Tents, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags,
Grey Blankets, Straw Ticks, Canoes,
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PETERBOROUGH, - - - - - ONT.

Headquarters for special light weight rubber coats

H. F. Lownsbrough

Woodstock — Ont.

**HAY OATS POTATOES
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in Car Load Lots

*Especially well located to give lumber camps the best service
and prices. Let me quote on your requirements.*

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Is our name on your Requisition List?

LANGLOIS & PARADIS, LTD.

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Write to "SALADA" Toronto or
Montreal for prices and samples

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TEA

FOR THE CAMP

At a moment's
notice we can ship
"SALADA" Tea
for your require-
ments.

Preserved in Aluminum Packets.
Economical and Delicious. Three
Hundred Cups to the Pound.

A. P. H. PANTS

Guaranteed all pure Sheep's Wool
nothing so serviceable

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HAMS and BACON

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High Quality Delicious Flavor

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Mr. Lumberman: If you are in need of heavy draft horses or mares for logging operations, get in touch with me. Large number, including Express and General Purpose Horses always on hand.



Mackinaw

Bearing this "Rooster" stands for
All Wool — Correctly Tailored — Generous Sizes

Over 30 Years Manufacturing for Lumbermen

COATS — PANTS — RIDING BREECHES — JUMPERS
SHIRTS — OVERALLS, etc. etc.

White Coats and Aprons for Cooks.

ROBERT C. WILKINS CO., LTD **Farnham, Que.**

523 New Birks Bldg., Montreal



Minard's is also an efficient remedy
for coughs, colds and grippe.

Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism

Soothe the sore muscles or ligaments by rubbing in Minard's Liniment. It penetrates, relieves and heals. It eases inflammation and restores the injured part to health. Splendid for cuts and sores. It sterilizes and heals quickly.



CANADIAN WOODWORKER

and
Furniture Manufacturer

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Offers the manufacturer of lumber the most satisfactory way of reaching the furniture makers throughout Canada.

Send for full particulars.

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Double-Wear

UNDERWEAR AND BLANKETS

Mr. Lumberman:

Your men must be kept fit for all emergencies. STANFIELD'S will protect them both day and night from all kinds of exposure. Make sure of their comfort by supplying STANFIELD'S.

STANFIELD'S Red, Blue, and Black Label, the greatest true underwear value in the world, made from Pure Lambs' Wool.

STANFIELD'S Blankets, White, Red, and Grey, will stand hard wear, and they are soft and warm.

Get our prices before placing your order.

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Stock Carried at:

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Camp Groceries

What you want—When you need it

Deliciously pure food—appetizing, wholesome, strengthening—the kind that keeps your men feeling fit and enables them to work the harder.

We offer it to you in great variety at prices that will surprise you. Write us to day for quotations.

Whitehead & Turner Ltd.

Specialists in Lumbermen's Supplies

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Quebec, Que.

We specialize on three things:

**HAY
OATS
POTATOES**

A trial order will convince you
that we offer superior quali-
ties, value, service.

Write for our price list.

STOVEL LIMITED

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47 Wellington St. E.

TORONTO



Province of Quebec

TIMBER LANDS

License or permission to cut timber on public lands in this Province is acquired at public auction, after due notice has been given, subject to a yearly ground rent per square mile of \$6.50 for the years 1919-20 to 1923-24 both inclusive and of \$8.00 for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 both inclusive.

The timber cut in virtue of such license is subject to a tariff of dues fixed by order in council.

Licensees are forbidden to cut on Crown lands trees less than a fixed diameter. The Regulations also provide that all timber cut on Crown lands must be manufactured in Canada.

In the event of a licensee wishing to transfer his rights, he is at liberty to do so under certain conditions, namely, the paying of a fee of \$4 per square mile.

There are at the present time about 75,000 square miles of forest lands under license and over 150,000 miles in the possession of the Crown.

WATER POWERS

To obtain authorization for the utilization of a Water-Power in the Province of Quebec, application should be made to the Honourable Minister of Lands and Forests.

Water-Falls capable of developing over 200 H. P. are granted under emphyteutic leases, the conditions of which are upon the following lines:

1—Duration of the lease, from 25 to 99 years, according to the importance of the water-power and to the amount of capital required for its development.

2—Payment of a yearly rental which does not vary during the term of the lease, for the land granted, counting from the date when the contract was signed.

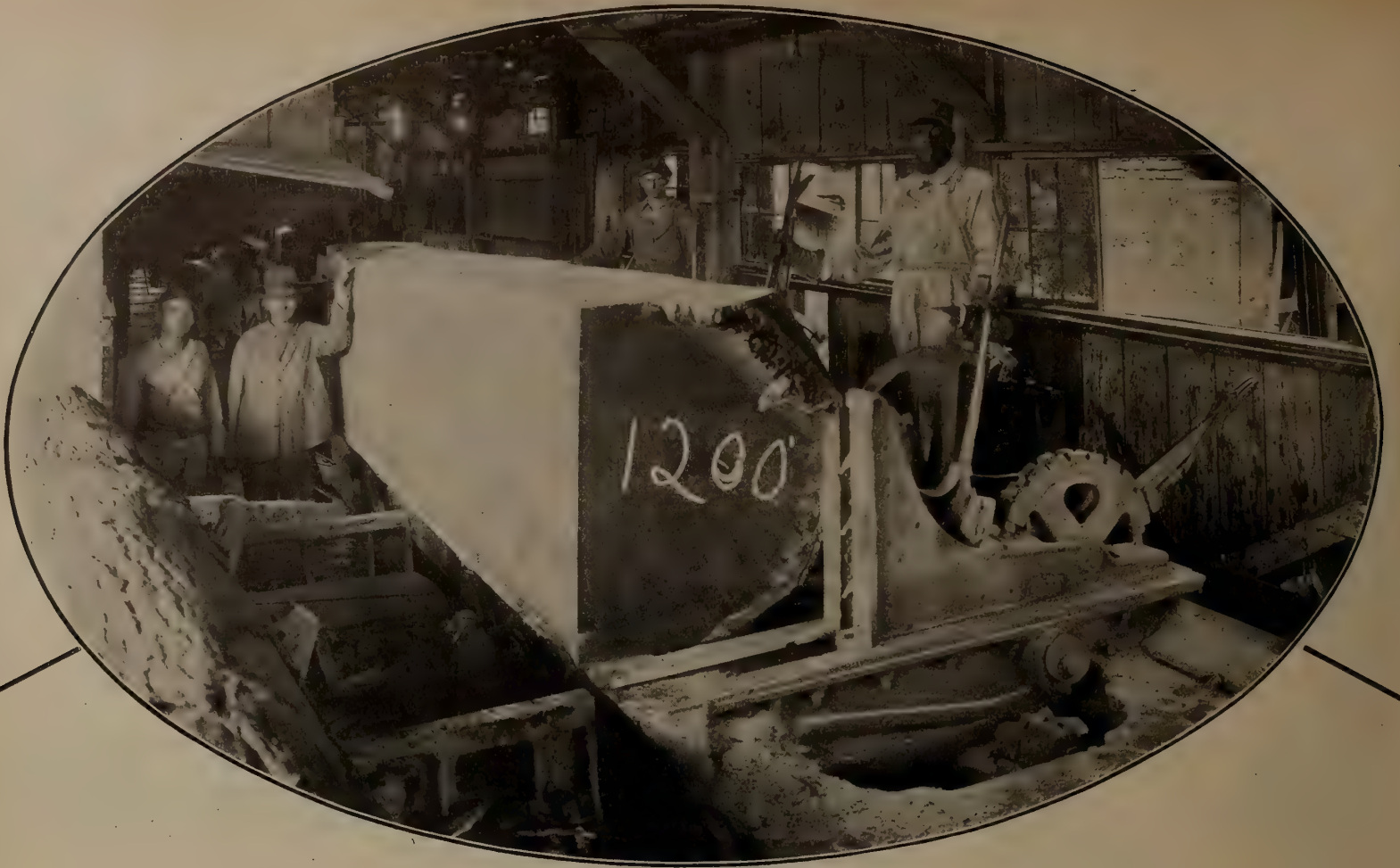
3—An additional yearly charge of from 10 to 25 cents per H. P. developed, according to the geographical situation of the site of the water-power; such charge being payable from the time the power is produced.

4—The charge referred to in article 3 is subject to revision every 21 years, counting from the signing of the contract.

5—Delay of 2 years for beginning works and 2 further years for producing power.

6—The lessee to make a deposit in money or in securities as a guarantee of good faith for the carrying out of the contract. Such deposit may be forfeited if the conditions are not fulfilled; but, in the contrary case, it may be refunded after a certain time.

7—Lastly, the grantee must submit plans of his works, mills, etc., to the Department previous to their installation, and, when such installation is completed, he must keep the Department informed as to the quantity of power produced.



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SIMONDS SAWS

Solid Circular Saws
Inserted Tooth Circular Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws
Machine Knives

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

"The Saw Makers"
Montreal, Que.

St. John, N. B.

Vancouver, B.C.

Pioneer and Leader
in the Industry

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

Recognized Authority
for Forty Years

Vol. 43

Toronto, September 15, 1923

No. 18

Exponents of the Great Lumber Industry Have Faith in Its Future

Whirl Around the Arena Shows that Economic Conditions are Sound, that Confidence is Firmly Established and that Coming Year Should be One of Steady Business and Satisfactory Returns—Co-operation of the Various Branches Stronger Today than Ever

The annual number of the "Canada Lumberman" is always looked forward to with much interest and appreciation and this year's production surpasses all previous efforts in variety of editorial contents and volume of interesting advertising. For over forty years the "Canada Lumberman" has been the great national pioneer journal of forest products in the Dominion, being founded in 1880. Its growth has been steady and substantial and has kept pace with the advancement and welfare of the vast industry which it has represented. It is regarded by exponents of all branches of the business as an authority on lumber matters and is read by all those directly or indirectly connected with this national calling.

In this edition edifying articles are presented on topics interesting to the trade both from a practical and business standpoint and every effort has been put forth to publish information that will be found timely and helpful to lumber manufacturers, logging operators, wholesalers, retailers and others, and in its earnest effort to reach a higher standard of service and usefulness the cordial co-operation of many friends is gratefully acknowledged. Only through the support and goodwill of readers is it possible to keep a paper bright, attractive and instructive.

It is always interesting to read what the other fellow is doing and to learn the progress that he is making. The days of jealousy and jaundice have passed and men are learning to co-operate as well as compete. This is evidenced in association work on every side and there is not the old-time desire to get ahead of the other fellow or to put one over on him. To come out in the open and do things frankly and above board is the spirit of today. Honesty and integrity stand for something worth while and he, who pursues a straight course and renders good service and lives up to his word, is the one who wins out in the end. He may not accumulate the largest amount of money or live in the costliest mansion or arrogate to himself artificial airs, but when his course is run, it will be found that he has fought a good fight and men will pay tribute to his splendid record, his clean career and noble ideal.

Forging ahead at the expense of one's fellows, seeking to take a crack at the other fellow, rounding sharp corners and engaging in double-hand deals, may appear spectacular but, in the end, they do not avail a great deal. The things that are worth while are built up by slow process and earnest endeavor. The name and reputation of a firm, its standing in the community, the confidence which people repose in it, are not of a mushroom growth. They have a solidity of character which is more than a mere momentary creation.

There are names in the lumber line to-day that are household words of good repute and square dealing. Business has descended from father to son and even to grandson, and it must be a source of great satisfaction to those of the present generation to look back and see how well the founders of these businesses built. The lumber industry is one that requires patience and perseverance as it has many things to contend with from governments, legislatures, railways, municipalities and labor unions.

While this article is not intended to be a thesis upon this great pioneer industry, the arguments put forth may savor of something of

that nature. The lumberman, of course, has in the past been able to defend himself, but more misapprehensions exist in connection with his business than with any other vocation. He has to suffer the slings and arrows of attacks from within and without and there is a disposition to tax and assess him to the utmost. His calling is of a highly hazardous and venturesome character. No man, who halts or hesitates, and builds on his fears rather than his ambitions, will ever go far in becoming a successful operator. The lumberman has to take all sorts of chances with the elements, markets, transportation, legislation, labor, etc., and if his rewards are at times large, it must be remembered that he has toiled patiently for results with heavy odds and has taken "a long shot" in every instance. While he may make a fair sum this year, conditions are apt to be reversed the next and any advantage gained is lost and the operator finds himself under heavy obligation to the bank, or with a gigantic stock on hand for which there is no foreign or domestic demand.

Much might be said about conditions of trade during the past year, the present state of affairs and the outlook for 1924. Every lumberman is anxious to learn whether business will be good or bad and to what extent logging operations will be carried on this winter, whether structural activities will continue, how fall collections will be met and industrial revival develop. There are so many currents and cross-currents that it is not possible to make any authentic predictions. The war has upset numerous standards and theories, cast aside many precedents and uprooted every tradition and he, who would turn prophet in these days of shifts and shoals, is venturing upon thin ice or inviting trouble aplenty.

The exponents of the great lumber industry will continue to have faith in its future as they have had in its past. They will not evidence uneasiness or unrest but will press forward with calm assurance and tranquil mind conscious that business is going to be better this fall than it was a year ago and that production and consumption will be more equalized, that stocks in the majority of instances have been greatly reduced and the way is cleared for extension and expansion in every direction.

The uses of wood are increasing on every hand. Each fresh development in science or invention calls for a greater employment of the products of the forest in one shape or another. Canadian woods stand the test of time, wear and service and it is incumbent upon all branches of the lumber business to keep the three P's ever before them,—pep, push and production. One should remember while new methods have been created in order to widen trade and increase turnover in the lumber game, that after all, the closest cultivation must be with the retailer. He is the man who stands between the producer and the public, being the instrument of goodwill and the medium of distribution.

The retail lumberman can do much to encourage home-building and develop the community spirit. Without pride in one's environs and in one's own town or city, no real progress is made and no go-aheadiveness evidenced. More homes mean more industries and more industries spell more homes. They are closely related and have a most important bearing and association.



How Representative Manufacturers Arrive at Cost of Lumber Produced in Their Sawmills

—The Different Systems Employed—

The study of sawmills and logging costs is always interesting, and knowing how to figure them properly is most important. A new word was created in the realm of industrial estimates a few years ago, known as "guesstimating." In these days of keen competition and highly specialized methods, it is necessary that all the "guess" should be cut out and only facts known. There are, of course, different systems in arriving at the same conclusion as there are various roads that take one to the same direction. The main thing is to discover the quickest, safest and shortest route. Naturally there will always be differences of opinion regarding what should and should not be charged up as costs, how certain items of expenditure should be appropriated and what proportion of expense certain facilities of the mill should bear in relation to allied products, etc.

Many producers are losing money to-day because he does not ascertain what his costs are or should include. He thinks he is making a profit when he is really turning over his stock at a loss. He is drifting along without any definite means of knowing where he is at in the matter of reducing costs. In this respect he is not unlike the motorist hurrying along the road humming,—"I don't know where I am going but I guess I am on the way." Minus a speedometer the driver has no knowledge regarding distance, speed or location but thinks he is travelling in the right direction by viewing the sun or taking a look at the distant hills.

It is always best to know the when, and where, and the "Canada Lumberman" is devoting considerable attention to the application of "costs" in the production of lumber and by-products. Practical problems are always of intense interest and every man should know whether or not he is making money in the vending of his output. This is one of the first essentials of a successful business.

Recently "Enquirer" sent the following letter to the "Canada Lumberman":—

I am running a lumber business with a saw mill in which I have a lath machine, box plant, shingle machine, planing plant and the wood waste from the mill is sold for fire wood purposes and delivered by teams.

To arrive at the cost of the long lumber and the piling of it on the wharf, I deduct from the total wages paid at the mill the wages at the planing mill, lath machine, shingle machine and wages of the men employed in cutting the wood and also the teamsters and teams delivering, debiting these to accounts kept for each of these items, thus showing the actual cost to manufacture long lumber.

This method has been questioned by some manufacturers and they state that is not the way to figure out the long lumber but, that the whole cost of the wages of the mill including lath machine, fire wood and planing plant should be added; these others being by-products should not be considered in arriving at the other cost.

I would like to know how lumber merchants handle this cost accounting or if they do it the way I do it and if not, what method they employ?

Charge up Every Mill Item

Information on the foregoing points has been sought from a number of representative firms who, while their methods may differ somewhat, still in the end seem to have arrived at a satisfactory basis by efficient and definite meth-

ods of cost accounting. It is interesting to study the replies and the ideas that have been set forth.

A leading Montreal firm says:—We arrive at the cost of our lumber by charging to manufacturing, everything that cannot be charged to bush operations of payments for logs; that is, every expense connected with the mill, its original cost, keeping up, repairs, taxes, insurance, etc., are charged to manufacturing as well as all the wages. Hence, if it costs \$25,000 to manufacture \$100,000 worth of good, we have the real cost of manufacturing. The fire wood usually covers the expenses of teaming it.

As for the so called "by products," they are no more or not less than a certain proportion of the logs which are manufactured into these products instead of being sawn into boards and planks.

To arrive at the cost of producing shingles and lath, every mill has to do its own figuring, as this altogether depends on the quality of the wood supplied to the machines.

We however, emphasize the method of charging to manufacturing account, as already stated, everything that cannot be charged to the production or to the cost of logs, as this shows the exact amount to be added to every thousand dollars of goods, for its production.

Sawing lumber for the last few years has cost between \$3.00 to \$12.00 depending altogether from what point of the operations one begins and finishes to call it sawing.

As for ourselves, though we only run our saw mills from May until October, our sawing account runs from the first day of January to the thirty-first of December. Every day, there are expenses connected with our mills and even during the night, the watchman keeps them going.

Using this way of figuring, sawing lumber this year has cost \$12.00 per thousand feet or just about.

Getting at the Actual Cost

An Ottawa firm adopts the following:—With reference to the cost of production of lumber, will say that men are put into the woods, they take out logs, and when the season's operations are completed, these logs cost so much per thousand, delivered into the Ottawa River. Then, the Upper Ottawa Improvement Co., takes charge of all limit holders' logs delivered into the main stream and the driving charges amount to so much, to the point of destination. These driving charges are added to the bush costs, and that gives the total cost of the logs back of the saws.

The following Spring, these logs are sawn up, and at the end of the season, the total cost of sawing, including overhead, insurance and interest is charged against the lumber put into the piles. In our particular case, we contract and sell our firewood at the tail of our mill; the revenue derived from that firewood is deducted from the total sawing cost and the number of feet produced, divided into the total money expended, gives the cost per thousand feet, figuring lath at 5,000 pieces to a thousand feet of lumber. This we think is about the only way the actual cost of lumber production can be arrived at.

Cost of Sawing Against Various Products

Another eastern firm says:—The method used by your correspondent, in arriving at his cost, would seem to us to be correct. In our own case we charge the cost of sawing against the different products, based upon the number of actual hours worked. In addition we make a material charge for the laths and slabs, based upon production, and

for the shingles, on the actual lumber used. We also distribute the overhead expense proportionally between these operations.

The other method will give you the same result in the end, as regards profits, but it does not seem to us that a manufacturer, who is operating in this method, has got a sufficient grip upon his costs.

A Central Ontario lumber company remarks that "a man desires for his own information to know what all the different departments in his business cost and we think that your correspondent figures his costs correctly."

A Northern Ontario lumberman declares:—We believe that the inquirer is quite right in his method of book-keeping. In all of our operations we have always endeavoured to arrive at the net cost of all of our products be they, standard or by-products. If the by-products are not a seller on the market we do not consider them as an asset to us and add the cost of same to our standard products.

In all cases we try to get the different costs separated. We find this very useful when we are overloaded in any one kind of manufactured article, that we want to sell at a close figure. If our costs were lumped we would not have the information required, and then it would be a matter of hit or miss as to profit or loss. Our contention is that the moment you have a regular market for an article, that this article should not be considered as what is usually termed as a by-product as far as cost system is concerned.

"I have no intention of getting into a controversy on a question of cost accounting in saw mills," writes a lower Quebec man. "I have, however, read over the matter referred to, and would say that "Enquirer" is right.

Should Be Kept Under Six Headings

The manager of an eastern Quebec firm goes deeply into the question and offers some valuable suggestions. He says: I do not agree with either methods suggested by your correspondent. It is my opinion that the costs of such an operation as outlined ought to be kept under six different headings, viz.

First: Sawmill Expense. This account ought to include charges for labor and upkeep of the sawmill, including supplies, etc., which pertain to the manufacture of lumber only. This would be cost of taking logs from the pond to the piling of the lumber in the yard.

Second: Lath Mill Expense. This account ought to include the labor of picking out lath stock, the manufacturing and handling of the lath to the pile, and all supplies, as well as the upkeep of machines.

Third: Box plant. This account ought to include the labor of taking the lumber over from the mill or yard, whichever the case may be, as well as the labor of running this plant, the supplies and the upkeep of machines until the product is complete for the market. In either case the lumber ought to be measured as it goes to the machines, so that you would know the loss in cutting up, as well as the cost of manufacturing its product.

Fourth: Shingle Mill. This account ought to include the cost of supplying the logs or blocks (and measurement made of all stock supplied so you could include this in the cost of production), as well as labor and supplies in the actual manufacture, including the hauling of waste and the upkeep of machines.

Fifth: Planing Mill. The account ought to include labor for taking the lumber from the mill or yard until stock is actually ready for the market, as well as the supplies and upkeep of machines. It would, of course, be necessary to keep track of the actual quantity of lumber which goes through the mill, to arrive at the cost per M. feet.

Wood Account: This account ought to bear all the costs of handling the waste, such as blocks and slabs too small for lath, from the mill, picking them out, hauling and piling, and delivering at time of sale. Whatever waste that comes from the box plant, which would be marketable for wood, ought to be kept track of separately, and some allowance made this plant for refuse, of course after deducting the expense of handling it.

If the above plan was carried out one could readily see

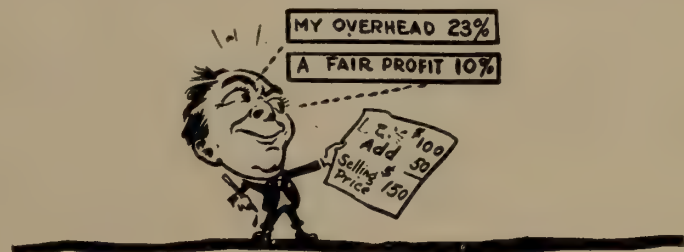
what each product was actually costing the manufacturer, and of course to these costs it would be necessary to add each year a certain percentage for depreciation on the different plants.

I have not any methods to give you as I do not think one could be given satisfactorily without knowing the nature of the plant. It has been my experience that these accounts can be kept separately with a little care, and proper methods used.

Charge Only Labor and Expense

Another Quebec manufacturer says:—In our case, we only charge up the labor and expenses that go toward handling of logs and sawing them into lumber. As for any planing, we consider this an extra part of the business and increases our value for lumber that much more, and the cost can be more than taken care of, in increased prices we get for the stock. This also applies to laths; we figure our laths cost us so much a thousand and this is deducted when figuring on profits.

Regarding the system of finding the cost of sawmill operations, a Georgian Bay firm reply:—We think the system followed by your inquirer is the correct one, and that all the cost of putting by-products on the market should be charged against such material. We, however, do not pretend to keep any correct system of cost for our saw mill operations. We have only two by-products in our mill, one—wood that we sell to the public as fuel, and the other material consisting of waste, that is usable, in pine or hardwood for buttons and covers of the various articles we manufacture. We



think our own method of keeping track of such, would not be of interest to the other party, who would not be using the waste material in the same way as we do.

Keeps Record of Each Material Separate

The general-manager of a progressive Northwestern Ontario company gives his views on this important question as follows:—We have read with interest before the inquiry regarding the cost of lumber and of by-products. Here we endeavor as much as possible to keep the cost of each kind of material separate—that is all of the lumber goes into one cost and the by-products into another. In figuring the costs of the by-products we realize they are not entirely accurate as they do not take into consideration overhead or cost of power furnished, as with us the power is a small item and the overhead would be a small item to figure also; so that is all charged to manufacturing of lumber, except, of course, at the planing mill. There we have separate power plants and the cost of manufacturing in that department is kept entirely separate from the cost of the lumber. In our opinion the cost of the by-products should be kept separate. Often we think by-products are handled at a loss and would continue to be handled at a loss if one did not keep accurate cost of the expense of manufacturing and handling them.

We are enclosing a statement showing just what we charge to the manufacturing of lumber and to the by-products.

For the Cost of Lumber

To arrive at the total cost for manufacturing lumber, we charge up the following:

Lumber:

Boom Labor & Supplies	
Sawing	"
Sorting	"
Hauling	"
Piling	"

Track & Tramway Labor & Supplies			
Water Supply	"	"	"
Timekeeping	"	"	"
Watching	"	"	"
Wagon Repairs	"	"	"
Electric Lighting	"	"	"
Boarding House	"	"	"
Plant Roadways—Other than lumber haulways.			Loss or Gain

yard foundations, labor and material depreciation on plant proper exclusive of planing mill or any property connected with shipping.

For Cost of By-Products

Lath:

We charge the following:—
Labor and supplies including oil and waste.
Labor for hauling and piling.

Wood:

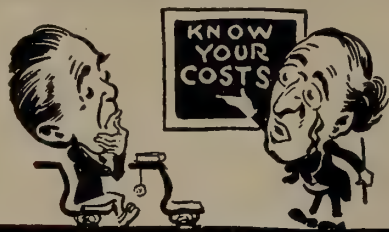
We charge the following:—
Labor cutting, picking out, hauling and piling.
Planing mill cost is considered shipping cost and should not be added to cost of lumber in pile.

The Cost Price for Each Sub-Division

"We have been operating a sawmill, a planing mill, lath mill, box boards, plug-making, refuse grinding, slab selling, etc., and each of these by-products has its proper cost place kept separately. We have found this way of keeping an accurate accounting system very satisfactory," says an official of a large lumber company doing business in Central Quebec.

Continuing, the company says:—In our opinion, the proper and right way of cost accounting for lumber and its by-products is to figure each item with its proper salaries of operation and maintenance, material for same, fixed charges, auxiliary charges, administration, power, etc., in order to arrive at the exact cost price for each sub-division.

The saw mill and piling of sawn lumber (rough) are one operation. Planing mill, shingles and laths manufacturing, box plant, are separate operations for which it is



necessary to have a separate cost price with all charges appertaining to these accounts just as for the saw mill operations, and this, although these various sub-divisions are the fact of being by-products from the saw mill.

We do not see why the rough lumber should be charged with operation charges of its by-products which simply means a burden to the rough lumber and increases its cost price, without any practical results.

By-products Should Stand on Own Feet

An Ottawa Valley firm remark: While we believe that the sawing should bear the major part of overhead expenses still we are of the opinion that the by-products such as lath, pickets, box boards, etc., should stand on their own feet and should be charged with all expenses in connection with their manufacture. We figure our costs not by the month but by the four week period or covering two fortnightly pay periods.

We have daily reports taken at the sorting table of lumber sent to the yard and enter these in detail in a special book of record for this purpose, thus approximate total cut to the evening of the day previous is always available for reference of the different sizes and grades.

Besides the actual wages chargeable direct to sawing, sorting piling, shipping, etc., we estimate what is a fair percentage of such charges as office, general, river work, blacksmith shop, stable, power, oiling, millwrights, filing room, etc., is chargeable to each one of the main divisions

and, on this proportion at the end of each four week period it is so charged. This gives a fair approximation of the actual cost without overhead; such as superintendence, selling, insurance, etc. Lath, pickets, box boards and wood are also figured in the same manner.

How to Get at the Cost of Lumber

The accountant of an Ontario firm writes:—This is an attempt to answer "Enquirer" by describing how we arrive at the cost of lumber, and by inference our answer becomes a question for others to answer. All will agree it is a problem worthy of our best endeavors.

To arrive at the cost of any article it is first of all necessary to departmentalize the plant, and keep a record of costs by operations. We divide our costs under the following general heads, 1, logging; 2, sawing; 3, piling and shipping. Under these three divisions we have several subdivisions. In fact the subdivisions are only limited by the manager's desire for detailed costs.

Department A. Logging Operations

1. All Government charges, such as, stumpage, ground rent, fire protection, dues, etc.
 2. Interest on money originally invested in standing timber, if any of it is borrowed money. The carrying charges.
 3. Interest on working capital, if any of it is borrowed money.
 4. General salaries and expenses applicable to this department.
 5. Construction and maintenance of camps, roads, dams, slides, etc.
- Note. If a camp will be used for two years operations, we charge half the construction to the first year and carry over the other half to be charged to the cost of operation for the second year.
6. Wages, horse hire, camp supplies, etc.
 7. Equipment, to the original cost of this asset is added each year the purchase during the year. At the end of the year an appraisal is made of the equipment on hand, the value of this is credited to this year's operations and carried forward as a charge to the next year's operations.
 8. Driving or floating the logs to where they may be reached by the lake tugs, wages, tools, supplies, etc.
 9. Towing, tugs towing logs in rafts to the mill pond and spilling them into the booms at the mill, picking up stray logs.
 10. Proportion of original cost of the standing timber, cost of limit.
 11. General camp supervision, salaries of the superintendent and his staff.

The total of these accounts should give us the total laid down cost of the logs; that is, the cost of raw material f.o.b. the mill. From this we can find the cost per log, and the cost per foot in the log.

Charging Up the Raw Material

Now we come to the real problem, the cost of lumber, or as we prefer to think of it, the cost of lumber, lath, pickets, shingles, each as a unit having its own cost. No difficulty of a serious nature enters into the problem as far as costs of operations are concerned. There is, however, a question as to how we will charge up the cost of raw material. Can any person tell how many feet of lumber, or pieces of lath or pickets, or thousands of shingles a given number of logs, say a raft of 45,000 logs, will produce? If he can our problem is easy. We have yet to find the man who will even attempt this. The raft contains logs of all sizes and qualities, white pine, red pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar and ash, good, bad and indifferent. Then there is no knowing how many may have been lost in the towing. Hence, we charge all raw material to cost of lumber.

Now we enter upon the operation or operations of sawing. This we divide or rather subdivide, according to products. Therefore we have the lumber mill, the lath mill, the picket mill, the shingle mill, and perhaps we might even

say the wood mill. Each of these is a unit, can be and is operated as such. The only factor in cost common to all is power, but each mill is charged with the power it consumes as determined by the engineer and the millwright. So we figure that each mill must stand on its own basis, pay its own operating expenses and receive the credit for its own product. Now we have the following accounts for the saw mill, or rather lumber mill.

Department B. Sawing Operations

Subdivided into.—B 1, sawing lumber; B 2, sawing lath; B 3, sawing pickets; B 4, sawing shingles. Under each of these four subdivisions we have the following account:—

B 1 Sawing Lumber

Account No.

1. Repairs and replacements, including winter overhauling.
2. Depreciation on buildings and machinery (a percentage of the total).
3. Insurance on the buildings and machinery (its proportion).
4. Mill supplies.
5. Wages of lumber mill.
6. Wages in yard, piling and shipping lumber. A reserve is set up and credited to shipping to take care of this expense when it occurs.
7. Salaries of mill wright, estimators and inspectors (the proportion applicable to this department).
8. General salaries and expenses (a percentage of the total).
9. Financial expense, such as interest on loans and bank charges.
10. Trade discounts.
11. Insurance on lumber while in storage.
12. Raw material.—Total of Department A. Logging Operations.

Grand total of all these accounts gives us the cost of manufacturing lumber.

Getting at Basis of Other Products

You will note that we have not taken into cost of lumber the cost of lath, pickets or shingles; so we are at least saved the necessity of deducting these costs. Now to get the cost of each of the other products of the log. This is done by keeping the same set of accounts for each of the other mills,

with this exception, that there is no charge for raw material, hence no account number 12.

The wages and cost of carting and piling wood is charged to Wood Account. The net profits from sale of wood might be credited to lumber, but we prefer to credit this to the lath and picket mills as they really produce the wood. The foreman in these mills knowing that they get credit for all the short wood and slabs and edgings they can produce, see to it that as little as possible goes as waste to the burner. In most mills too much good wood goes to the burner.

"Enquirer" refers to a box factory and planing mill, from our system of departments as treated in this article, it will hardly be necessary to say that we would not consider their operation as a factor in costs of lumber. If lumber is milled or dressed that operation pays no part in the cost of lumber, and should be invoiced to the purchaser as a separate charge.

Dividing the Lumber Into Two Classes

So far so good. We know how much per thousand feet it costs to make lumber. Here is another problem. Supposing it costs \$10.00 per thousand for sawing the lumber, that is, before the cost of raw material is added. I suppose it will be granted that it costs as much to produce a 1000 feet of dead culls as it does to produce 1000 feet of select mill run lumber. Can we then sell the inferior grades at a profit, if we assess them with the cost to manufacture? With out going into this discussion I would lay down this basis of grading and fixing costs of lumber.

Divide the whole lumber out-put of the logs into two well defined classes of lumber, first, mill run and better, second, all inferior grades. As there is little demand for the latter, and every lumberman aims to produce only mill run and better, it is fair to treat the inferior grades as a by-product. Fix the whole cost of lumber on the better grades, ascertain what the inferior lumber may be sold for, and credit this to the cost of the better grades.

Let us leave this solution to the readers of the "Canada Lumberman," but with this parallel case to think over. A farmer sows a good grade of wheat. He reaps and garners no less than four grades of wheat. How is he going to arrive at the cost of producing a given quantity of each grade. That is a cost on which he can accurately base a selling price so that he can make a reasonable profit on each grade?

Capturers of the Trophies in Montreal Lumbermen's Golf Tourney



Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal
Runner-up for first prize



William Duncan, Montreal,
Who was next in line



James Buchanan, Montreal,
Winner in the best gross score

Standard Sizes Between East and West

—By Charles J. Brooks—

I was in an Ontario retail dealer's yard a few days ago, when a customer called for a strong piece of 2 x 8—12'. The yard man showed him a pile of B. C. fir sized to western standard, explaining that fir was the strongest material he had around the place.

"Looks pretty thin," observed the customer, "Let me see your rule." Measurement developed the interesting fact that the piece only stood up full 1½", and the prospective buyer looked sceptical and unconvinced when told that, even with the scant thickness, fir was stronger than hemlock or spruce of full size. He decided that he would rather have hemlock, on the ground that, admitting the contention in the matter of strength, he did not see why he should pay for 2" material and get only 1½". This incident is by no means unique, but is used as leading naturally to a discussion of Standard sizes as between East and West.

Making Concessions as to Quantity

The viewpoint of the ultimate consumer is an important matter to the retailer, and inspires, to a very large extent, the decided antagonism experienced in some sections of the country against the Western Standard Dimension sizes. Theoretically 2" lumber should measure 2", and a great many of us know from actual experience with the old hand plane, that lumber can be dressed—and used to be dressed in the good old days—without materially reducing its thickness. We are very human and we want to get what we pay for. But we have to remember, conservative though we may be by nature and inclination, that the past is gone taking with it the day of whip-sawn and hand-planed lumber; and that in order to get the quantity production which present day conditions necessitate, we have to make some concessions.

In the case of the Eastern manufacturer, these concessions by the consuming public have eventuated in the adoption for dimension lumber of 1¾" as the finished dressed thickness, which shall be the irreducible minimum. To the man unversed in the technicalities of lumber manufacturing, this can be reasonably explained. A saw-mill is, at best, a rough and ready institution. The speed with which operations must be carried out in order to make a profit on production, makes it inevitable that there will be slight variations in sawing; and ¼" on 2" lumber is well sacrificed to attain the blessings of uniform size and smooth surface. So the position of custom becomes consolidated.

Why the Deduction of Another Eighth

Perhaps the least understandable thing, in this connection, to the man in the East, who has made his adjustment with the mills on the basis of ¼" scant, is why the Pacific coast manufacturer with his immensely larger timber, wants to deduct another ⅛" from the product which he sells as 2" lumber. If, from the comparatively small logs available to the Eastern mills, it is possible to produce material, which when dry, will size to 1¾", why should the West Coast operators offer material sized green to 1⅝" which, when dry, will not measure much over 1½"? It doesn't look reasonable; but there are reasons—one of them being that, even as the 1¾" standard was adopted and sanctified by custom in the East, so the 1⅝" standard was established in the West long before there was any serious thought of attempting to market West Coast Dimension in Eastern Canada.

Not the least important in establishing the Western Standard was the fact that the mills were up against heavy freight rates, even to the Prairie towns, which were their first and their natural markets. This meant that any reduction in weight which could be effected by reducing the thickness of the material without seriously impairing its strength, was rendered inevitable by competition. Then there was the additional consideration that the mills in the States of Washington and Oregon had previously established the 1⅝" standard; and that the mills in British Columbia, when market conditions warranted, were competing with their American neighbors for the trade of the Middle West. Thus—

freight rates, and the fact that custom had already established the Western Standard across the line, were, undoubtedly, the greatest determining factors in bringing about the adoption of that standard by the operators in the Province of British Columbia.

Size of the Timber is Consideration

But, though the influence of these factors was of paramount importance, there remain considerations of a physical nature which cannot be ignored; chief among which is the size of the timber on the West Coast. It requires no great effort of imagination, even on the part of one not familiar with Western mill operations, to understand the effect on machinery, particularly the log carriage and track, of continually handling logs whose weight must be computed in tons.

The average log sawn will probably scale under 1,000 ft. but it is no unusual thing, in the average run of logs for several to go into the mill daily that will scale from 2,000 to 3,000 ft.; and such logs we may figure conservatively will run in weight from three to five tons each. These logs are thrown on the carriage by machinery, with a slam; they are turned, again by machinery, with a jolt; and a continued series of slams and jolts are not conducive to true sawing of lumber. It is, in fact, a matter of surprise that the Western mills, in the absence of shock absorbers on their carriages, turn out lumber as well sawn as they do.

Naturally where Eastern mills, operating in much smaller timber, are up against slight variations in sawing—the Western fellows have more serious trouble in the same way, for it is next to impossible to keep a carriage and track lined up true under the jarring weight of the heavy Coast timber; all of which would seem to justify the ⅛" allowance for straightening out the inequalities of sawing.

Another factor to be considered is the wide range of texture in West Coast fir. Standing by the sawyer in one of the mills, you will see a fir log almost as soft as white pine being sliced up, meeting the saw with a minimum of resistance; but perhaps the very next subject for operation will be a hard-grained, flinty, customer through which the saw will leave a trail like that of a snake through a half-dry mud puddle. And so it goes.

Dressing Dimensions Green From Saw

Still, the man of the East, having digested the foregoing facts and theories may say,—“Admitting all the difficulties in the way of the operator in big fir timber, why can't he dry his stock in the rough and size it when shipping, so that we will get he 1-5/8" thickness, at least?” The difficulty is that fir, like other woods when dry, will produce a very large percentage of degrade in dressing—a much greater percentage, in fact, than spruce or hemlock; and this consideration together with the common necessity of drying and selling his stock as quickly as possible, causes the average operator on the West Coast to dress his dimension lumber green from the saw.

It is readily understandable that the average mill man having his yard stocked with Western Standard dimension, and a market developed therefor, is not very enthusiastic in the matter of manufacturing ¼" scant for the Eastern trade. He has either to duplicate a portion of his stock in this thickness, or to ship green absorbing \$3.00 to \$4.00 per M. in freight on the excess weight. Even if he decided on stocking ¼" scant he has not such plain sailing as, theoretically, he ought to have. ⅛" difference in thickness is nothing in the life of his “heathen” labor. He goes down the yard in the freshness of morning and discovers Yong Kai piling 1⅝" and 1¾" stock promiscuously, his mind wandering somewhere in the home of his ancestors. Rather heatedly he commands Yong Kai's attention somewhat in this wise,—

“—you're piling that ¼" scant with the 1⅝"—”

Whereat Yong Kai mildly observes,—

“Wassamalla? Him inch Fiv eight. Nosabbe quar' scant.”

Hutcheson of Huntsville Has Put That Town On the Map of Northern Ontario

New Sawmill and Hardwood Flooring Factory Were Erected in Record Time and Embrace All That is Modern in Construction, Equipment and Operation—Expansion of the Industry

A hustler in the highlands of Ontario is R. J. Hutcheson, president of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Limited, whose headquarters are at Huntsville. On May 29, 1922 the extensive plant of the organization was completely destroyed by fire and on August 17 of the same year, less than three months, a new sawmill had been erected with a larger capacity than the former one, and was in operation. This isolated incident affords some idea of the progressiveness and go-ahead character of Mr. Hutcheson. He is a man who has always kept himself largely in the background and his manufacturing interests in the foreground, and has done much to make Huntsville an industrial centre in addition to its attractiveness as a summer resort.

Mr. Hutcheson is a farmer boy. He was born in Bruce County, about 56 years ago, and, after moving from the farm, his father purchased a small sawmill which he operated successfully until the subject of this reference was 13 years of age. Hutcheson, Sr., then removed to Muskoka and owned a mill on Lake Rosseau for four years. Hutcheson, Jr., who was always fond of the woods and liked fishing and hunting, went along. He attended the public school and afterwards took advanced lessons for one or two winter terms. He loved the smell of pine and hemlock and spent a couple of years in the bush and around the mill at Lake Rosseau doing odd chores and generally picking up first principles in the profession of sawmilling.

The family came to Huntsville in 1885

where a general mercantile business was established by them under the name of Hutcheson & Son. Eight years later fire swept through the town and cleaned out the store. George Hutcheson, the father, then retired



R. J. Hutcheson, Huntsville, Ont.

and a new firm known as Hanna & Hutcheson Bros., was formed. In 1902, R. J. Hutcheson organized and formed the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., the original directors of which were Dr. Hart, Huntsville, president; E. W. B. Snyder, St. Jacobs, Ont., W. E. Hutcheson, Huntsville, W.

Hanna, Port Carling, directors, and R. J. Hutcheson, vice-president and managing-director.

Owned the Fastest Circular Mill

The business flourished from the outset although the original cash capital was not large, being only \$36,500, and no further shares have been sold. A 15-acre site was purchased on the shore of Hunter's Bay, a part of which had originally been the location of the Whaley Lumber Co. A small mill and factory were erected and improvements made from time to time until 1914 the company owned the fastest circular mill in Ontario. Practically all the softwood lumber cut was dressed at the factory and their Red Deer brand hardwood flooring was well and favorably known from Coast to Coast.

In 1915 the three sons of R. J. Hutcheson enlisted, two of them going overseas and shortly after their return in 1920, the balance of the original shares, with the exception of 30, were purchased by the father and the boys. It may be stated incidentally that the shareholders, in addition to getting all these years reasonable dividends, sold out for several times their original investment. R. J. Hutcheson is today president and managing-director of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Limited, and his sons, F. W. Hutcheson and H. M. Hutcheson are also officers of the organization, the former being vice-president and sales manager and the latter secretary-treasurer.

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co. is a concern which has always looked to the



General view of the sawmill and yard of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ontario

future and today has sufficient timber to keep its mill occupied for 20 years. In the spring of 1919 the company installed a new Waterous 8 ft. band mill, which was operated during the entire season of 1921 with a total shut-down of only 5½ hours, a record which speaks for itself.

Quick Reconstruction After Fire

As already stated, the plant was destroyed by fire in May 1922, including the offices, stables, blacksmith and machine shop but, fortunately, the lumber owned by the company was saved. By the following August the new sawmill was erected and in operation. The machinery, with the exception of the edger and lath mill, including the boilers



H. M. Hutcheson, Secretary of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ont.

and engine, were made by the Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford.

The capacity of the sawmill is 50,000 ft. a day and the size of the building is 40 by 134 ft. It is equipped with a double-cutting band mill. The mill was operated night and day until December 18th last when the 1922 stock of logs was cut out. The lath mill has a capacity of 30,000 4-ft. lath per day and was made by the E. Long Manufacturing Co., Orillia, Ont. The edger, which was also turned out by the same firm, is one of their heaviest and latest types. The slash table is of the overhead type and equipped with 9 saws. A remarkable record was made by the new mill in the latter part of 1922 in sawing logs that were uncut at the time of the fire, amounting to more than three

and a half million feet. The plant is at present running 20 hours a day.

The erection of the hardwood flooring factory, the main building of which is 80 by 250 ft. and turns out the widely-known brand of Red Deer hardwood flooring, was begun in October 1922 and was put in operation last February. The flooring factory is equipped throughout with American Wood Working Machinery Co. machines. No. 329 flooring matchers are now at work and it is the intention of the firm to add two more. No. 329 is the latest make, being equipped with feed table and each unit has separate end matchers. The material for the flooring is ripped with an American gang rip saw.

The plant of the company occupies some 17 acres and the office building on Main Street, overlooking the extensive yard, is a four storey brick structure, all of which is occupied by the firm.

In connection with the operations of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co. there is installed in the power house three Waterous tubular boilers, 16 ft. x 66 in. and it is expected that another boiler will be placed in position in the near future.

The Motive Power of the Plant

The factory power is supplied by an Allis-Chalmers generator with a normal capacity of 500 h.p. directly connected to Goldie & McCulloch compound engine. This engine and dynamo weigh 100 tons and will furnish up to 750 h.p. Each machine in the factory is driven by direct-connected motor and the electric equipment was supplied by the Canadian General Electric Co., Limited. The heating and shavings exhaust system, which keeps the premises neat and clean, was supplied by Sheldons, Limited, of Galt, Ont.

The dry kilns are of the progressive type—150 ft. long and three compartments, each 20 ft. wide. They are built of cement and tile-lined, and have a capacity of 350,000 ft. to 400,000 ft. of lumber at one time. The John V. Gray Construction Co., of Toronto, was the builder and it is the intention to increase the kiln capacity in the near future. Sheldons, Limited, of Galt, Ontario supplied the kilns.

The storehouse will hold two million feet of flooring. The flooring is loaded inside the storehouse into railway cars, steel rails being laid the entire length of the building. Hardwood cuttings are conveyed from the factory into a wood chute and can be dropped into railway cars or delivered by wagons to customers around town. All hardwood logs are rafted on cribs to the mill and, in the accompanying picture, the tug of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co.

is seen taking away empty cribs to be re-loaded.

It may be added that Mr. Hutcheson has taken every precaution against fire and, to that end, the most modern safeguards have been installed. The plant is equipped with a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System, which was installed by Purdy-Mansell, Limited, of Toronto. The pressure from the waterworks system of Huntsville is 100 pounds to the square inch and this is supplied by an eight and four inch main. There is also installed one, 1,000 gallon Worthington fire pump.

Annual Capacity of Ten Million Feet

It may be stated that the present capa-



F. W. Hutcheson, Vice-president of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ont.

city of the factory is about ten million feet annually of 13/16 hardwood flooring, the firm specializing in birch, which is all grown in Canada, although other lines such as oak, maple, etc., are also manufactured.

The main factory building of the company was erected by day labor. William Hunt, of Huntsville, had the contract for the construction of the big storehouse. All departments of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing organization are busy at the present time and some two hundred men are given constant employment in the sawmill, yard and flooring plant. The outlook for fall business is bright and the company will carry on extensive camp operations on its limits this winter in preparation for an active season during the year that is ahead.

Building Still Shows Good Increase

During August, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to \$27,488,700, compared with \$25,187,500 a year ago. Residential building accounted for 31.3% of the August total, and amounted to \$8,630,900. Business building amounted to \$7,762,500, or 28.2%; industrial building \$1,778,500 or 6.5%; public works and utilities, \$9,316,800, or 34%. The value of contemplated new work reported during August amounted to \$32,374,900.

Construction contracts awarded during the first eight months of 1923 amounted to \$223,654,400, compared with \$184,333,700 during the corresponding period of last year. The increase amounts to \$49,320,700, or 26.2%. Residential building during the first eight months shows a falling off of 4% compared with last year, but continues to dominate the various types of construction, with a total of \$68,326,400 for the year to date. Business building shows an increase of 17%, and the industrial group reflects the steadily improving economic situation with an increase of 66% over last year. Public works and utilities have been undertaken in large volume and record a gain of

55% for the period under review, which certainly is gratifying.

Ontario continues to show the greatest activity, and during the first eight months accounted for 50.7% of the Dominion total, compared with 56.3% during the same period of 1922. Quebec has had a very substantial rise in activity, the percentages of the Dominion total being 31.2% compared with 22.8% last year. Construction in the Maritimes has fallen off from 7.9% of the total last year to 2.7% this year. The Prairies and British Columbia remain at approximately the same percentage of the total, viz., 15.4% for 1923, as against 16.7% for 1922.

The trend of the business cycle with regard to the building situation indicates that new construction will continue in considerable volume. There is a great deal of work in prospect and long continued period of prosperity in view for the building industry. Prices and wages are sufficiently stabilized to make it safe for contractors to bid on new work with the assurance that it can be carried through to completion and yield a reasonable profit. The mortgage market is still comfortable enough to permit a good volume of financing. Labor is fully employed at good wages.

Canada is Fast Approaching the Time When Supplies of Raw Wood Will be Difficult to Maintain

By Edward Beck, Montreal
Manager, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

The pulp and paper industry of Canada, which rests upon the utilization of the country's pulpwood resources, ranks second in point of capital investment among the industries of the Dominion. Its capital amounts to close upon four hundred million dollars. It ranks next to agriculture and the breeding of live stock in its contribution to the external trade of Canada.

The value of its annual exports amounts to more than one hundred millions. It comprises over 100 establishments, scattered throughout the country, principally in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. It gives regular employment to some 25,000 operatives, exclusive of woodsmen, who, at certain seasons, number as many more. It pays out in salaries and wages some \$35,000,000 annually and produces commodities valued at over \$150,000,000. Its greatest growth has taken place within a comparatively few years and has been due in part to the waning supply of pulpwood in the United States, which has made it necessary for that country to look to the Dominion for a considerable part of its requirements of pulp and paper. Water-power developments has had much to do with the growth of the industry and other favorable factors have played their part.

It is becoming more and more evident that its future rests upon the degree of scientific management which can be applied to the forests and this, in turn, depends upon the measure of support accorded by the governments responsible for the protection and conservation of the country's resources.

Increasing Consumption of Pulp Wood

Since 1908, which is as far back as reliable records are available, the consumption of pulpwood in Canada has shown a remarkable increase. In 1908 the Canadian mills used 482,777 cords of wood in the manufacture of pulp and paper; in 1920, the consumption of pulpwood amounted to 2,777,422 cords, or almost six times as much. While the dollar value of the wood has not increased at the same ratio, there has been a considerable increase as shown by the fact that the average value per cord in 1908 was \$6.07 while in 1921 it was \$17.55, an increase of approximately 190 per cent.

The year 1920 witnessed the greatest consumption of pulpwood by Canadian mills, amounting to 2,777,422 cords. Consumption in 1921 declined somewhat, owing to the business depression, but when the figures for 1922 become available it will be seen that the consumption was greater last year than in 1920, and will probably exceed 3,000,000 cords.

In the last fifteen years the Canadian mills have consumed approximately 25,000,000 cords of wood. The larger part of this wood was spruce, although of late years the percentage of spruce has not been so high as it was at the beginning of this period. In 1908 spruce formed 87 per cent of the total wood consumed, while balsam formed 12 per cent; in 1921, the last year for which figures are available, spruce accounted for 69 per cent of the total and bal-

sam 25 per cent, hemlock ranking third with about 5 per cent.

In addition to domestic consumption a considerable quantity of wood has been exported during this period. In 1908, 885,409 cords, having an average value of \$5.47 per cord, were exported; in 1922, 1,011,332 cords with an average value of \$10.24 per cord. Total exports of pulp-wood during the past fifteen years amounted to 15,377,000 cords or a yearly average of 1,025,000 cords. Combining domestic consumption with exports we have a total for this period of over 40 million cords, of which our own mills have consumed 62 per cent and our exports were 38 per cent.

How Pulp Wood Exports Grow

It is of interest to note that whereas in 1908 we exported 65 per cent of our cut of pulpwood and consumed only 35 per cent, this ratio gradually changed until in 1921 we exported 33 per cent and consumed 67 per cent. Since in 1922 our exports were smaller and our production of pulp and paper greater than in 1921 the production consumed at home as compared with the volume exported will be found to have increased.

Since 1902 Canadian exports of pulpwood have all gone to the United States. Our exports supply about 20 per cent of the total pulpwood used in that country. This, however, does not represent our entire contribution to their pulp and paper supply as that country also takes about 90 per cent of our pulp and paper exports, which have also increased very considerably in the past few years.

Expansion of Great Industry

Canada's increasing consumption of pulpwood is, of course, reflected in the large

increase in the manufacture of pulp and paper which has taken place in the last fifteen years. The annual report of the Forestry Branch showed 40 mills producing pulp in Canada in 1908; in 1921 the report shows 67 mills engaged in the manufacture of pulp. In the earlier year the total quantity of pulp produced was 306,738 tons valued at \$2,931,653, in 1920 the total production amounted to 1,960,102 tons valued at \$141,553,000.

In volume of production mechanical pulp with about 1,500,000 tons per annum leads. Production of this grade of pulp increased from 325,609 tons in 1908 to 1,090,114 tons in 1920. Of the total production in 1920, 703,000 tons were made for use in the domestic mills and 304,000 tons were exported. Since 1908 Canada has exported 3,929,000 tons of mechanical pulp, of which 2,764,000 tons have gone to the United States and 935,000 tons to the United Kingdom. Of the total production of 1,090,014 tons in 1920, 558,000 tons, or over one-half, were produced in the Province of Quebec and 394,000 tons in Ontario.

The total production of chemical pulp in 1909 was 120,000 tons of which 115,000 tons was sulphite pulp. In 1920, production of chemical pulp amounted to 848,528 tons, of which 654,273 tons was sulphite and the remainder sulphate, with the exception of 5,800 tons soda pulp. Previous to 1909 no pulp was produced in British Columbia but in that year the province manufactured 644 tons, all sulphite with the exception of 44 tons of soda pulp. In 1920 British Columbia produced 108,774 tons of mechanical pulp, 92,466 tons of sulphite and 17,242 tons of sulphate; a total of 218,482 tons.

The total production of chemical pulp in 1920 was 848,528 tons, of which Quebec produced 400,355 tons; Ontario 256,317 tons and British Columbia 109,708 tons.

The Export of Chemical Pulp

Canadian exports of chemical pulp have risen from 40,687 tons in 1908 to 507,827 tons in 1922. Of the total production we export about 60 per cent, most of which goes to the United States with smaller quantities to England, France and Japan. During 1922 Canadian exports of chemical pulp amounted to 507,827 tons at \$31,567,044 divided as follows: bleached sulphite, 151,048 tons valued at \$12,112,408; unbleached sulphite 208,445 tons valued at \$10,377,746 and sulphate 148,335 tons valued at \$9,166,818.

According to the latest census report the Canadian mills in 1921 had an annual capacity of 1,320,344 tons, dry weight; mechanical pulp and of 1,039,866 tons of chemical pulp. While the figures given indicate that the largest cut of pulpwood in any one year has not greatly exceeded four million cords, the probabilities are that the current year will witness a cut somewhat in excess of five millions. New mills which have come into operation or are in progress of building, will materially increase the domestic demand. Exports are also increasing. From January to June, inclusive, this year Canada exported 731,162 cords of pulpwood as compared with 462,196 cords during the corres-



Edward Beck, Montreal

ponding period last year, an increase of 58 per cent over 1922. The indications point to a still greater rate of increase during the remainder of the year. It is safe to assume that the annual drain upon Canada's pulpwood resources will amount to not less than 5,000,000 cords a year as long as that amount of wood is available.

How Much Further Can We Go

The question arises as to how much farther Canada can go in the development of the pulp and paper industry with reasonable assurance of being able to find the required raw material for its maintenance and without jeopardizing the enormous amount of capital already invested. This brings up the subject of Canada's pulpwood supply, concerning which there are as many and as varied opinions as there are authorities. Some official statistics have already been placed before the Conference. Unofficial estimates vary. Some of them say there is enough pulpwood in Canada to last all reasonable requirements for centuries; others that, even should there be no increase in the present rate on consumption there is not enough maturing pulpwood to serve the existing industries for more than a comparatively short period and that if fire and insects are allowed to continue their destructive work the life of the existing supply will be shortened still more.

It is unfortunate that there is not available any authentic and complete inventory of Canada's pulpwood supply, and that most of the estimates that are available cannot be regarded as altogether reliable or up to date. One of Canada's first necessities in dealing with the pulpwood problem would seem to be the securing of reliable data as to the standing supply of wood.

Some Figures Regarding the Future

In 1919, Mr. F. J. Campbell, then president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, in an address before the Canadian Forestry Association, after a study of available statistics, stated that 15 years previously the life expectancy of the pulpwood areas of Quebec, according to the best authority then available, had been placed at 334 years. By the simple method of deducting the known consumption of wood in the meantime, Mr. Campbell showed that the life expectancy had been reduced by 1919 to 95 years, and he indicated that by 1928, or 24 years from the time of the original calculation, the expectancy of supply would have dwindled to 45 years. His figures allowed nothing for losses from extraneous causes and took only the actual increase in consumption as a basis.

"In the year 1890, the value of the output of the pulp and paper industry in Canada," he illustrated, "was \$3,633,257; in the year 1915 this output had grown to \$40,348,021. In 25 years it had become eleven times greater than it was. The figures mentioned regarding our wood supply allow for an increased consumption that in 24 years, or in the year 1928, only nine years ahead, will be $5\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than in 1904, but it is evident that at the prevailing rate of development, the consumption will be at least ten times greater than in 1904, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ million cords per annum. At that rate the remaining supply would be about 121 million cords, or, without allowing for further increase, sufficient for only 22 years more.

Constantly Accelerating Consumption Rate

"We cannot get away from the constantly accelerating rate of consumption and as our supply, whatever it may be, is not

at present increasing, the need of conservation and reforestation is daily becoming more urgent."

The significance of Mr. Campbell's statement lies in the fact that whereas he figured that by reaching an annual rate of cutting of $5\frac{1}{2}$ million cords by 1928, Quebec's available pulpwood would be reduced to 22 years' supply, instead of the 334 years' estimate made in 1904, we have already, as previously pointed out, practically reached that annual cut in 1923, or five years ahead of the time calculated by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. George Cahoon, Jr., another former president, in a bulletin issued by the Association in 1920, emphasized the rapidly dwindling supply of pulpwood, its rising cost and the vital necessity of taking adequate steps for its replenishment.

"The pulp and paper companies have foreseen the difficulty which confronts them in the waning supply and the increased cost of logging and transportation, and have given much study to its solution," he said. "This great industry has organized and perfected a system of fire protection and has obtained from the government the enactment of better laws for the protection of the forests. It has proposed legislation for reforestation and is urging the government to pass it. It has spent money for experimental work, so that there would be a sound basis of facts on which to lay down rules for forest management and on which to base a wise forest policy. Experimental plantations have been made to determine the best species to plant and the proper soils on which to plant them.

Government Must Manage Forests

"This whole question of managing the forests for a sustained yield and for the good of the country at large cannot, however, be left to private or corporator effort. Since the forests actually belong to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, it is their plain duty to manage them properly. Then, too, the long term investment required, the length of time necessary to raise a crop of trees, the low rate of interest which must be charged against the principal invested, must be undertaken by the only certain long-lived agency capable of such work—the Government. In all the provinces a large part of the general expenses of Government are taken out of revenues, and in no instance is a reasonable or properly adequate sum being used in the upkeep and perpetuation of the property. Our legislatures and administrators are beginning to realize the situation, and much progress has been made in the past five years. There is much need of further progress and in this work, both the governments and the public can be assured of the broad-minded and public-spirited attitude of the pulp and paper industry and can be assured that it will co-operate in every way to develop forest policy which will place Canada on a firm and solid basis as the greatest pulp and paper producing country in the world."

The Constantly Deminishing Supply

Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, is also on record as to the probable duration of Canada's pulpwood supply. He says:

"Estimates have been made which extend all the way from 15 years to 1,000 years. About 30 years ago a prominent lumberman predicted that the timber supply of Eastern Canada would not last 25 years—and we still have some timber left. Yet his prediction came true. Using the standard

of his time he was right. In those days they were cutting trees two feet in diameter. It apparently did not occur to him that the use of smaller trees would become profitable. If we were today dependent upon trees two feet in diameter for our timber or pulpwood supplies we would be facing a famine. Except in protected places, softwood trees of that size are gone from the forests—and they never will return. There are very few areas of commercial timberlands in the St. Lawrence drainage basin and in the Maritime Provinces that have not been cut over at least once—most of them several times and some of them five or six times in the past 60 years, and each time smaller trees and more inferior material were taken. Rising prices of lumber made this possible. The higher the price of lumber, the closer the utilization of the forest. Trees too small to be utilized today and in all probability, will be used 10 or 20 years from now. Estimates as to the continuance of the spruce pulpwood supply are usually based on trees 12 inches or more in diameter, for this is the diameter limit below which spruce trees may not be legally cut in Quebec, where the pulp and paper industry is centred. Personally, I believe that the supply of spruce trees of that class will not last very much longer at the present rate of increase in pulpwood production in eastern Canada. In fact, the diminishing of the supply has already begun.

Pressing New Woods into Service

"Woods not now extensively used may be pressed into service, such as poplar and birch. Enormous quantities of these species as yet practically untouched are to be found in Eastern Canada. The making of pulp from poplar requires a different process from that of birch and each in turn a different process from that of spruce. So if the hardwoods were used instead of spruce, the pulp mills would have to be reorganized, new machinery installed and new processes established. This would be expensive, but it would be done if necessary—and the consumer of pulp products would pay the cost.

"The other alternative before the pulp companies when the supply of 12-inch spruce gives out, would be to move northward into the Hudson Bay region and utilize the small undersized spruce to be found in the north country where thousands of square miles are covered with spruce from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. It has attained full growth; it will never be any larger and might as well be cut. As you know, the northward migration of pulp and paper mills has already begun. I believe it will continue. I believe the next generation will see the centre of the spruce pulpwood industry on Hudson Bay waters instead of on St. Lawrence waters. The manufacturing costs will be high, the transportation charges will be heavy—and the consumer will foot the bills."

Public Interest is Being Aroused

These views are typical of all those in Canada best qualified to deal with the subject. They all agree on the premise that so far as Eastern Canada is concerned we are rapidly approaching the time, when the industries which owe their existence to coniferous woods, will experience great difficulty in maintaining their supply of raw material. The hopeful thing about the situation is that public opinion is being surely and certainly aroused in behalf of scientific methods of dealing with the remaining forests and that the governments, both federal and provincial, are actively interesting themselves in bringing about an improved condition.



Comfortable houses erected for married employees and large commodious sleep camp recently completed at Dalton Mills, Ont.

New Sleep House with Reading and Writing Rooms and Barber Shop for Mill Help

Construction of Large Dormitory at Dalton, Ont. Marks Advancement in Comfort and Convenience for Employees—Austin & Nicholson Have Also Erected Several New Houses for Married Men and Built Cable Bridge Across Narrows—Considerable Addition to the Plant

This is an age of progress, not only in sawmill installations, labor saving methods and distribution but also in the equipment and convenience of camps, sleeping houses and domiciles for those engaged in lumbering activities. Among the firms, who have kept to the forefront in all matters of advancement are Austin & Nicholson, Limited, of Chapleau, Ont., who have mills at Dalton Nicholson and Devon, in the Algoma district. Considerable new equipment was added recently to the mill at Dalton and several houses have been built in the village for married employees. Among the constructions was a 100-roomed sleeping or lodging house with barber shop and reading rooms and a double deck steel bed unit in every bedroom. This demonstrates that Austin & Nicholson have the comfort of their employees at heart and are doing all that is possible to give tangible expression to their ideas and ideals.

The firm, as already stated, are constantly enlarging their facilities for efficient production which has been rendered necessary in these days of keen competition and diminishing supplies of raw material. At the Dalton mill the new equipment consists of a burner, 30 ft. x 70 ft., a tie edger, of double special design, supplied by the E. Long Mfg. Co., of Orillia, Ont., an alligator named "Alice," from West, Peachey & Sons, Simcoe, Ont., while an extra slab slasher has been placed behind the tie edger.

Reverting to the new sleephouse or camp, with its splendid equipment, it may be stated that the layout of the building is U shape, comprising a front wing and two side wings with a ground area of 90 ft. x 100 ft. Each of the side wings is 30 ft. wide, leaving a space of 30 ft. between the wings and giving plenty of light to the rooms facing the court between wings. Each wing has a central corridor 7 ft. wide.

Interior Arrangement is Admirable

There are two entrances in front of the building, each opening into a large lobby or rotunda which is fitted up with seats and forms a smoking or rest room. These rotundas are one, practically speaking, only that two writing rooms, each 8 ft. x 10 ft., have been built off the middle in front. The wash room 10 x 30 ft. adjoins that part facing the court between the wings. This leaves an actual lobby of 28 ft. x 79 ft. less 460 ft. of floor space which is taken up by the aforementioned rooms. The lavatory is supplied with running water pumped from a pump house to a storage tank built in the court in front of the apartment.

There are 44 bedrooms on the ground floor, each being 7 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. There is a window to each room and a fanlight over every door, affording plenty of ventilation. Access to the upper floor is gained by two stairways, one to each wing, these leading out of the

lobbies downstairs. There are 56 bedrooms upstairs, of the same size and fitted up in the same manner as those below. The equipment of each bedroom consists of one, two-deck unit, steel camp bed with spring and mattress and necessary bedclothes, a table and bench. No washing is permitted in the bedrooms. The construction of the entire building is of lumber, the whole of the interior being finished in V-joint pine.

The village consists of 36 residences, one tie inspector's residence and office, the new sleep camp, the cookery to feed 200 men, store, school etc. The houses are of two classes, the 4-roomed cottage and the storey-and-half house containing six rooms. These are all finished off with V-joint and make a most comfortable dwelling, being nicely located and looking out over the lake. The ten new residences erected this summer face the sleep camp, the intervening ground having been converted into a baseball diamond.

New Cable Bridge Across Narrows

Another feature carried out at Dalton last summer was the cable bridge across the narrows of the lake with a span of 150 ft. First, two large heavy concrete piers were constructed, one on each side of the narrows, and as they were built, 2-in. pipes were inserted in the concrete at the right angle to draw the cables; then at the water's edge a heavy timber bent 10 ft. in height, was built each side. The cables, (six in number) were next placed in position over the bents. Attached to the ends of each cable is a heavy steel rod threaded at one end and placed through the pipes in the piers; then the rods were tightened up and the proper tension placed on the cables. On the three quarter inch cables were placed 4 in. x 4 in. stringers, 8 ft. in length, spaced equally apart on these stringers the deck was laid. The cable bridge is a great improvement as previously the employees had to cross the narrows on planks placed on the boom.

The accompanying pictures afford some idea of the splendid sleep camp and type of houses erected at Dalton Mills by Austin & Nicholson, and also indicate the extent of the activities of the firm at this point. There is noticed a view of the new Kipawa dam, which was built last winter and cost about \$10,000. This dam holds back the waters on the Shikwampa Lake for a distance of six miles. It will be observed in the picture showing the sorting shed of the mill that the lumber is handled from the sorting table in an expeditious manner. The table is built high enough for the tracks and cars to pass under. This enables the cars to be placed and loaded at one end and then pushed out and loaded at the other end. In the left-hand corner of the illustration is seen a subway track which passes under the table and on into the lath mill. The tracks are standard gauge and standard 36 foot cars are used.



New storage dam, busy sawmill and large sorting shed of Austin & Nicholson at Dalton Mills, Ontario



A Bungalow that is Different

Bungalows are usually thought of as small and often built more for looks than for every-day use, but not so in this attractively different bungalow and practical home. Constructed even in a city residential district where beautiful homes are numerous, it would have a distinct individuality of real grace in line and design.

Though a bungalow plan, this one takes the liberty of lifting a good portion of its rear roof and thus making itself into a regular full-grown house of really seven large rooms, including the sleeping porch, and, a wealth of storage space, linen presses and closets.

A study of the floor plans will indicate that this home should be adequate for a large family, and withal it remains a bungalow. The architects are Olsen & Urbain, of Chicago. The plans call for a complete hollow tile structure, with an exterior finish (according to specifications) of Portland white cement stucco and brick. This home also would look well with tile walls exposed or with walls faced entirely with brick.

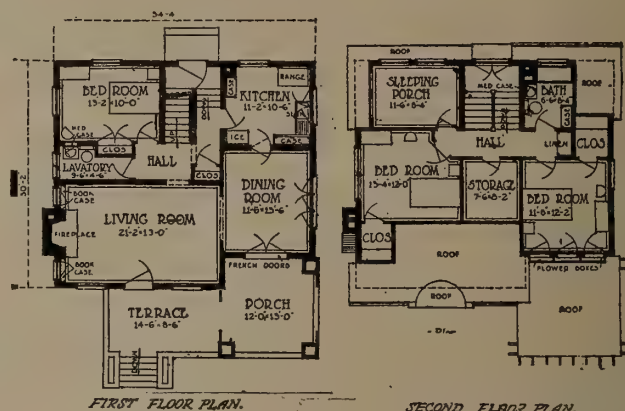
With a cubical content of 280,700 cubic feet, it is estimated by the Home Owners' Service Institute that this bungalow can be built to-day at a cost of between \$11,000 and \$14,000. Locality, exact type of construction decided upon, fixtures and equipment selected, heating system, roof surface and the like determine exact costs of home building to-day, and these decisions, with consequent cost, always are up to the owner.

One of the exterior features of this home is the large porch which lengthens itself out into a terrace when it emerges from beneath the pergola roof. The front entrance leading directly into the living-room from the terrace is convenient. If desired, a vestibule entrance could be added. Good-looking seats, jardinières and plant boxes will add to the homey entrance effect, as shown on the accompanying architectural sketch.

The downstairs bedroom is a floor plan feature. It would remove a climb from first to second floor for one member of the family, or could be used as a maids' room. The ground floor plan shows living room, dining room, kitchen, bedroom and lavatory. The second floor has two bedrooms, a sleeping porch, storage room, clothes closets, linen space, and tiled bathroom.

Somehow, a home doesn't seem quite a home without a real fireplace. Here the fireplace is trimmed with brick and is built along the living room outer wall. Bookcases flank it on either side, and above it are two windows providing just the right reading light.

Cased openings between the living and dining rooms are becoming more and more popular again, principally for the splendid effect of spaciousness produced, to say nothing of the added light and perfect ventilation thus obtained. The kitchen, as planned in this home will be a constant delight to the thorough and efficient housewife. She will revel in the wall cases, which replace the pantry and which certainly are easier of access and more readily kept in order than a pantry, in which anything and everything is hastily set down, to be put in place later. In these cases, there is a place for



everything and everything is quite naturally put in its place. And at the same time when the help problem is such a serious one, the saving of steps and having the table service handy to the dining room are big items. Because of improved and scientific methods of refrigeration, it is now necessary to have the ice box accessible from the back porch. It may be placed wherever most convenient, which generally is near the dining room.

Here we find the ice box handy even for the ice man, by way of the rear hallway, handy to the dining room, and far enough away from the cook stove so that the heat of the stove will not reach it. In short, the kitchen arrangement is scientifically correct.

And because this home is built entirely of hollow tile—outer walls, interior walls and floors, it is fireproof with the exception of doors and windows; and weather proof, for hollow tile provides perfect insulation against heat and against cold and dampness.

Complete plans and specifications by the architects are available at low cost through the Home Owners' Service Institute, 37 West Thirty-Ninth Street, New York City.

Outline of Specifications

Masonry—Footings and foundation walls of concrete. Basement floor of 2-inch concrete, with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of cement finish, all properly damp-proofed.

Hollow tile walls to be laid up according to detail working drawings. Exterior stucco of white Portland cement. If brick veneer is used either selected common brick or face brick is appropriate, with color and band as selected by owner. Chimneys to be of hard burned common brick and similar brick trim for window sills, entrance stairs, brick copings, as indicated on drawings. Terrace and porch or face brick, according to owner's choice. Detailed specifications and blueprint working drawings describe fully. Living room fireplace of face brick, as specified and detailed. Lining of fire brick, with damper and ash dump provided in hearth.

Carpenter Work—All framing timber specified Norway pine of proper size as marked on drawings. Brick walls to be furred to receive lath and plaster. All outside finish of

clear white pine thoroughly seasoned; to be of stock mill work, or in accordance with detail drawings.

Underfloors to be laid under finished first and second floors. Kitchen floor specified white maple; balance of first floor selected red birch, with vestibule and coat room having tile floor. Second floor finished flooring of red birch or comb grain pine at owner's option; bathroom tiled.

Exterior trim of clear white pine for paint of stock design or accurately worked to scale and full size details. Wood mantel to be placed in living room over fireplace. Miscellaneous cabinet work to include kitchen dresser, bookcases and seat, medicine cabinet, etc., all shown on detail drawings. Stock designs will be found equally effective and probably less expensive than special millwork.

Lathing and Plastering—Walls and ceilings above basement to be plastered two coats on wood lath and a smooth white finish. Metal lath walls, 4 feet 6 inches high, should be provided in bath and kitchen for Keene's cement. Metal lath also shall be used for fire and crack prevention as specified.

Roofing—Roof of house to be of red cedar shingles.

Sheet Metal Work—Copper or zinc leaders, gutters, down spouts and flashings are recommended.

Painting—Strictly pure white lead, zinc and linseed oil in proper proportion shall form the basis of all paints unless otherwise specified, all colors to be selected by the owner. White pine to receive three good coats of paint and one coat of flat enamel, color as directed. Finished floors throughout to be stained and filled and given a two-coat finish, the last coat to be rubbed with pumice stone and oil. All outside woodwork to receive three good coats of lead, oil and zinc, of color selected.

Electric Work—Wire for lights, base plugs and switches and all openings as per plans. Equipment to meet approval of the National Fire Protection Association, subject to the local board of inspection.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting—Complete sanitary and rain-water drainage system, with hot and cold water supply; brass piping for the hot water system minimum. Fixtures, as shown on drawings and listed on specifications, to include two compartment laundry trays in basement, bathtub, lavatory, water closet, sink and built-in bathroom accessories. Gas outlet in kitchen and basement, with gas range and laundry stove.

Heating—A warm-air furnace or steam heating system specified, at option of owner.

Re-organization of Niagara District Planned

Retail Lumbermen Will Gather at Welland on September 22 to Formulate New Boundaries and Consider Live Issues—Strong Committee Has the Work in Hand—Trade Ethics Discussed

The Niagara District of retail lumbermen, which was formed three years ago, will be reorganized. The territory is at present rather large and unwieldy; in fact the various districts throughout Ontario may be divided into subsidiary ones of two counties each where local meetings can be held to discuss matters of a purely domestic character. Then there will be larger district gatherings which will be held possibly every three months and questions of more general import discussed. It is expected that the local bodies will prove acceptable aids to the district and the districts will keep alive the work in the larger sphere of activity, with the O.R.L.D.A. as the source of inspiration and centralization.

At a meeting held at St. Catharines recently a committee was appointed to reorganize the Niagara district, and, with this end in view, a representative gathering will be held at the Rita Hotel, Welland, on Saturday September 22nd. Dinner will be served at 1 o'clock, after which there will be a general session of lumbermen and many matters of vital interest will be taken up. Officers will also be elected for the coming year. The present president of the district is S. L. Lambert, of Welland, and the secretary O. W. Rice, of Welland.

Trade Questions up for Discussion

The reorganization committee, which has the matter in hand and was named at St. Catharines, is composed of K. J. Shirton, Dunnville; John Davis, St. Catharines; James Harriman, Niagara Falls, and A. M. Wise, St. Catharines. These men have promised to see that everything is done to arouse greater interest in the work along the lines proposed, and there is no doubt



S. L. Lambert, Welland,
Chairman of Niagara District

that the gathering at Welland on Saturday, September 22nd will be representative and enthusiastic.

At the meeting in St. Catharines when this step was decided upon, several matters were discussed in regard to the outlook for trade. It was stated that the retail business had fallen off considerably in the Niagara district during the past few weeks and that there were several cases of price-cutting. One delegate remarked that three lumbermen had gone to the wall in one of the counties within the past few years through slashing prices. There were a few others who

seemed to think it a mark of ability to get rid of their stock at the lowest possible value and undersell the other fellow.

"In the lumber business to-day," said one member, "wholesale prices on white pine, hemlock, spruce, etc., are about 20 per cent higher than they were last year at this time. The manufacturer's prices have been going up and the retailer has not been able to raise his fingers accordingly. The result is that the most of us are doing business at a less profit than we have in a long period. Now, I don't mind being frank with you and telling you that the retail prices are not as high as they should be, considering the cost of doing business, wages, taxes, insurance, etc., but, honestly, I am afraid to raise quotations. The result is we will not make any money this season although we did pretty well last year. I had no kick coming in 1922. There are still a few price-cutters in our district who think that if they make five or six per cent on their money, they are playing safe. They will however, find out their mistake before very long. They evidently know very little about overhead costs or the costs of unloading, piling, storing, handling and delivering stock. We are selling hemlock to-day at \$48, and it is too low."

Buys Only Best Grades of Hemlock

Another member declared that he was getting \$50 for hemlock and that he had decided to purchase No. 1 exclusively. When mill run or merchantable was frequently offered to him and guaranteed not to contain more than 10 per cent of No. 2, he found that a greater proportion of No. 2 was included in the stock. The result was that a large part of the hemlock was merely suit-

able for culls; in fact he had been forced to sell a lot of this material in one big pile at a bargain sum last year in order to get rid of it.

Most of the others present stated that in their opinion there was no money handling hemlock other than No. 1. Some preferred to pay a dollar or two more and get spruce, or purchase Georgia pine on both of which in quantity lot sales they could make a better profit.

Another matter which came up for discussion was the question of advertising and service. Some declared that they used the "builders' page" in the daily or weekly papers and got good results. Others found that a small advt. in the telephone directory was a ready reference and brought in a number of inquiries, while those, who have adopted the building plan service, inaugurated by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and have sent out colored cards, presenting cuts of attractive homes and stating that they could supply the material for the same, have discovered that this evoked considerable interest.

One delegate stated that a man came into his office the other day, stating that he had received a large contract for concrete work and required some lumber for forms. The outsider started off by stating,—"I understand that your prices are a little higher than Mr. So and So's, whose name has also been furnished to me, but I am told that you give service and that is what we are after at the present time. We desire prompt deliveries as the work we have in hand cannot be held up."

How Service Will Capture Customers

"Now," continued the speaker, "I got that business simply on service although my price was higher than that of the other fellow, and service is the way I like to have my name brought before the public. It means something after all to keep your word and make your deliveries when you say that you will."

One other matter discussed was that of manufacturers or wholesalers selling to contractors in a town or city. This practice has been pretty well eliminated although there are occasional violations on the part of wholesalers, but where these become known, the retail dealers, not only in that town but district, refuse to buy from such firms. It was pointed out that, as a contractor had no expensive yard or mill equipment to maintain and no heavy overhead, he could do business on much less capital investment than a retail yardman. In one or two cities in Western Ontario where wholesalers had sold contractors, the matter has been investigated by the O.R.L.D.A. and the offenders written and now there are few breaches of legitimate transactions. Association work and united effort have done this for the retail lumberman. Mr. H. Boulton, secretary of the O.R.L.D.A., who was present, asked all those who knew of any breaches of trade ethics to report them in order that action might be taken.

The matter of the Mechanics' Lien Act was also discussed, the necessity for prompt collections, living up to all agreements, the cultivation of a closer community spirit and the general benefits of organization. Most of these subjects will be dealt with in greater detail at the reorganization meeting which will be held in Welland on September 22nd, when definite recommendations will be presented regarding the future scope and character of the work.

One lumberman stated that he had never been stuck for material in his own town as he would not make delivery of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., to anyone except to the owner of the property or the man who had the deed for the real estate, and thus he did not have to resort to the Mechanics' Lien Law for protection. Delivering material to other men, contractors, speculative builders, etc., was where many losses were contracted. Most of those present thought that the building material man should have a greater protection than the present law offered and that the time for extending and putting on a lien should be more than thirty days. Another member stated that the fees of lawyers were too high and there was not much satisfaction in putting the lien law in operation as anything secured was swallowed up in costs.

Operation of Mechanics Lien Act

Secretary Boulton explained the workings of the measure, passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, which gives a judge wider power to use his discretion in seeing that all parties get just treatment; this, notwithstanding the way in which the contracts may have been worded



O. W. Rice, Welland,
Secretary of Niagara District

and the previously accepted principles of the Act. A judge is now able to exercise a larger measure of common-sense and not be bound down by rigid limitations and can render decision upon the real merits of a case.

It was explained by the Secretary that this was important first, in overcoming obstacles experienced under the old Act in cases where a ridiculously low contract price was agreed upon between the owner and the contractor, thus, under the hold-back, reducing the liability of the owner; second, in overcoming difficulties in connection with an unreasonably high price mentioned in an agreement of sale under which the purchaser is to erect buildings upon the land sold. If the latter went back on his agreement, liens were filed and the lien claimants discovered, under the old Act, that the seller had a prior claim for the unpaid portion of the purchase price. As this figure was absurdly high, all the available money was eaten up and the claimants under liens got little or nothing.

The Responsibility of the Owner

Two sections of the new Act deal especially with the owner's responsibility. Sec-

tion 10 says,—“Save, as here and otherwise provided, the lien shall not attach so as to make the owner liable for a greater sum than the sum payable by the owner to the contractor.” This section was also in the old Act. Section 6, however, has considerable bearing upon Section 10 and it contains important additions and amendments. This section gives the wage earner or material man the right to a lien, and the new portion of the section states that this lien shall be “limited to the sum justly due to the person entitled to the lien and the sum justly owing by the owner.” This portion, with the word “justly” in two different places, is new and the manner in which this word “justly” is expected to be interpreted by the court is clearly indicated by changes which have been made.

One section instructs the judge or officer trying the case as to his duties. It is in much the same language as the corresponding section of the former Act but it contains, Mr. Boulton said, a new clause (a) as follows: “The form of the judgment may be varied by the judge or officer in order to meet the circumstances of the case, so as to afford to any party to the proceedings any right or remedy in the judgment to which he may be entitled.”

Fraudulent Agreements Checked

Continuing Mr. Boulton said that legal advice has been obtained as to the interpretation of these clauses that may be expected after the new Act comes into force. We are told that “Because of the joint operation of Section 33, Sub-section 1, and Section 36, Sub-section 3, the officer trying the case has jurisdiction to deal with a fraudulent agreement and, if it does not express the true consideration, Sub-section 3 of Section 36, allows him to give the necessary relief to a lien holder and declare that the agreement for purchase shall have priority only to the extent of the actual amount justly owing by the owner to the contractor.” Further, legal advice contains the following: “If, in fact, there was a fictitious contract price mentioned in the contract (too low for completing the work) and a lien holder establishes this fact at the trial, the judge or officer can give him a lien upon the full amount justly owing, notwithstanding the wording of the contract.” It will be seen, therefore, that, if our advice is accurate, a fictitiously low contract price will not in future relieve the owner of any liability short of the actual amount justly owing for work done and materials supplied.

In connection with the delivery of material to a job, a change has been made in the wording of the new Act. An amendment that we advocated in 1918, and which was carried, provided that delivery upon a lot adjacent to the job should be a good delivery for the purpose of establishing a lien. The new Act, while continuing this principle, seeks to regulate it to some extent. The words used in the new Act are as follows: “The placing or furnishing of such materials to be used upon the said lands, or such other place in the immediate vicinity of the said land designated by the owner or his agent, shall be good and sufficient delivery for the purpose of this Act.” It will be noted that, in the case of delivery upon land “in the vicinity,” the new Act requires it to be “designated by the owner or his agent.” It will, therefore, be necessary for the material man to have the owner or his agent designate the place of delivery if it is not upon the actual lot on which the building is being erected.



Z. Mageau, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Finely Equipped Sawmill at Field

New Plant Erected by Mageau Lumber Co. in the Nipissing District to Replace the Mill Burned Down Last Year, Possesses Many Features of Interest—Rapid and Economical Production and Model Arrangement of Equipment—Cutting Capacity of 60,000 ft. Daily—The Personnel of the Organization



H. O. Tremblay, Field, Ont.

Up in the Nipissing district a new sawmill started operations recently with a cutting capacity of 60,000 feet a day. The plant is that of the Mageau Lumber Co. and the location is at Field where the first mill was built by the firm in 1914 with an output of 16,000 feet daily. This was increased to 22,000 feet two years later and a new mill was built in 1917 with a production of 36,000 feet. Two years later the circular saw was changed to a double cut band which increased the output to 45,000 feet. This mill was burned in October 1922, and reconstruction operations were soon started on the same site.

The main part of the new mill is 36 x 132 feet and the lath mill annex 28 x 44 feet. The engine room is 24 x 28 feet; the boiler room 32 x 42 feet and the sorting sheds 26 x 146 feet. The output of the mill is chiefly white pine with a small percentage of red pine, and the equipment, which was supplied by the E. Long Mfg. Co., of Orillia, consists of a double cut band saw, 8-foot wheel; 40-inch heavy duty carriage; steam set works; heavy duty centre drive gang edger and a lath mill and bolter. Power is supplied from two Frost engines 18 x 20 feet.

"The band mill has been giving the very best of satisfaction since the first day we started operating our new mill and has not required one minute's special attention. We do not think it would be possible to get better service," remarked an officer of the Mageau Lumber Co.

The company has ample yard accommodation and can take care of about 15,000,000 feet on the premises. The firm piles from high cars and has two standard gauge trucks throughout the yard, the cars being hauled to any desired point with horses. Shipments are made by rail only. The Mageau Lumber Co. handle about 1,500,000 feet through their own planing mill each season and operate all their own camps and drive the logs to the mill by water.

The Mageau Lumber Co. own timber limits in the townships of Bastedo, Fell, James and Pardo in the district of Nipissing.

All the output of the mill is disposed of down to No. 3 culls, and as there is no market in the district for slabs or trimmer ends, a large proportion of these is consumed in the burner. The sawdust is burned in the boilers and the refuse in the burner which is 21 feet in diameter. The lath department of the mill has a capacity of about 45,000 pieces a day.

Prices and Production Costs

The company markets all its output principally through wholesalers and states that prices just now are proportionate with the cost of production. Wages, however, have a rising tendency which can only be covered by a higher figure for lumber in order to operate at a profit.

The Mageau Lumber Co., as already stated, operate a planing mill in connection with their plant which is equipped with a matcher, sticker, 4-foot band saw and self-feed rip saw, which were supplied by the A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto. The planing mill is 60 x 72 feet, and the engine and boiler room 20 x 60 feet.

The company report that they have all the labor that they need just now. Wages range from 25 to 75 cents per day more than last year for ordinary labor. Skilled help is continually on the rise and many skilled men seem to prefer working as ordinary laborers unless they get the figure they demand.

The Mageau Lumber Co. operate a general store at Field. From 1914 until 1918 the organization was known as the "Field Lumber Co.," but in the latter year the name was changed to the "Mageau

Lumber Co., Limited," under which title it has remained up till the present.

The head of the concern is Zotique Mageau who is a former Mayor and a prominent resident of Sturgeon Falls, and has for many years occupied a seat in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Mageau was born in 1865 at St. Julien, Que., and has always been a progressive and public-spirited resident of the north. He has been in the lumber business off and on for the last quarter of a century. Mr. Mageau was re-elected in the Liberal interests in the late Ontario elections.

H. O. Tremblay is the secretary-treasurer of the firm, which position he has occupied since 1916. He was with the late Alex.



The new sawmill of the Mageau Lumber Co.

Lumsden and his successors from 1903 to 1912, and later with the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. until assuming his present position.

D. Thibert is the manager of the woods department and has been with the firm for the last eight years.

J. U. Lamarre is vice-president of the organization and manager of the well-equipped general store which is run in connection with the business.

The Mageau Lumber Co. is a well-managed and enterprising concern which in the last eleven years has rapidly come to the front. Its new mill is splendidly equipped and is laid out with a view to economical operation, rapid production and model arrangement.

The Lumberjack is Always Shifting

At a recent meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held in Toronto, one of the questions discussed was migratory labor. T. A. MacDonald, employment supervisor of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, touched upon the employment problem in the lumber industry and described the difficulties experienced in retaining help for any length of time in the northern districts of Ontario. The difficulty of providing accommodation for families accounted for the reluctance of married men to stay in the industry, while the unattached men with a wandering penchant were hard to retain for any lengthy period. August was a difficult month to get men, as they were leaving then for the harvest fields. Last year, stated Mr. MacDonald, 2,900 new men were taken on by the company and 2,700 men left. Many of the men who left, however, returned the next year.

How Live Owen Sound Firm Has Branched Out —In Wood Products Activities—

For twenty-seven years Keenan Bros. Limited, of Owen Sound, Ont., have been producing and selling hardwood lumber and today are going stronger than ever with wider interests, increased output and enlarged market. It was in 1896 that James E. Keenan, who had spent some years in the bush, and had a practical acquaintance with the industry, started in a small way in the progressive northern town. He was soon after joined by his brothers and the first undertaking was a water mill of limited capacity which they rented and stocked during the winter of 1896-7. This was run continuously until 1902 when Keenan Bros. acquired the plant of the Goderich Lumber Co. who had bought out the Pickard & Rowan Co. some years previously. This was a circular mill and was removed to and operated as such in Owen Sound until 1912 when Keenan Bros. installed a 12-inch double cut band saw manufactured by the William Hamilton Co., Peterboro, and two years later put in a 10-inch horizontal band resaw manufactured by Clark Bros., Olean, N.Y.

Some time ago Keenan Bros. bought the Rixon-Ainslie plant which they acquired for the land alone and with no intention of removing their own mill. "However," said Mr. Keenan, "we decided later that it was more advantageously situated, being in the centre of the property and that it had docks out in the water, making a good safe place for holding our logs. We decided that it would pay us to spend the necessary money to make the change, abandoning our own mill and using this sawmill site."

John C. Keenan who is associated with his brother, James E., in the various enterprises in Owen Sound, ably looks after the lumber sales of the firm, shipments, etc. His voice is the one heard by the caller on the telephone and his signature appears generally on letters

lands of Grey County to the waters of Georgian Bay, has two rivers, the Sydenham and the Pottawatamie, flowing through it. The former really forms an inner harbor, on either side of which are located the terminals of Canada's two great railway systems, the C.P.R. and the Canadian National.

Keenan Bros. now have about 1,200 feet frontage, both water and rail, with docks for loading by boat, if necessary. Each season the firm cut from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of hardwood and about 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 feet of pine, spruce and hemlock. Last year Keenan Bros. took out about the usual stock of 3,000,000 feet of hardwood. They operate one camp and sometimes two on the North shore, having been located on McGregor Island since 1912. They have bought other adjoining properties, besides smaller quantities of hardwood scattered throughout the country.

Bringing Hardwood Logs By Barges

The firm also operate the Keenan Towing Co., Limited, with the tug "Keenan" and the barges "McGill" and "Dan Proctor." The latter is a 1,500-ton barge, equipped with hoisting engines to swing booms which are 18 inches in diameter and 76 feet long. These barges are loaded with logs, ties and timber, and will carry sufficient material to produce about 400,000 feet of lumber and can be unloaded in less than ten hours. This method of bringing in logs to the mill has proven to be efficient, safe and economical and has put Owen Sound on the map as a milling centre for hardwood lumber long after the adjacent territory has been stripped.

The pine and softwood logs are floated in the customary way by being enclosed in booms and towed by the tug "Keenan." The



Panoramic view of the sawmills and extensive lumber yards of Keenan Bros. Limited, at Owen Sound, Ont.

dealing with the lumber end of the business. John C. Keenan is well and widely known in the lumber arena and he is always active in the advancement of its welfare and development.

Plant Overhauled and Improved

The fact that Keenan Bros. can bring hardwood from the North shore to Owen Sound in safety, was one of the main reasons they decided to rebuild their mill, which work was carried out during the past winter. The plant, which was overhauled and put in good shape, is now in operation. Power is supplied by two 6½ x 16-foot boilers and two engines 16 and 20-in. stroke. The machinery consists of a double cut band mill and horizontal resaw, trimmers, edgers, slasher and all the other equipment that is generally found about a modern mill. There are both lath and shingle departments but these are not being used at the present time. In connection with the sawmill, no burners are employed. The sawdust is consumed in the boilers and all other refuse is kept for fuel for the other factories of the firm, or is sold as wood. The capacity of the mill is about 50,000 feet of hardwood each day of ten hours, or 75,000 feet of pine, and the average cutting season is from April till November.

The townsite of Owen Sound, gradually sloping from the high-

company are now bringing hardwood logs from Manitoulin and St. Joe Island, on their boats to the extent of nearly one and one-half million feet.

The "Dan Proctor," is considered the finest wrecking outfit on the great lakes, having since last fall lightered and freed two steamers that got on the rocks around Tobermory. The first one by taking with her clam shells, a few hundred tons of wheat and putting it in her own hold and later when the steamer was released, putting it back on board. Last spring, on account of having nearly a full load herself and time pressing, the boat was released by clamping the coal and dropping it in the lake to the extent necessary to relieve the vessel.

The Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co., which is an allied industry, manufactures tubs, pails, kegs, baskets, crates, veneer, etc., and last, but not least, tooth picks, and skewers, while the Eureka Refrigerator Co., Limited, another Keenan subsidiary, turns out grocers', butchers' and household refrigerators, butchers' blocks, counters, ice cream cabinets, red cedar chests, etc. The trade mark of the latter is Kaybee, being the initial letters in the firm name of Keenan Bros. In the woodenware factory the firm use all the refuse from their sawmill making baskets or crate bottom stock or heading and bottoms for pails and tubs, while in the refrigerator plant the com-

pany use all the spruce logs they are able to secure in the north. It may be stated that the Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co. are the only manufacturers of tooth picks in Canada. They are also the sole Canadian producers of natural ice cold storage houses. Keenan Bros. specialize in wood products from the stump to the finished article in the hands of the consumer.

In reference to their output of lumber, Keenan Bros, who are wholesale lumber dealers as well as millmen, cover all Ontario in their operations, and in normal years their sawmill activities are only a minor part of their lumber business.

Develop Demand for Lower Ends

So far as the hardwood market is concerned, Mr. James E. Keenan stated recently that the situation was not any too reassuring as, until a reasonable price could be obtained for the lower grade stock, the higher grades must bear the burden of producing a fair average figure. The firm have found a ready sale for the better ends of all hardwood stocks that they can secure but the discouraging feature has been that buyers do not wish to use the low ends. "The difference between firsts and seconds, and the lower grades" added Mr. Keenan, "is all too marked and we consider that under the best of circumstances of the average run of good logs, not more than 40 per cent of the log is saleable as No. 1 Common and better, and with only an indifferent market for the remaining 60 per cent at any price."

This point was also stressed by Mr. Keenan in an address at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Montreal. He said the spread in prices between No. 1 Common and better and the low ends is altogether too great and yet the latter had to bear its proportion of the cost of production. In softwoods the manufacturer could sell 99 per cent of his product and knew where he was at in setting the market figure. Conditions in the latter arena were much more stable and the demand steadier, and he believed that softwoods yielded a better average figure. In hardwoods it was impossible to get anything like a fair quotation for the low ends and a market had to be developed for the product.

How Producing Costs Ascend

Mr. Keenan said that Canadians were not going to have in the future any cheap lumber in the better grades as the expense of manufacturing was constantly advancing. Overhead costs, selling, wages, operation, Workmen's Compensation Act, taxes, etc., were all advancing and the producer was not getting the profit today that he should in view of rising costs and the amount of money invested in equipment, yards, limits, etc.

Keenan Bros. are energetic and progressive citizens of Owen Sound who lose no opportunity in boosting their city. They take an active interest in the Board of Trade and other public bodies, and at the Made-in-Owen Sound Manufacturers' Exhibit, the Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co., and the Eureka Refrigerator Co., made imposing and attractive displays.

Important Practical Pointers on the Better Fire Protection in Yard and Mill

— Prevention — Operation — Organization —

— By C. J. DeFields —

Chief of Fire Department, Windsor, Ont.

Owing to the close relationship that it bears to the vital interests of every community the question of fire protection, fire prevention and the organization of plant fire departments must be handled without gloves. It is not my intention to try and make my views and opinions coincide with the views and opinions of the other fellow. Some fire prevention officials differ as to how far we should go when making suggestions or recommendations along fire prevention lines.

They seem to think that if they ask the proprietor of a plant to spend a little money in making his factory safe that they will scare the fear of fire all out of him. That has not been my experience. When I go into a factory or mill with the intention of suggesting changes that will better the existing conditions, from a prevention standpoint, I go the limit. It is left to the owner or manager to decide whether I am right or not. If he disagrees at the time, which he sometimes does, and eventually finds out that I was right, it is usually too late for conversion to do him any great amount of good.

The suggestions and advice that I have to offer, are not founded upon theory or from a knowledge gained from books but established facts coming under my own observation during a quarter of a century service in fire fighting. After all experience is the best teacher. Coleridge says that experience to most men, is like the stern lights of a ship, it illuminates only the path that has passed. It am afraid that he is right. A great many of us do not seem to profit by it as we should.

Fire Losses Steadily Increase

In spite of the united efforts of the different fire prevention organizations throughout the Dominion (and this applies to America also) the fire loss is increasing daily, and, out of all reason when compared

with the gain in population and commerce. ~~I do not intend to quote any figures on our annual fire loss.~~ It is sufficient to say that the fire tax is the heaviest tax we have to pay and, unless you and every other member of your community do your share of fire prevention work every day in the year, relief is far distant. Do not forget that even if the



Chief C. J. DeFields, Windsor, Ont.

war is over the bill is not paid. Conservation is vital to the life of the nation. Conservation, Fire Prevention and Fire Protection are blood brothers and it is poor business to preach one and fail to recognize the other two.

The more common and frequent causes of fires and large losses in mills and other industrial plants might be classified as follows: construction, heating, lighting, power, outside exposure and the human element. When you start out to reduce the fire hazard in your mill or yard you must give each

cause individual attention and consideration. When you build, build as near fire proof as possible. I feel safe in saying that at least 50% of the fire danger can be eliminated in construction.

All large floor spaces should be subdivided into smaller spaces by fire walls. Fire walls should extend to a distance of, at least, three feet through the roof. All openings should be provided with automatic fire doors. Openings for the admission of shafting, piping or other power transmissions should be made as small as possible. Remember a fire wall with unprotected openings is no longer a fire wall. The power plant should be housed in a separate building and all openings leading to other parts of the plant should be protected with fire doors.

The roof should be constructed of fire proof or slow burning material as a protection against sparks or other outside hazards. A platform should extend the full length of all peaked roofs and water barrels should be placed at intervals of 50 feet, three buckets to each barrel. Keep the roof clean and free from wood dust and in a good state of repair.

Cleanliness is Good Fire Preventer

In plants where steam or hot air is used for heat keep all pipes from contact with wood or other material. Where they pass through floors or walls see that they are protected from contact with wood or other material. Above all, keep all pipes carrying live steam or heat free from dust. A mixture of mill dust and hot steam pipes will very often cause spontaneous combustion. Where electricity is used for power and light all wiring should receive careful attention. Wires should be protected from friction contact with belts, pulleys or any other part of the machinery or building. Inexperienced workmen should never be permitted to tamper with, alter or experiment with elec-

trical equipment and the man in charge of this equipment should be a responsible employe, one who appreciates the dangers arising from overloaded circuits and make-shift fuses. Protect your portable lights with wire cages over lamps and use the best drop cord that money will buy.

The outside exposure hazards are many and should be guarded against at all times. If the fellow next door has a fire hazard on his premises see that he removes it. Place the matter in the hands of the local fire chief who, under the fire marshals act, has almost unlimited powers in matters relating to fire prevention. If you fail to get action in this way take the matter up with the Provincial Fire Marshal and you will get all the attention the case deserves.

Bear in mind that fundamental ground-work of all fire prevention work is cleanliness. The condition of a factory or the surrounding premises is usually typical of the organization that manages it. If you want results in fire prevention work, you must keep clean all the time. Don't remove rubbish once a week; remove it every day and never let it accumulate.

Sprinkling Yards and Piles is Good

Keep the machinery free from the usual accumulation of saw-dust shavings or other waste. An overheated bearing buried in saw-dust shavings is a direct invitation to the Insurance Adjuster, providing there is anything left to adjust. Provide metal safety cans for oil, metal receptacles for the storage of waste or wiping rags and see that all oily rags or waste is destroyed after use.

Yards should at all times and especially during the dry season be kept free of weeds, grass or other useless growth. Keep the under side of all piles free from any thing that will burn. Keep your yards and piles sprinkled during the hot dry season, it will be good practice for your plant department.

Last but not least we will deal with the human hazard. Careless handling of the "strike-anywhere" match, gasoline, oil or other combustible or inflammable material and the don't-give-a-cuss attitude of the careless smoker, are all causes that materially contribute to annual fire loss. A smoker will smoke and you cannot stop him. The only protection that I know of is to provide a safe place for him to indulge in the habit. Provide a room for the men to smoke in. Let it be the room where they eat their noon-day lunch and see that they use it at lunch hours and at other times, if they must smoke between meals. To my mind, it is far cheaper for the men to take ten minutes of the firm's time in a safe smoke than for you to spend ten years of your time replacing what has been lost through an unsafe smoke.

Provide a safe place for the men to hang their oily clothing after the day's work is over, this room should be outside the plant.

Should Have Own Fire Protection

Every plant no matter how small should provide some manner of fire protection of its own. It has been my experience that a blaze usually starts at the unexpected time and just when you are least prepared to handle it. The local fire department, if you have one, may be out attending another man's property when the invitation to yours arrives, or again bad road conditions may delay them and remember the first three minutes of any fire are the vital three minutes that spell success or failure. If you

are sincere in your desire to protect yourself from the fire danger it is up to you, Mr. Owner, to provide some means of holding the fire in check until the city department arrives. One pail of water at the start will prove more effective than a river full a few minutes later.

The only 100% efficient fire protection that I know of is the automatic sprinkler. I have yet to see it fail. In every case on record where it has failed, it has not been the fault of the system but of those in charge, closed valves or some reason for which the system could not be held responsible. It is the watchman that never sleeps, smokes or takes a vacation. When your plant is sprinkler equipped there is no guess work, you know that you are safe.

Recommends Standard Fire Hose

When the sprinkler is out of the question other means of protection must be considered. For plant and yard protection I would recommend standard fire hose of the type used by the local fire department. Hose can be either carried on a reel or attached direct to the plug.

Yard hydrants should be so placed that the part protected by any individual hydrant could be covered by using not more than 300 feet of hose. All hydrants so situated should be equipped with 350 feet of line. Yard hydrants should be distant at least 75 feet from any building or pile and housing over hydrants and hose equipment should be fire proof and ventilated and care should be taken that hose is perfectly dry before putting back into service.

Subdivide your yard with wide roomy alleys and keep them free from any obstruction. Soda and acid extinguishers should be placed throughout the plant.

Organization of Plant Fire Department

The manner of organization of any plant fire department will of course depend a great deal on the size of the plant. The first thing to do is to appoint a chief. This man should have some executive ability. He should be one who is thoroughly acquainted with the plant and water supply, and should be clothed with unlimited authority in all things connected with his office. It would be well for him to take up the matter of organization and drill with the local fire chief as his knowledge will be of great assistance in getting started right. If the advice of such a man is not available a letter to this office stating the size of the plant, available water supply and, if possible, a plan of the yards, will bring a plan of plant organization. It has been my experience that a small crew of well trained men is more efficient than a large crew only half trained.

Figure out the number of available fire streams and allow three men to each stream, two for the nozzle and one for the valve. The valve man should never leave his post until he turns on the water or is told that it will not be required. One man should be detailed for every 5000 feet of yard space to act as a fire patrol. It would be his duty to patrol the yards during the progress of the fire and protect the plant and other parts of the yard from flying sparks.

Ascertain by frequent tests and examinations that every member of your crew knows the location of all hydrants and extinguishers. Their care and operation. Detail two members of your office crew as signal men to alarm the local fire department by box as

well as telephone should a fire occur. Valuable time may be lost through delayed transmission of the alarm to the fire department headquarters. Where the city or town has a standard fire alarm system a private box should be installed in the plant. When this is done and the local fire department receives an alarm from this box, the chief knows just what to expect and takes the necessary apparatus to handle the situation.

Night Watchman is Important Employee

Do you realize that one of the most, if not the most important man in your plant organization, from a fire prevention standpoint is your watchman? When you appoint a man to take charge of a desk in your office you satisfy yourself beyond a reasonable doubt that he is efficient before he lands the job. Do you employ the same tactics when you engage a night watchman? The man on the desk is directly under your personal supervision during his hours of labor. It is not so with the night watchman. For sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, his honesty, alertness and good intentions are all you have to depend on as a protection against the fire danger. A great many plant heads when engaging a night watchman, accept as his chief recommendation the fact that he will work for small pay. This is poor business. Satisfy yourself that the man holding down the job in your plant appreciates the responsibility attached to the position. If he does not replace him with one that does.

Impressing Fire Preventions Upon Employees

Fire prevention propaganda in the form of DONT'S printed on red cards scattered throughout the plant are all right as far as they go, but they don't go very far.

Hold monthly fire prevention meetings in your plant; take the men into your confidence; show them that your interests and theirs are identical; tell them just what their co-operation in fire prevention work means to you and to the business. The results will more than repay you for your effort.

Inspect your plant yourself and if you see a fire hazard, point it out to the man in charge, warn him of the danger but don't have a cigar in your mouth when you tell him.

Try and realize that the fire god does not limit his greed to the destruction of property. He very often demands human life as a sacrifice. During the past ten years this demon of destruction has left as a memorial a pathway lined with blind and crippled children that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Are you sure that yours are safe?

Remember that your responsibility does not end when you have made your factory safe. When you go home to-night carry the fire prevention message to your home. Every sputtering light switch, pile of rubbish, defective chimney or heating apparatus acts as a danger signal that demands immediate attention.

When the fire chief calls to inspect your plant or home greet him as a friend and you will find that he is a pretty good fellow. Follow out his suggestions and assist him to eliminate the fire from your plant, your home and your city. Adopt the words, "Fire Prevention," as a business slogan. Practice it every day in the year and you will make your community or city a safer place to live in and yourself a better citizen.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF GREAT INDUSTRY



Government sawmill at Fort Simpson, operated by the Indian Dept.



The water tower and row of workmen's homes at Elsas, Ont., erected by the Continental Wood Products Co.



On the left are a group of Quebec retailers inspecting one of the new dams of the big northern development work at Chicoutimi. Some see prospects of cheaper lumber and smile. At the extreme left is H. H. Sheppard and next are H. W. Cross, Miquelon, L. W. Halliday, D. Pare, C. Drapeau, G. Chalifour, J. I. Dupre, J. A. Bonneau, O. Chalifour, Tetreau



On the right the lumber dealers are inspecting a large pile of cracked stone for Price Brothers' work at Chicoutimi. On the upper row, reading from left to right, are Messrs. Miquelon, Drapeau, Tetreau and J. A. Bonneau. On the lower left are Messrs. H. W. Cross, D. Pare, George Chalifour, L. W. Halliday, Bock, J. I. Dupre, and O. Chalifour



An interior view of the Canadian forest and wood products exhibit now touring France along with many other Canadian displays. The exhibits are mounted on lorries and motored from town to town, where they are inspected by enthusiastic crowds



Office of the Bridgewater Lumber Co. Limited, Bridge, Quebec. This building was formerly used by the Canadian National Railways as a rest house when their workshops were in operation

Newest Lumber Industry in Quebec City Now Operating to Capacity

Bridgewater Lumber Co., has Splendid Modern Equipment and Excellent Shipping Facilities and Does a Large Dressing in Transit Business—Electrically Operated and of Steel and Sheet Iron Construction

The Bridgewater Lumber Company, Limited, was recently organized in Quebec and, since its inception, has met with a gratifying measure of success. The company was formed through the vision and foresight of W. Gerard Power who has many extensive interests in the timber and sawn lumber trade. He is the president of the new concern which was formed last spring by a group of young business men with experience in the lumber line to take care of the sawn lumber trade between Quebec and United States in co-operation with the firm of Power, Moir & Stocking, New York, importers of Canadian wood for American market.

The Bridgewater Lumber Company, Limited, though in existence only a few months is doing a fine business. at present sixty men are in the employ of the mill but it is expected that before the end of 1923 this number will be increased to approximately 200.

The new planing mill building located at Cap Rouge in close vicinity to the Quebec bridge, is an ideal situation for such an enterprise. It is seven miles from the City of Quebec, with easy access to the river St. Lawrence and in close proximity to all railways running east, west, north, and south on both sides of the river St. Lawrence and in connection with the American interests of the New England, New York and Western States.

The planing mill building with railway siding at each side of the mill is 105 x 75 ft., all steel construction, sheathed and covered with corrugated sheet iron. The steel work on the structure was contracted for by the Eastern Canada Steel & Iron Works Co., of Quebec City, and the sheet iron supplied by the Montreal firm of W. McNally & Co.

Walter Walsh, for over twenty years in the employ of the Power Lumber Co., as engineer, wheelwright and superintendent of operations, had charge of the construction of the mills of the Bridgewater Company.

In connection with the mill erected on the latest plans for accommodation and efficiency, there has been built a shaving house a short distance from the mill into which the shavings and sawdust are blown into a baling press, baled and sold for various purposes. This installation was placed by Henderson, Barwick Co., of Montreal. The whole plant is operated by electricity and is clean and inviting at all times.

Most of the machinery in the planing mill was supplied by the

P. B. Yates Machine Co., of Hamilton, Ont., including the heavy No. 91 planers, which are the last word in planing mill equipment. The Simonds Canada Saw Co., of Montreal, furnished all the necessary filing room machinery, saws, etc.

There are extensive private and railway sidings on both sides of the mills and yard and in close proximity to the railway station. The plant also includes a small sawmill of wooden construction with good machinery. This mill is not required to run the whole time as most of the stock coming to the plant is already sawn into lumber ready for dressing and milling. The sawmill turns out excellent work and is a handy addition to the plant. This also is run by electricity. In connection with this plant there is also an immense all-steel water tank 95 feet in height with a running capacity of nearly 6,000 gallons per hour. It is kept full all the time.

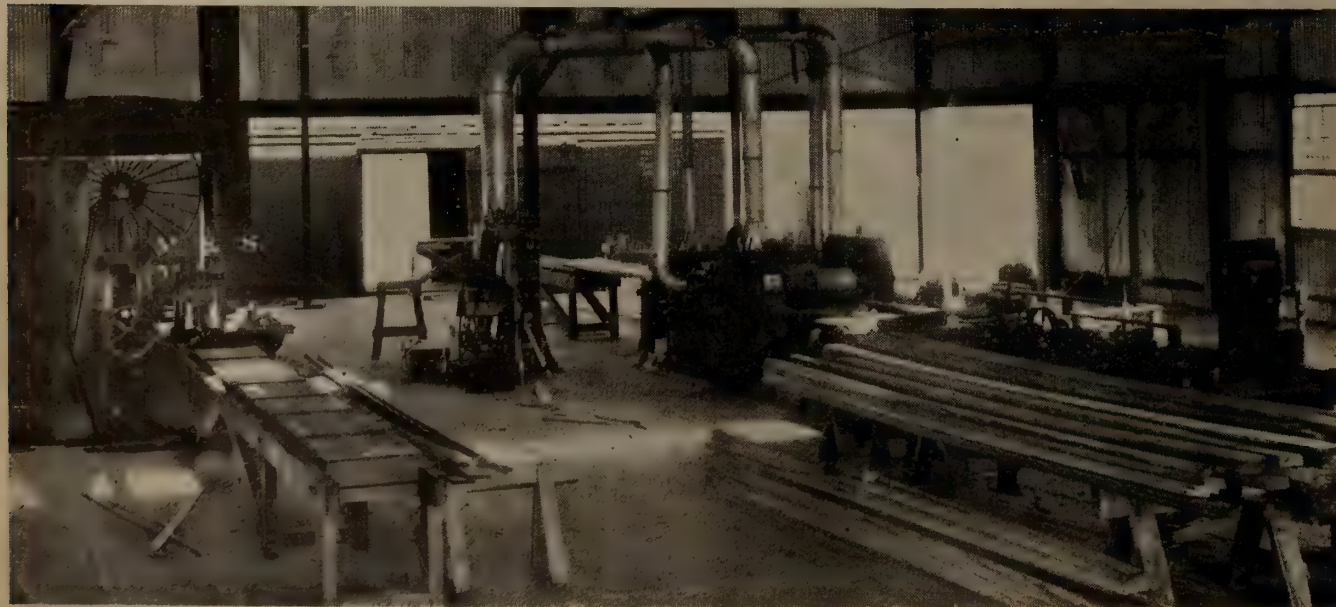
Ample Yard and Storage Room

The company is operating under the style of Bridgewater Lumber Company, Limited, and is located at Bridge, Que. Mr. Power succeeded in leasing 50 acres of land from the Canadian National Railways to locate the new mill, and its storage yard with transportation facilities are unsurpassed. The plant has been completed and is now running to capacity and the immense piling ground adjacent will enable the organization to store millions of feet of lumber.

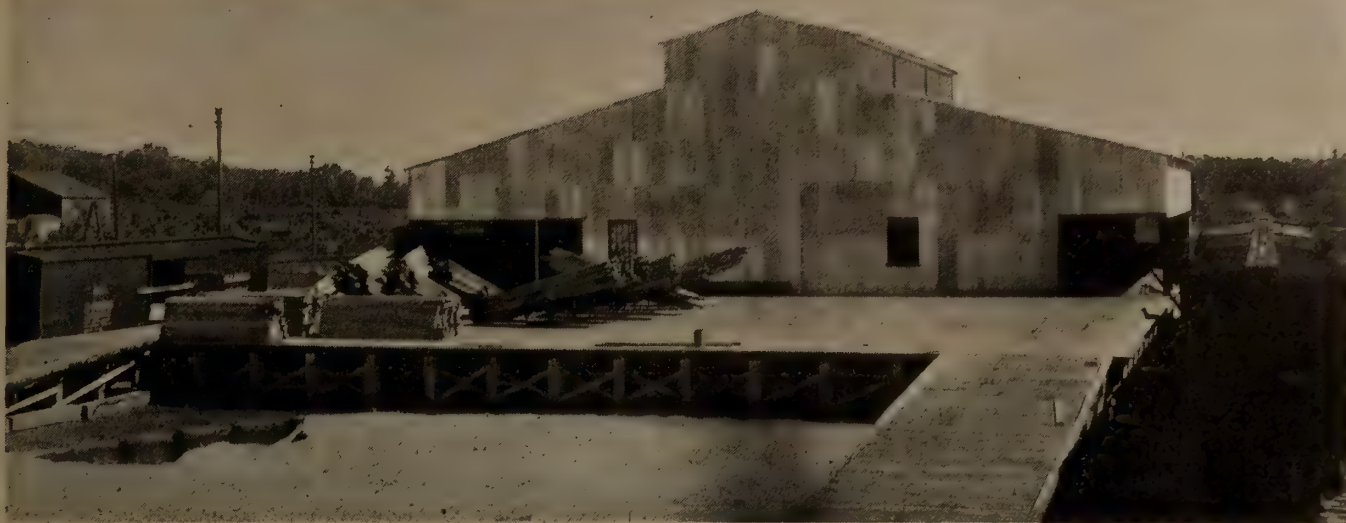
The company has already secured orders from Ontario and U. S. firms for the dressing of their lumber in transit and are doing excellent work and giving great satisfaction. There is installed up-to-date machinery for the planing and dressing of all kinds of lumber and the plant is in a position to do any work in this line of business to the satisfaction of their customers.

The main purpose of the organization of the company and the building of the planing mill was to handle the output of the sawmills of the companies in which Mr. Power is interested, but the Bridgewater Lumber Co. also handle stock as well and the facilities are open to all dealers who may wish to have their lumber dressed in transit. The Bridgewater Lumber Company are also carrying on a general wholesale lumber business.

The directors of the company are W. Gerard Power, president and managing-director; Thomas McCarron, vice-president and treas-



Part of the interior of the dressing mill of the Bridgewater Lumber Co., showing some of the machines.



Exterior view of the dressing mill of the Bridgewater Lumber Co., at Bridge, Quebec, showing platform and railway sidings at both ends of the mill.

surer; P. J. McGoldrick and John J. Power, directors, and J. H. Fugere, secretary and director. J. A. DesRoches is the manager of the plant and the capital of the company is \$100,000.

Mr. Power is widely known in the industrial arena and founded the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co. in 1902, of which he was manager until 1920 when the Power Lumber Co., Limited, was organized to succeed the River Ouelle Co. Mr. Power possesses splendid business ability and initiative and was with the firm of W. & J. Sharples from 1897 to 1902 and the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co. from 1902 to 1920 when the Power Lumber Co. took over all rights and interests of the River Ouelle Co. He was also a trustee of the Na-

tional Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York City, from 1917 to 1920; President of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in 1919; Honorary President of the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, Limited; Chairman of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association 1919 and 1920; President of the Peninsula Lumber Co., Quebec; President of Power, Moir & Stocking, Inc., of New York; President of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association; Chairman of the Quebec Harbor Commission; President and Managing-Director of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, of Quebec.

Is Our Educational Policy Helping Industry?

The need of vocational training to enlist interest of younger generation in wood manufacturing.

Secondary schools should make the course attractive by closer co-operation with the industry itself.

There is a grave menace threatening Canadian industry today in the lamentable shortage of young Canadians entering industrial lines of work. To supplement this serious situation there is another angle to the problem which strikes at the very pride of the people of Canada. Foreign people coming to Canada from European countries skilled in their various lines of industry, will in a few years, inevitably control the country unless young Canadians are taught to work with their hands as well as their brain.

Every thinking Canadian engaged in the manufacture of wood products and who employs mechanics, should give every possible assistance to the association to which his is connected in launching some practical plan of selling young Canadians the honorable and valuable proposition of making and doing things with their hands.

School Trustee John Wanless of Toronto at the first meeting of the committee appointed recently by the Board of Education to survey secondary school education in the city schools, stated that the average child of fourteen is in the fourth book and from there he should go on to learn his trade or business. "As it is, we allow pupils to drift on through two or three years of high school training. When they have finished that, most of them simply will not work with their

hands," he declared. Collegiate institutes are, it was pointed, primarily design for those learning a profession—and professional people number about ten per cent of the total population. The manifest unfairness of catering to this ten per cent by building and maintaining expensive colleges is flagrant, while at the same time, the remaining ninety per cent are allowed to start out in the world without any particular training for a useful life's work.

These remarks are significant and illustrate that educational bodies are realizing the need for practical and specific training. Lumber associations in Canada, who have as a continual discussion, at their gatherings, the problem of securing apprentices, should recognize that the educational boards throughout the country are ready to co-operate with the various industries in teaching children to respect and become interested in industrial work. This respect must be fostered by the schools instead of being discouraged by them. It is incumbent upon the woodworking and allied trades to take the initiative if progress is to be made in revising the educational policy in Canada, so as to interests youths in the wood manufacturing industry in the secondary schools.

At Kitchener and Waterloo, Ontario, a new collegiate institute was

If the educational system of this country is not promptly revised so as to give the native-born Canadian both the desire and the ability to do real, hard work, the control of Canada will pass out of the hands of the present generation into those of the incoming foreigners.

John Wanless

Before the first meeting of the Toronto Board of Education to survey secondary school education.

completed and opened early this month and will include several vocational departments among which will be one for teaching furniture and cabinet making. Behind this valuable adjunct is an advisory committee selected from the personnel of the many furniture companies in the Twin Cities to assist the Board of Education in framing a suitable course and deciding on the necessary equipment. While it is not the intention to turn out mechanics, yet the course is expected to provide a start which will elevate the furniture and cabinet making trades in the minds of the younger people of the district, so they may voluntarily choose it as a life's work. This is an instance where an industry, strong in the community, has taken the initiative and, by its influence and the co-operation of the Board of Education has planted a seed that will fructify and before many years, prove a boon to both the industry and community.

The Widening of an Important Work

Vocational training is not a new thought, but it can certainly be more widely entertained in collegiate institutes where, as has already been stated, many pupils wander along a couple of years and decide to leave school. Whose fault is it? Mr. Wanless states that it is a defect in the educational system. The educational system is certainly in error when ninety per cent of its adherents are not considered. It rests with the employers of industrial artisans to see that the schools are in sympathy with industry instead of working against it as most of them are.

The woodworking trade, although hard pressed for suitable apprentices, is really in a better position to gain the interest of the younger generation than the majority of trades. Working in wood is first of all, the cleanest of occupations. It requires skill and training to correctly judge, prepare and utilize the different commercial wood to the best advantage. No field of industry presents greater opportunity for a youth to exercise his power of originality, his taste for the artistic and the commendable craving for planning with his brain and executing with his hand some article that will be an object of decoration or service in the home or other building. There is no valid reason why the secondary schools of Canada should not make the course of working in wood in their vocational departments really attractive by close co-operation with industry itself. The fault with most manual training courses in the schools, is that the pupil is not told of the splendid woodworking industry which is really the advanced work of that which he is taught in his elementary studies of wood. If youths were afforded some idea of the great business of which they were just touching the fringe, it would be an added inducement for them to proceed with their studies and practical knowledge of wood manufacturing.

The "Canada Lumberman" would be glad to hear opinions from readers who have ideas which they would like to see put in operation along the line of practical instruction in woodworking in the secondary schools of Canada.



Construction work on one of the twenty cottages put up this summer at Elsas

The Rapid Development of Elsas

Continental Wood Products Company is Constructing Model Town in Sudbury District and Will Add Large Kraft Pulp Mill to Its Other Enterprises

—What Has Been Done in Housing Line—

Elsas, Ont., will in the near future have a large kraft pulp mill which will be erected at a cost of \$1,500,000 by the Continental Wood Products Co. This organization was a few weeks ago awarded the right to cut pulpwood and timber on the area situated in the watershed of the Trout and Chapleau Rivers in the district of Sudbury, comprising a territory of 1,049 square miles. Construction will be started within the next few months on the new mill and before June 1924, \$500,000 must be expended. The capacity of the mill must be 75 tons a day and 100 persons must be employed. The company, which is a subsidiary to the International Paper Co., is a concern which is doing things and may be relied upon to carry out faithfully and efficiently its agreement with the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario in the erection of the enterprise in hand.

Expansion is the watchword of the Continental Wood Products Co. which this summer built 20 cottages at Elsas, while others are in course of erection, together with a school and clubhouse. The cottages are finished with Beaver Board and hardwood flooring consisting of two bedrooms, one sitting-room, one dining room, kitchen, pantry and toilet with a large covered verandah in front.

The company operates a sawmill, lath mill and barking plant at Elsas which live centre takes its name from Mr. Herman Elsas, president of the Continental Paper & Bag Mills, New York, with which the Continental Wood Products Co. is directly connected. The sawmill of which W. J. Palmer is superintendent is equipped with a double cut band and has a capacity of 70,000 ft. per 20-hour day,

while the lath department, which has a lath machine and bolter, has an output of 40,000 pieces within the same time. There is installed in the barking mill a large Paulson drum with a capacity of 200 cords of wood per ten hours. The sawmill is situated at the confluence of the Trout and Kapuskasing Rivers in the township of Kapuskasing about one quarter of a mile from the Canadian National Railway.

The major buildings in Elsas consist of bunk house, cook house, store and office building and the residence of the manager. The bunk house has sleeping quarters for 150 men with a new annex for accommodating another 50. The cook house has a dining room which can take care of 200 men at one sitting and the upstairs part has 12 individual bedrooms which are occupied by the kitchen staff and general foremen.

All the larger buildings are equipped with steam heating, running hot and cold water and lavatories, all of which are connected with the main sewer to which is attached at a distance from the plant, a triple septic tank capable of taking care of 250 men. The water for the town and major buildings is provided by a large steel tank 80 ft. high with a capacity of 40,000 gallons. It is supplied by a 200 h. p. Sterling engine with a Cameron pump, capable of filling the tank at the rate of 800 gallons per minute. This means of water supply is reinforced by a steam auxiliary 200 h.p. pump with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute.

The entire mill site is covered by eight hydrants with hose boxes, containing one fire lantern, one fire axe, one nozzle and 300



On the left is seen the store, bunkhouse and office building of the Continental Wood Products Co., at Elsas, Ont. Next appear several of the attractive cottages put up for the workmen and on right is the busy plant of the company

ft. of 2 ½ in. hose which is always in readiness in case of an outbreak of flames. The company has installed at the intake of the water supply a chlorine plant to ensure that the water is in fit condition for the men and their families.

The entire cut of the sawmill and lath mill for last year and this year was sold to the Canadian General Lumber Co., of Toronto, and the pulpwood is being shipped direct to the company's own mills in the United States. It is loaded into cars by the aid of two electrically-driven loading conveyors.

The present holdings of the company consist of 1,049 square miles of pulpwood and timber concessions, covering 17 townships, which as stated was purchased at the recent sale in Ontario conducted by the Department of Lands and Forests. It also has 117 square miles of timber licensed land composed of the township of Sherlock, 81 square miles, and the township of Borden 36 square

miles and also 125 square miles of freehold lands.

As power is an important element in the production of pulp or paper, it is of interest to note that on the Kapuskasing River within twelve miles of Elsas, there are available for use two water power sites, one of 33 feet head and the other 73 feet head with splendid storage facilities, capable of being developed for 8,500 h.p. at economical cost.

The establishment of the 75-ton per day kraft pulp mill at Elsas will remove any difficulties that may crop up regarding the disposition of pulpwood from the Continental Wood Products Company's freehold lands. In the past it has shipped this wood to the parent concern in the United States but, if the proposed embargo on pulp wood exports is put into effect, such shipments would not be possible. With the establishment of the big pulp plant all of the company's wood could be cared for in Canada.

No Extensive Operations for Export in Quebec But Pulpwood Cutting in Burnt Areas Will be Heavy

The Quebec lumber interests are looking forward to an early clearing up of the European political horizon that will enable an economic recovery and the amelioration of the world's interchange of industrial and commercial relations to assure peace and confidence in the entire world. Heartened by this prospective change, the Quebec lumber operators and exporters anticipate a reaction for which they are preparing to participate in the year 1924.

The firm stand taken by the British Government to bring about an agreement on the reparation question, leaves no room for doubt that England's attitude in this regard is backed by the world's public opinion, including the United States and the possibility of the United States lending its official influence to put an end to the economic war between France and Belgium with Germany, and the menace of a European cataclysm to endanger the economic equilibrium of the entire world. It is quite possible that before the second week of September will have expired that the government, in order to avert civil war which threatens Fatherland, will approach Premier Poincare, of France, with a proposition that will bring about negotiations for a settlement of the reparations difficulty on which the entire civilized world is interested and hope for an issue of success.

Is Ending of Chaos in Sight?

Taking into consideration these signs for a settlement of the Franco-Belgium and German difficulties and the disappearance of the dark political clouds which have been hovering over Europe during and since the end of the war and the prospect of stability in the rates of exchange, have caused the business public to look to the ending of the chaos which has so upset and demoralized the commercial world for the past eight years.

The end of the dockers' strike on the Thames and the latest advices cabled by the United Kingdom agents of the Quebec lumber interests, have added a feeling of encouragement that augurs well for the export shipment of Canadian wood to the United Kingdom market in 1924.

In the meantime the Quebec limit holders have not up to the present made an estimate of the logs they intend cutting in the woods this coming winter. Discussing the question with several of the Quebec lumber operators the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" was informed that they had come to no conclusion as yet. Nor had they drawn up any estimates of the logging to be carried on in the woods for 1924 export to the United Kingdom. While they feel assured of the efforts being put forward by the British Government to end the Ruhr situation and the political difficulties in general in Europe, they fear that the scarcity of labor for logging in the woods this winter, will cause such a demand for increase of wages as to compel them to curtail the cutting for shipment to the British market. Besides the demand for manufactured lumber from the United States market in which the Canadian mills are deeply interested, still continues and with every prospect of being maintained throughout 1924.

Survey of Probable Conditions

One of the most astute business experts in the Quebec district, on being requested to give his opinion on the situation said:—"It is rather too early as yet to give a forecast as to the logging that will be carried on in the Quebec woods this coming winter, I may say,

however, that the time has passed for pessimism in the Canadian lumber trade. We are now looking forward for a long season of good business but as yet have not prepared estimates for the work we intend carrying on in the woods this coming fall and winter. In the meantime, I fully realize that the political difficulties in Europe are nearing the end to reopen all the avenues of commerce which have been closed on account of the war and its aftermath by the near settlement of the reparations and, when this vexed question is settled by Germany approaching France and Belgium in accordance with present appearances, the Europeans will come back to the road of normalcy, stabilize the rates of exchange and rejuvenate business in general.

"But we must consider that after a settlement is reached over the European political situation, it will require some little time to adjust the economic conditions and the credit of the nations that have been involved. Again, it must be recognized that the dockers' strikes in the seaports of England have caused more or less harm by retarding the commerce and building industries of Great Britain. This can be readily understood when we come to consider the several hundred ships, including over sixty lumber-laden vessels that have been held up in the shipping ports which will take time to unload and months to adjust the embargoes caused in construction work as well as general business. Hence, while I am optimistic regarding the near future in the ultimate settlement of the Ruhr question and the adjustment of economic conditions in Europe followed by a renewal of trade and industrial prosperity in England, I feel that it will take many months to ameliorate the situation to produce the stability so necessary to instil confidence in the financial circles of the United Kingdom and the European world in general.

No Extensive Cutting for Export

"In the meantime the Canadian lumber trade, as far as it regards the Quebec interests, have the aspect of their home conditions to study,—the forest fires of the spring and early months of summer of the present year that caused so much destruction and the cost of lumber operations in the woods this fall and coming winter. This leads me to believe that there will not be any extensive cutting for export to the United Kingdom market this winter but instead there will be the customary logging to supply the American market demand for manufactured lumber and an abnormal cutting of pulpwood. I am informed, however, that extensive logging operations in timber for export to England, will be carried on in the Ottawa district during the coming winter.

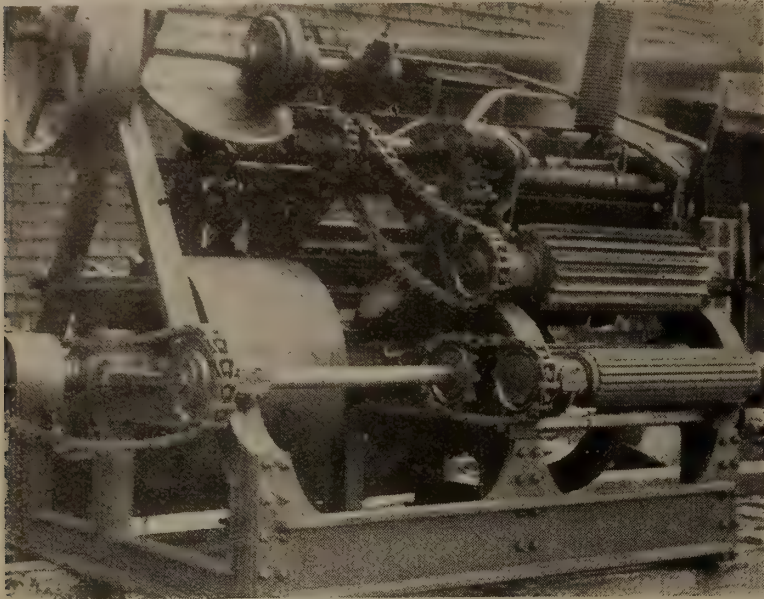
As regards the cutting of pulpwood in the province of Quebec arrangements are being made by the different pulp and paper interests for operations on a large scale. The burnt forest areas will have to be exploited for all they are worth to save the wood from the worm and, in addition, to this limit holders, who have had surveys made of their forest properties, have come to discover that they can log 50 per cent of the stands swept by fire to be sold as lumber culls.

"One of the formidable difficulties the Quebec lumber operators will have to contend with this coming winter will be the cost of logging. The unusual cutting of pulpwood will cause a big demand for labor which in these days is scarce. This naturally will create a higher cost of labor that is likely to cause a curtailment in the logging for export to the United Kingdom.

New Circular Gang Saw for Small Logs

John M. Maclean, of Campbellton, N.B., who is with Stetson, Cutler & Co., is the inventor of a circular gang sawing machine which has attracted considerable attention. One of these saws has been installed in the Stetson, Cutler mill and in other plants. The machine was designed for manufacturing the smaller logs that are now so largely cut in eastern mills in order to get bigger production and a more accurately sawn product.

Mr. Maclean believes that his circular gang saw can be adapted to mills of any capacity. One of the most important features of the equipment is that, owing to the arrangement of the feeding in



General view of Maclean circular gang saw

press rolls, stocks can be sawn with only a slight slab taken off one side of the log, thus allowing the carriage to handle over twice as many logs as could be done when both sides are slabbed in supplying the stock.

The Kendall patent arbor and guides are used in this machine and the inventor says they have proved the most efficient for the successful operation of circular saws in gangs, ensuring evenly sawn lumber.

The capacity of the circular gang saw depends on the number of logs that can be supplied it. It can take care of any quantity up to 3,000 in a ten-hour day and from 3 inches to 10 inches in thickness. The saws used are from 24 to 32 inches and of 10 gauge.

Mr. Maclean, who resides at Campbellton, N.B., states that he will be pleased to give any further detailed or technical information to interested parties regarding the operation of his machine which has been working to advantage for some time.

Ford Conserves Lumber Supply

Salvaging of approximately 90,000,000 feet of lumber annually at its Highland Park plant is the Ford Motor Company's contribution to national forestry conservation.

Aside from the wood used in manufacturing automobiles, the company's requirements for packing and shipping run into enormous figures and to provide lumber for this purpose every scrap is utilized through the salvage department, even to the smallest possible pieces.

The department, formed principally as means of reducing waste, is conducted purely as a conservation agency. While it was not the intention of the company to make it profit-producing, yet by putting it on an efficient basis, it has progressed to the point where it is now self-sustaining.

An average of 800 men are employed, working twenty-four hours a day in three eight-hour shifts, and the work includes the operation of the lumber yard, saw mills and the handling of all new and old lumber for shipping.

While every day the Highland Park uses more than 200,000 feet of new lumber in making shipments, the salvage department daily re-claims nearly 300,000 feet of old lumber and converts it into boxes, crates, cleats, braces and other pieces.

Every factory unit in the Ford organization constantly strives for 100 per cent. lumber salvage. At the River Rouge plant, the Lincoln plant and at all branch plants throughout the country, every bit of lumber possible is used for shipping and what remains is sent by the carload and the truck load to Highland Park where facilities

permit the utilization of smaller pieces than at any other place and where salvaging is carried to the extreme limit.

Employees engaged in unpacking incoming shipments are instructed to carefully remove all board with as little damage as possible, thus permitting the salvage department to utilize them to the utmost.

Lumber from more than 1,500 worn-out box cars from the D. T. and I. has found its way to the salvage mill to be converted into boxes and crates and other pieces needed for shipping.

Standardization of shipping packages has done much to bring greater efficiency in the lumber conservation program.

Three years ago the company was using 600 different sized boxes and crates for shipping. Today 95 per cent. of the same shipments are being made in boxes of 14 different sizes, some filling as many as 100 different needs, and 45 boxes and crates of different sizes meet all the other shipping requirements.

At present the salvage department is turning out an average of 15,000 boxes and crates a day and it is not uncommon for a box or crate to have three or four kinds of wood in its make up. Recent introduction of burlap bags for making certain shipments cut the box requirements down about 5,000 a day.

Salvaging proceeds, in a building 80 feet wide by 700 feet long, on the well-known Ford continuous production system. As old lumber salvaged from boxes, barrels, boards and scrap wood of every imaginable kind comes in, it is sorted and placed on a continuous conveyor which carries it past various sawing stations. Workmen on the line pick out boards of most desirable size for their needs, the aim being to always saw the longest pieces from the available boards.

Scraps move on to the end and into great shredders where they are cut into small pieces, then caught up in a suction tube and blown over to the furnace rooms to be used as fuel. Complete boxes move on to departments requiring them.

Crate pieces, cleats and braces are sawed to proper sizes and are sent to the several departments, each assembling its own crates.

Two departments may be used to illustrate the great daily requirements for this kind of lumber. The radiator assembly department utilized twenty-two pieces of wood in every shipping crate and an average of 2,200 of these crates are sent out every day.

In the carload shipment of 100 motors, 750 feet of heavy lumber is required for proper bracing and packing. With more than sixty-four of these cars going out daily, a total of over 50,000 feet of lumber is required every day for the shipment of motors alone.

Lumber conservation as practised by the Ford Motor Company, has proved a practical business investment, but of far greater significance is the saving in forestry it makes possible, and the example it sets for private and public enterprise throughout the country.

Heavy Loss in New Castle Mill Fire

Fire broke out recently in the old Hickson mill property at the upper end of Castle St., Newcastle, N.B., and for a time threatened the entire business section of the town. The mill had not been in use for some years and it is thought the blaze originated from a spark from a passing tug. The flames wiped out the mill and its contents and about 500,000 feet of sawn lumber and 1,000 cords of pulpwood. The loss suffered by those interested is between \$75,000 and \$100,000 and is partly covered by insurance. The principal losers are, James Robinson, Millerton, and the W. A. Hickson Estate, joint owners of the mill; H. V. Berry, Fort Plain, N.Y.; W. Malcolm Mackay, St. John; Moses Schaffer, Blackville, and Chas. Sargent, Newcastle, owners of the lumber, and Alex. R. Voyer, of Fredericton, who owned the pulpwood.

High Honor for Thomas A. Low

Hon. Thomas Andrew Low, the new Minister of Trade and Commerce, is a practical business man who should have a thorough grasp of the affairs of his department from the standpoint of Canadian manufacturers and exporters. He is a lumberman and manufacturer, being president of the Renfrew Machinery Co., president of the Renfrew Flour Mills, president of the Renfrew Refrigerator Co., president of the Renfrew Electric Manufacturing Co., president of the Renfrew Manufacturing Co., president of the Opeongo Mica Mines, president of the British-Canadian Export Co., and a director of the Renfrew Power Co. Born in Quebec and educated in the Renfrew Public and High Schools, he has been connected with the lumber business since 1889. He organized the Renfrew Machinery Co. in 1909, for the manufacturer of cream separators and gasoline engines and employs 350 hands. In 1904 he organized the Renfrew Manufacturing Co., for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds and general contracting. In 1902 he organized the Renfrew Flour Mills and in 1912 the Renfrew Electric Manufacturing Co.

Handling Lumber with Speed and Efficiency

Travelling Cranes Used to Deliver Unit Packages in Yard—Quantity Piling is Economically and Speedily Carried Out—Well Kept, Uniform Stacks

New methods of handling lumber are always interesting and much progress has been achieved during recent years in sorting, piling, unloading and distributing forest products. This means speed, efficiency and lower cost of handling. Great success has been attained in an effective, economical and quantity piling of lumber particularly hardwoods through the installation of industrial locomotive cranes.

Plenty of air space and narrow piles and complete elimination of rotting stack bottoms contribute materially to a well cared for stock. The lumber has every opportunity to dry thoroughly and flat and there is no guess-work about the product or a sense of indifference or neglect. No loose sticks or stray boards are scattered around. Everything is neat and attractive and the visitor to any retail, mill or factory yard is impressed with the well-kept, uniform stacks of lumber and long, regular alleys free from weeds or litter. The foundations are even and firm, the piles straight and erect and the surroundings pleasing and inviting.

So far as the modern handling of hardwood lumber is concerned, one of the most progressive firms in this line is the Voth Hardwood Co., of Voth, Texas, which is a subsidiary of the Kirby-Bonner Lumber Co., of Houston, Texas. Their mill has a capacity of 100,000 feet a day and it is interesting to describe how the lumber is handled through the installation of three industrial locomotive cranes.

Arthur M. Bowen, manager of the Hardwood Sales Department, in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman," relating to the system, says,—"It is rather difficult to outline its operation showing the system which the company uses in handling lumber with industrial cranes. The company are operating at present three E. A. standard industrial oil-burning locomotive cranes and are handling to and from the yard approximately 5,000,000 feet of lumber per month."

The company state that their experience

has been very satisfactory and owing to the size of their operation, they do not believe they could have handled the lumber as efficiently under any other system as by means of industrial cranes.

The lumber, after it is properly segregated and stacked on the stacking platform into packages four feet wide by six feet high, is handled in these packages which contain approximately 1,300 feet each. Each locomotive crane is equipped with a short flatcar coupled in front, and another one in the rear, upon which these packages are placed, enabling them to carry at one trip from the mill to the yard, or vice versa, four packages to the car, or a total of 10,400 feet of lumber at one trip.

These machines operate on a geared turn-table, enabling them to turn completely around if necessary, and they are also geared to the driving trucks, moving from the mill to the yard, or from place to place under their own power. The company have been handling in the neighborhood of five million feet per month with these cranes, with a crew to each crane of three men—the operator and two laborers.

From the mill the lumber passes to a double-deck sorting table two hundred feet long, the sixteen foot lengths passing over the upper deck, the shorter stock going to the lower deck. On the sorting table the lumber is separated, each kind, grade, length and thickness going into a separate package of uniform width and height.

The packages are picked up by an "Industrial Works" eighteen ton, specially built locomotive crane and loaded on flat cars set fore and aft of the crane, each flat car carrying seven packages. Each package rests on two pieces of three by three oak, about six inches longer than the width of the package. These bearings fit into stirrups on the crane chains. Packages from the upper deck are picked up direct, while those from the lower deck are run out on to a transfer car.

The crane conveys these bulk packages to the stacking



Yard alley showing lumber stacks neatly built up on special foundations and how each pile is erected by means of unit packages



An industrial crane delivering unit packages of lumber in yard

platform which is provided with fifteen separate trackways. Six of these are built with a slight incline toward the stacking table at the rear. The crane places the bulk packages on short dry kiln trucks. These packages are run to the stacking table as required, and the empty trucks returned to the front. There are six stacking tables, two under each shed, which are so arranged that the stacked lumber may go to the dry kilns or to the yard for air drying as desired. Two men work at each stacking table.

Uniform stacking has long been desired and under the arrangements at the Voth plant it comes very near realization. A gate that can be raised or lowered to fit the height of the stack, carries slots spaced on two foot centres for the placing of the sticks, each gate carrying two sets of slots, one perpendicular for kiln stacking, the other slightly inclined for yard stacking. Eight foot stock is stacked with the sixteen-foot, and six foot with the twelve foot, with a doubling of sticks occurring at the centre of each stack, so as to leave



Making solid foundations with concrete and steel rail stringers

no loose ends. Each stack rests on two pieces of three by three oak, and these in turn rest on short dry kiln trucks. Each stack or package is exactly four feet wide, and contains thirty-three layers of inch boards for the yard stock, or forty-eight layers when stacked for the kilns, and is an absolutely perpendicular stack for the kilns, or with a "lead" for the yard. A single cover of No. 3 boards is placed on each package of No. 2 and better. The sticks in the slots eliminate guess work and the sticks are always in a uniform line. Stacked packages are built on tracks having a slight incline toward the main yard line.

How the Packages are Handled

When a package has been stacked it goes to the transfer car, if for the kilns, which transfer is made direct without any crane lift. If the package is for the yard it is rolled back to the track end of the platform, where it is again picked up by the crane and transferred to flat cars. So far only two bearings have been found necessary for inch lumber, and there has been no trouble about sticks dropping out even with sixteen foot stock.

When the two flat cars have been loaded, the crane proceeds to the yard with its cars, travelling under its own power at the rate

of eight miles per hour. Arriving here, each package is picked up in turn and set on its proper foundation, or on the top of the proper uncompleted stack, three units making a complete stack. The two bearings sticks remain as they were, and three more are added to afford proper base support. When a package rests on another in the yard two pieces ten feet long are used fore and aft, as a tie bar for two stacks. Views of the yard show that it is possible to build these packages so as to have a stack with uniform pitch and "pull" from top to bottom. In shipping from the yard this process is merely reversed, the crane handling each package as before, and conveying it to the shipping dock, where the inspector takes charge, putting the coverings and sticks into racks which the crane later returns to the stacking platform. The shipping dock has a capacity of ten freight cars under roof and has ample space for storing lumber found above or below grade.

Way the yard is Laid Out

The yard has streets thirty-five feet wide with a standard gauge track laid with 60- pound rail, extending down the centre of each street. While it may detract from the symmetry of the yard, it has been found advisable to place stacks with their "tails" toward the street. Alleyways ten feet wide separate the stacks at the rear, allowing plenty of air space. The streets and alleys are north and south, with the stacks placed east and west giving the prevailing south winds free access between the layers. The stack bottoms are so built that there is also an abundance of free air space under the stacks.

The general plan and construction of the yard is of particular interest. There will be no stray odds and ends at any time about the yard and at no time will there be more than four men at work on the yard, and these men consist of the locomotive crane crew.

The foundations are all of concrete, and the stringers are steel rails cut to sixteen-foot lengths and embedded in the concrete base. Each pair of foundations measures ten feet in width, accommodating two four-foot stacks with two feet of air space between. The outside blocks of each foundation are single, twelve by fifteen inch tops, while the inside ones are double, fifteen by thirty-six inch tops, and carry the two outside rails of the two stacks. Four feet of space is allowed between each set of foundations. The rear block is sixteen inches above the ground and the front block thirty-two inches high, conforming to the standard pitch of one inch to the foot.

During the time this yard was building many operators both pine and hardwood, who visited the plant, voiced some doubt as to the ability of the crane crew of four men to stack the product of such a large mill, and send in sufficient quantity of stock to the loading platform, but it has been demonstrated by actual experience that the plan is a feasible one, and it works admirably in every particular.

Experiments already conducted to ascertain the drying properties of the yard and yard arrangements have proven that the plans of those designing the yard have not miscarried.

Industrial locomotive cranes are built by the Industrial Works, of Bay City, Mich., and operated by steam, gasoline or electricity for yard service, construction and many other purposes. The cranes have a capacity ranging from 5 to 60 tons, with suitable booms varying from 40 to 140 feet in length.

Yarmouth Woodworking Industry is Busy

One of the oldest firms in the forest products line in the Maritime Provinces is the Canadian Wood Working Co., Limited, of Yarmouth, N. S. The business was established as early as 1855 and incorporated in 1902. The industry covers over three acres and the location is an ideal one on the waterfront. Excellent transportation facilities are enjoyed by means of the company's wharf and railway siding. On the property is located a six-storey factory with basement 60 x 100 feet, another building 50 x 100 feet, with a wing 40 x 60 feet, a planing mill and cooperage, the whole embracing a floor space of 55,000 feet. About 100 persons are employed with an annual payroll of \$50,000. The output, viz., 40,000,000 feet is sold in the Eastern provinces, Ontario and the British West Indies.

The Canadian Wood Working Co., manufacture oak and birch flooring, doors, sash, moulding, boxes and box shooks, light and dark cooperage and other woodworking products as well as church and school furniture, bank and office and store fixtures. L. K. Lanigan, who has had a wide experience in the lumber and manufacturing line, is the aggressive general manager of the company which is very busy at the present time.

There are two present day needs; one, for rich men to learn how poor men live; two, for poor men to know how rich men work.

Bushmen Are in Active Demand

There is a heavy demand for bushmen, according to the Government Labor Bureau in Montreal. The big lumber companies have been engaging men for the bush and the prospects are that the demand will be sufficient to make fall and winter conditions good.

Wages paid this year by the lumber companies are higher than last year, the rates paid being \$40, and \$45 per month, whereas a year ago the schedule was down to \$26 a month. Wages include board and lodging, and this year the companies are also engaging to refund transportation, one way, for men who stay the whole season, which means until next spring. The increase in wages is looked upon as a sign of a heavy cut this year, and a recognition that the unemployment situation has improved considerably as compared to last year. Bushmen wages are taken to be a good indication of the general labor situation. During the war, when newsprint prices were high, wages went to \$60 and \$65 a month, and even to \$75, in some cases, while the very experienced men who were given piece work made \$80 and \$90. It is quite possible, according to indications at labor employment offices that there will be a shortage of labor this year, both as to bushmen and men for railway construction.

The volume of oak flooring has increased ten fold during the last twelve years; from forty million feet in 1909 to 400 million in 1922.

Comprehensive Survey of Forests of Canada Needed for Permanent Development of Industries of Country

By Roland D. Craig, F. E., Ottawa

Though the aborescent flora of Canada includes approximately 160 species of hardwoods and only 31 conifers or softwoods, 80% of the standing timber and 95% of the lumber and pulpwood produced, is coniferous. Of the hardwoods there are only about 50 species, which attain saw-timber size, and less than one half of these are utilized to any great extent in the forest industries. The conifers are represented by ten genera but the species of the genera *Taxus* and *Juniperus*, occurring in Canada are small and of little value. The following is a list of the coniferous species of commercial importance.

Eastern Species—White Pine, Red Pine, Jack Pine, White Spruce, Red Spruce, Black Spruce, Hemlock, White Cedar, Tamarack, Balsam Fir.

Western Species—Western White Pine, Western Yellow Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Sitka Spruce, Engelmann Spruce, Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Western Larch, Alpine Fir, Lowland Fir, Amabilis Fir, Yellow Cypress.

Though the term "softwoods" is generally accepted as including all coniferous species and "hardwoods" the other species which are generally deciduous, these terms are not entirely accurate as far as some of our Canadian woods are concerned. For instance the wood of larch and Douglas fir are harder than poplar, basswood, black ash and several other species classified as hardwoods. However, as long as it is understood that all the conifers are considered "softwoods" and all other species "hardwoods" the terms may be used without misunderstanding.

Too Little Data on Forests

For a large proportion of the forest area of Canada, there is very little reliable information regarding the nature and extent of the forest resources. A knowledge of the amount and location of the remaining stands of mature timber and of the extent and character of the young growth from which future supplies may be expected, is essential as a basis for federal or provincial forest policies and for the permanent development of the industries dependent on the forests.

Comprehensive surveys of the forests have been completed only for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Reports of these surveys have been published by the Commission of Conservation. An inventory of the forest resources of Ontario commenced by that Commission is being completed by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The Dominion Forestry Branch has examined extensive areas of forest land in the three Prairie Provinces but the information is still incomplete as to the total resources of these Provinces. For several years the New Brunswick Forest service has been engaged in making a thorough

survey of the Crown Lands of that Province and about 60% of these lands have been covered, but for 40% of the Crown Lands and the greater part of the Private lands, little definite information is available. The Quebec Forest Service is also collecting data as to the forests under its control, but as yet, only a relatively small portion of the forest area of the Province has been reported on.

Forest Area of the Dominion

Of the total area of Canada, 3,729,665 square miles, a large proportion is covered by the numerous lakes and rivers, leaving a land area of approximately 3,600,000 square miles. About 12% (431,700 square miles) is considered to be of agricultural value, but in 1921, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area or only 93,180 square miles, was under field crops. There is estimated to be about 1,195,925 square miles of forest land in the Dominion, on 456,800 square miles of which, there is timber of merchantable size, suitable for pulpwood or other commercial uses, but only 240,000 square miles is the timber of saw-material size. On 60 to 65% of the forest land, the timber of commercial size has been destroyed by cutting or fire—chiefly fire. Natural regeneration has been effected on a considerable proportion of the logged-over and burned-over lands, but on thousands of square miles repeated fires have so reduced the recuperative powers of the forest, that only sparse and inferior stands can be secured by natural agencies.

From the information available which is frequently incomplete or conflicting, it is possible only to estimate in a broad way, the probable amount of timber in the Dominion. The figures given in the accompanying tables are, therefore, subject to revision when more definite knowledge is obtained.

TABLE I.

	Softwood Resources of Canada		Pulpwood Ties		Total
	Saw Material		Poles, etc.		
	1000 Ft. B.M.	1000 Ft. Cubic Meas.	1000 Cords	1000 Ft. Cubic Meas.	1000 Ft. Cubic Meas.
Eastern Provinces	76,101,000	16,666,115	552,210	64,700,590	81,366,705
Prairie Provinces	17,985,000	3,938,715	272,010	31,825,170	35,763,885
British Columbia	345,762,000	75,721,878	47,500	5,557,500	81,279,378
Total	439,848,000	96,326,708	871,720	102,083,260	198,409,968

TABLE II.

Estimated Stand of Timber of Merchantable Size in Canada by Species

Species	Saw material 1000 cu. ft.	Pulpwood fuelwood ties, poles posts, etc.	Total
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Roland D. Craig, Ottawa, Ont.

The Situation is Not Without Hope

It is but natural that, with the apparently unlimited forest resources with which nature endowed this country, we should have been wasteful in their exploitation, but the time is not far distant when it will be no longer possible to move to new virgin tracts when the old are exhausted, and the forest industries will be dependent on the current growth. Owing to the time required to grow a forest crop, provision must be made now for future supplies. After a careful study of the situation I am of the opinion that there will be a period when the supply of accessible mature timber in eastern Canada will not meet the demand and the resources of British Columbia will have to be drawn on to an even greater extent than they are at present. The situation is not without hope, however, for there is a steadily increasing appreciation on the part of the citizens of Canada of the value of the forests in the industrial development of the country, and when sufficient public support is secured to prevent forest fires and to regulate the cutting with the production of future crops in view, we have the lands and the climate to grow the timber which will support an immense forest industry and provide a great and dependable source of wealth to the people of Canada.—Roland D. Craig.

Softwood		1000 cu. ft.	1000 cu. ft.
Spruce	25,264,715	44,783,154	70,547,869
Balsam	10,516,820	19,203,440	29,720,260
Jack Pine	3,996,530	25,254,492	29,251,022
Cedar	17,979,240	4,065,761	22,045,001
Douglas Fir	16,512,600	374,400	16,887,000
Hemlock	14,879,518	1,265,136	16,144,654
White Pine	3,627,025	4,559,958	8,386,983
Red Pine	866,145	1,632,735	2,498,880
Larch	732,115	710,184	1,442,299
West. Yellow Pine	876,000	117,000	993,000
Yellow Cypress	876,000	117,000	994,000
Total	96,326,708	102,083,260	198,409,968

Pulpwood

The total amount of timber suitable for the manufacture of pulp and paper is estimated to be as follows:

Estimate of the Pulpwood Resources of Canada**TABLE III.**

		Spruce 1000 cu. ft.	Balsam 1000 cu. ft.
Eastern Provinces		37,532,369	21,120,835
Prairie Provinces		14,773,500	713,925
British Columbia		17,742,000	7,885,500
TOTAL		70,047,869	29,720,260
Equiv. in Cords (117 cu. ft.)		598,699,735	254,019,316

Hemlock	Jack Pine	Poplar	Total
1000 cu. ft.	1000 cu. ft.	1000 cu. ft.	1000 cu. ft.
1,402,126	5,999,372	10,457,210	76,511,912
	19,497,450	18,902,900	53,887,775
14,742,520	3,754,200	190,000	44,314,228
16,144,654	29,251,022	29,550,110	174,713,915
137,988,496	250,008,735	252,565,043	1,493,281,325

Included in the above there are 264,358,000 thousand cubic feet as shown in Table IV which is of saw timber size and quality and undoubtedly a large proportion of this will be used for lumber.

TABLE IV.**Saw Material of Pulpwood Species**

		Spruce 1000 cu. ft.	Balsam 1000 cu. ft.
Eastern Provinces		6,321,215	3,426,695
Prairie Provinces		2,956,500	82,125
British Columbia		15,987,000	7,008,000
TOTAL		25,264,715	10,516,820
M. 1000 cu. ft.		115,364,000	48,022,000

Hemlock	Poplar	Jack Pine	Total
1000 cu. ft.	1000 cu. ft.	1000 cu. ft.	1000 cu. ft.
838,900	1,241,730	634,880	12,463,510
	1,992,900	777,450	5,808,975
14,040,528		2,584,200	39,619,728
14,879,518	3,234,630	3,996,530	57,892,213
67,943,000	14,770,000	18,259,000	264,358,000

Accessibility of Present Supplies

Accessibility is a most important factor which must be con-

sidered in connection with a discussion of forest resources, but it is very difficult to determine, since accessibility is dependent on conditions which are constantly changing, such as transportation facilities, methods of exploitation, market standards, the price of the products, cutting regulations, etc. Timber, which a few years ago was considered of no commercial value, has been made accessible by the building of railways or the improvement of water-routes. The rise in the price of forest products has increased the amount of timber, which is accessible, by permitting greater expenditure in exploitation and by encouraging the sale of lower grades which formerly could not be marketed at a profit. There is still room for much greater economy in utilization, for in the manufacture of lumber at present only about one third of the wood content of the tree is utilized, and the other two thirds is wasted in the woods or in the mills. The opening up of new industries, such for instance, as the pulp industry, has provided a market for woods which were formerly considered valueless. Before the establishment of pulp mills in British Columbia, western hemlock was of practically no value and now over 200 million board feet of this wood is cut annually and hemlock stumpage at the Government sales brings over \$2.00 per 1000 B.F.

Several of the governments impose restrictive cutting regulations in their timber sales and these, while in the interest of future production, reduce the amount of timber available for immediate utilization.

It is impossible therefore, to state with any degree of assurance, what proportion of our timber resources should be classified as accessible and there is room for great differences of opinion on this subject. With this understood I would venture an estimate that under the present transportation conditions, market standards and regulations, the following amount of saw-material might be exploited—

TABLE V.**Accessible Saw-Material**

	Softwood		Hardwood		Total	
	Million Ft. B.M.	1000 Cu. Ft.	Million Ft. B.M.	1000 Cu. Ft.	Million Ft. B.M.	1000 Cu. Ft.
Eastern Provinces	75,000	16,425,000	10,000	2,190,000	85,000	18,615,000
Prairie Provinces	10,000	2,190,000	3,000	657,000	13,000	2,847,000
British Columbia	160,000	35,040,000	600	131,400	160,600	35,171,400
Total	245,000	53,655,000	13,600	2,978,400	258,600	56,633,400

On the same basis I would estimate the accessible pulpwood supplies in the Eastern Provinces to be 250 million cords of spruce and balsam and 70 million cords of jack pine, hemlock and poplar; a total of 37,440,000,000 cubic feet; in British Columbia 125 million cords of spruce, balsam and hemlock which are the principal woods used, and 10 million cords of lodgepole pine, poplar and cottonwood, equivalent to 15,795,000,000 cubic feet.

In the absence of any pulp industry in the Prairie Provinces, it is difficult to express as to the proportion of the timber which could be used for this purpose. The development of a pulp industry is dependent on other factors than a supply of timber and the transportation charges on rail shipments of pulpwood to existing manufacturing centres would preclude the immediate use of much of the timber for pulp which could be profitably utilized in local mills. Most of the timber in these provinces is of species which can be used in the manufacture of pulp, and there are undoubtedly large amounts which may be available for this purpose when a market is provided for the wood.

The supply of easily accessible timber, especially of the more valuable species, such as white pine, is rapidly diminishing, and each year the lumbermen are forced to go back farther from transportation, to operate lighter or more difficult stands, and to take out lower grades of material.

FOREST CONSUMPTION

Statistics as to the cut of all forest products are secured only in connection with the decennial census. The data collected for 1920 shows the cut approximately as follows:-

TABLE VI.**Products for the Forest in 1920**

Type of Product		Used Volume 1000 Cubic Feet	Equivalent in Standing Timber 1000 Cubic Feet	Value
Under State Control and Other (No division possible)	Lumber	4,298,804 (M.B.F.)	359,067	\$168,171,897
	Lath	762,031 (M.Pcs.)	10545	5,248,879
	Shingles	2,855,706 (M.Pcs.)	23,798	14,695,159
	Square timber, exported	45,510 (M.B.F.)	3,793	1,899,444
	Logs, exported	65,505 (M.B.F.)	5,459	1,836,315
	Railway Ties	16,845,000 (Pcs.)	50,535	13,405,473
	Posts	14,136,397 (Pcs.)	21,204	1,396,751
	Poles	571,111 (Pcs.)	5,711	655,467
	Pulpwood	4,024,826 (Cords)	362,234	61,183,060
	Firewood (Cut)	8,656,669 (Cords)	779,100	37,436,000
	Miscellaneous, other		35,740	6,754,974
TOTAL		1,657,186	2,616,131	312,683,509

It is with great diffidence that I venture to make a statement of our resources in softwood timber. So little is known of a vast extent of the timber land, or for that matter of the timber at the doors of the industries, that at best I can give only an estimate based on a compilation of information supplied by the various forest authorities, lumbermen and others who have specific information concerning certain portions of the Dominion. It must be admitted at the outset, that the estimates are based on scant and often conflicting data, but believing that it is in the interest of forestry, not only in Canada but in the Empire, to crystalize the vague generalities in which we have indulged, into concrete figures, I offer the results of my compilations, reserving the right to amend the figures when more accurate information is available.

I may say that it is very difficult to convert our factors of measurment into cubic feet, especially since the used volume is often very little indication of actual volume of standing timber, but I have used for the most part the conversion factors used in the United States, which were based on considerable study. These will be found on Page 37, in the "Forests of Canada".

Roland D. Craig: Ottawa

The amount of timber utilized represents only a portion of the drain on the forest resources of the country. Fire, insects, fungi, wind and wasteful operations result in the destruction of several times the amount of timber annually used by the industries.

Fire and Insects Work Havoc

Though of late years with the development of more efficient fire protective organizations, more complete information has been secured as to the damage done by fire, the records are still incomplete but for the years 1918-1922, and it is estimated that, at least, 790,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber has been destroyed annually by fire. Most of this was coniferous.

The loss due to insects is much greater than has been generally realized. During the last ten years the spruce budworm has destroyed, at least, 100 million cords of pulpwood in Quebec, and 15 million cords in New Brunswick. This would be sufficient to provide for the present annual cut of pulpwood in the whole Dominion for a period of 29 years. The larch saw-fly 30 to 40 years ago killed practically all the larch or tamarack from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains. Just how much of this valuable timber there was, is not known, but it was probably not less than 30 million feet, board measure. Of the other numerous insect enemies of the forest, various species of bark beetles and borers are perhaps the most destructive, and are annually inflicting serious loss to our forest resources.

Loss from Fungi—Exploitation Waste

That the loss due to fungi is serious, is apparent to everyone who handles forest products. The butt rot in balsam and other forms of rot which attacks the trunks of trees or nearly every species, not only causes the destruction of countless trees but reduces the quality of the products. The white pine blister rust, a disease imported from Europe, is doing a great deal of damage in the United States, and promises to become a serious menace to our pineries, especially the young stands. It is already thoroughly established in the coastal region in British Columbia, and though it has not yet been found on the pines in the northern part of Ontario and Quebec, there is danger of a serious infection at any time. It is becoming recognized that fungi are perhaps as destructive as either fire or insects.

Another source of loss is the waste in operation. Frequently up to 25% of the stand is left in the woods in logging operations to become a prey to the almost inevitable fire or to be windthrown. In the manufacture of lumber a further loss of from 30 to 40% of the wood content of the logs occurs. One of the most prominent features of a sawmill in America is the refuse burner.

Time Supplies Will Last in Canada

In estimating the time our timber supplies will last; one must consider not only the capital stock but the present consumption and loss as has been the usual practice. Accessibility, growth and future markets are important factors. It must be pointed out too, that it is quite probable that our estimates of mature timber may be reduced when a careful inventory is completed. There is a very considerable amount of timber for which, as far as we can see, there is little chance of operating profitably in the near future. The virgin timber within the reach of the established industries is certainly rapidly becoming depleted, as evidenced by the long drives, sometimes occupying even two and three years, and the constantly increased cost of woods' operations. The situation has led several of the pulp

companies to undertake reforestation measures. To an industry entailing large capital expenditure such as the pulp and paper industry, the maintenance of appurtenant supplies of timber is of paramount importance.

To offset the annual drain of our forests, there is the natural growth. There is very little information regarding the rate of growth of the different species under the varying conditions of the forest, and this can be determined only by intensive research. However, since there is no increment in mature virgin stands and the cut over and burned-over areas have been treated in such a careless manner, it is extremely doubtful that the growth throughout Canada is keeping pace with the annual depletion.

Increasing Demand for Forest Products

There is every indication that the demand for our forest products will increase more rapidly in the future than in the past. With the increase in population our home markets will demand more wood.

The forestry situation in the United States indicates that there will be constantly increasing demand from that country. The original forest area of 822 million acres has been reduced to 463 million acres of which only 137 million acres carries virgin timber. This is being cut at the rate of 5.5 million acres per year, so that, exclusive of growth, there is 25 years supply in sight. The standing timber is being cut at the rate of 26 billion cubic feet per year, which is more than four times the estimated annual growth, and the timber of saw-material size is being cut at the rate of 56 billion feet, board measure, per year and the growth of such material is estimated to be 9.5 billion board feet per annum.

From a great exporter of forest products, the United States has become a large importer. Already Canada supplies in the form of pulpwood, pulp or paper, two thirds of the newsprint used in the United States. Our exports of wood, wood products and paper to the United States in 1922 were valued at over \$175,000,000.

With a constant increase in population and decrease in supplies of timber, the United States will provide an expanding and profitable market for the products of our forest which we should be in a position to take advantage of.

Canada is the principal source of coniferous timber in the British Empire, and with the growth of trade within the Empire, our forests will undoubtedly play an important part. In the Orient, South America and South Africa, important markets for Canadian woods are being developed.

Vast Area for Reproductive Purposes

There is in Canada a vast area, over six hundred million acres, which though of little or no agricultural value, is capable of growing excellent stands of softwood timber. If the forests on this land were maintained in a productive condition and effective protection from fire provided for the young growth, as well as the mature timber, it would be possible with the most rudimentary silvicultural management to produce in perpetuity three or four times the present annual cut. Under the existing conditions, however, it is doubtful if any material increase in the forest industries is justified, at least until more of the young, second growth has reached maturity. Though there are portions of the Dominion where the forests have not been extensively exploited in which increased utilization is desirable, in the older districts where operations have been conducted for some time, the scarcity of mature timber is already felt, and in many places where the forests have supported thriving industries, production has already had to be curtailed or entirely suspended as a result of not providing for a balance between growth and use.

Canada Has Not Only the Moral Right But it is Her Bounden Duty to Place an Embargo on Export of Her Raw Materials

By Fred. Brown, Fort Frances, Ont.



Fred. Brown, Fort Frances, Ont.

Judging from recent articles in the press during the past few weeks the pulp and paper interests of the United States are greatly disturbed over the proposed embargo on raw pulpwood. In true characteristic fashion the representatives of the so-called vested rights are trying to deny to the Canadian people the rights to protect their remaining forests to the best interest of the present and coming generation. Having started out and acted on the principle that the public must get rid of its holdings as soon as possible, the Eastern and Northern States are admittedly very short on pulpwood and saw logs; especially is this true of New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois.

Having accomplished the unbelievable in a comparatively short time, and having described the honest efforts of conservationists for protection and perpetuation of the forest wealth as dogmatic, unpracticable and idiotic, the operators of pulp and paper mills in these States are attempting to deny to Canada the right to deal with its natural resources as the people of Canada see fit.

Prompted by the principle, that it is better to destroy our neighbors' forests than to go to the rather heavy expense of reforestation, protection and cutting for a sustained annual yield; the charge is made in the press that Canada is prepared to put an embargo on pulpwood solely for the purpose of giving Canadian labor the wages now earned by the workers in the United States.

This is one of these half truths that are more dangerous than a deliberate falsehood. No doubt in the world, Canada has not only the moral right but it is her bounden duty to protect for her sons and daughters to the fullest extent of her ability the raw materials which, by their conversion, furnish them with a livelihood. Canada, in order to keep her working men and the influx of population, must keep her forests green and productive.

First, now and always first is the consideration of the nation's common weal. Surely, the exponents of the vested rights cannot have the cheek to tell the people of Canada that they must let go on unrestricted the destruction of her forests, just because Northern States, Eastern States, and New England did not heed the warnings of such eminent and patriotic citizens as Dr. Fernow, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Reeknagel, et al, and made ducks and drakes out of the forestal patrimony.

Would any of these operators on Canadian soil undertake to regulate cuttings on a 110 year rotation? Would any one of these operators agree to a cutting policy of annual sustained yield? No—they would not; they would argue that the cost of cutting for an annual sustained yield would be prohibitive. They would insist that conservative forestry is not essential, they would try to convince us by all the wiles of rhetoric that our pulpwood supply is unlimited, and that they have as good a right to it as the people of Canada. They would go and rob the country by wasteful logging methods of millions of dollars, leaving in the woods material that could be used if Canadian pulpwood would be manufactured at home—not mentioning the fire hazard and the debris left.

An embargo on Canadian pulpwood will be one of the greatest blessings in disguise for those States affected. As long as pulpwood can be bought cheaper than it can be grown at home, none will be grown. This much is proven by the fact that the area in the United States where trees once grew, but which is barren to-day, is greater than the combined lands of Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain.

An embargo will have the effect that planting and conservative Forestry will be speeded up tremendously all over the United States.

For Canada the embargo on pulpwood is not a question of retaliation for the Fordney-McCumber Tariff. It is simply and purely a measure of protecting the national life. For this reason alone it would be better if the forests would be owned by the common weal, and the Dominion would be better fitted for the practice of forestry than the provinces.

The advocated retaliation on the import of coal and other necessities are to all thinking Canadian nursery stories. The United States have coal for sale and are in the market to sell. Canada's pulpwood is to all practical purposes exhausted. Should the United States retaliate with an embargo on coal, Canada can produce her own coal and develop an industry which has up to now received more or less the treatment of a stepchild. Would it not be to the interests of the American investor to have these Canadian mines working full time and to have them fully developed?

What Factory Equipment Should Retail Lumber Dealer Install?

By WM. ALEXANDER

I put this question to a number of retailers recently, and find that most of them consider it necessary to have some machinery. How much it is advisable to install depends almost entirely on the location of the yard. In the smaller communities the situation is much different from larger cities. Retailers in cities are usually able to have their machine work done at mills close by their yards at charges that they would be unable to reduce by undertaking themselves. On the other hand, some retailers located in the suburbs feel that it is essential for them to have some equipment in order that they can do their own work.

Let one of these speak for himself: "I am starting up in a new district which is growing rapidly, and feel that I could not conduct my business as profitably as I do now if I had no machinery. When a customer comes to my yard with a bill of material and I am able to give him an immediate figure on his entire bill and assure him that he can secure prompt delivery he feels at once that there is no need for him to go further. Were I able to quote him only on the rough lumber he would in all probability take his rough lumber order to the same place as his finished stuff. True, I can buy finished material in a wide assortment, but I cannot buy in car lots, each kind of trim as some of the larger yards do, and even if I take advantage of the service rendered by some of the large wholesalers to buy a car of assorted trim, (which I frequently do), I may run out of one particular item. That means sending my customer somewhere else for that item, or obtaining it for him. I cannot always wait for the arrival of another car, and I may not be in a position to buy another car, being stocked up sufficiently on everything but that one item.

"That is why I find it profitable to have machinery. At least, I should say that is partly where the profit lies. I also find that I can frequently buy No. 1 and 2 mill culls from firms, that experience has shown me give me a good grade, in which there is considerable clear stuff that can be worked up on a moulder into profitable selling stock. I often find that there is as high as forty per cent. clear stock in the No. 1's. I am able to rip good clear stock from the edges for mouldings, and there is a lot of it suitable for door jambs, etc.

Wherein the Moulder is Handy

"I buy all my dimension, sheathing and flooring already run. I also buy Georgia pine and chestnut trim, but for my class of trade I have to be careful not to understock on these items. By having a moulder I never have to turn a customer away, because if I happen to be without what he wants along these lines I can make it for him.

"My trade calls for a lot of fir trim, but while I buy this material ready run I am always careful to have a few thousand feet of rough fir on hand to run any material I may be out of. In short, I would not be without a moulder. I may be losing money on the actual running of my stock, but I am satisfied that, by having it, I am getting a much greater volume of business than I would be without it and, therefore, making money on the extra volume.

"I would like to add that I was successful in getting hold of a first class moulder hand, one who has had experience in some of the big mills, but who prefers to work in a smaller shop. I just have two machines, a moulder and a power feed saw, which are operated by a twenty h.p. motor, but I plan to add one or two other machines as I see I can use them to advantage. At present I haven't any definite idea which machines these will be."

The equipment just discussed by this retailer may not constitute a factory in the generally accepted sense of the word, but I consider his comments well worth recording. He has had many years' experience operating yards for other men and is now working up a business for himself. He

studies his trade closely, and is developing an outfit to suit that trade. His judgment is worth paying attention to, and many readers of this paper may be catering to a similar class of trade.

A retailer located in a town some distance from Toronto has a plant equipped with a twelve inch moulder, power feed rip saw, surface planer, six inch moulder, jointer and cut-off saw. He has no opposition in the town itself, but there are well equipped plants in places a few miles distant. These firms encroach on his trade to a considerable extent, which makes it absolutely necessary for him to maintain a planer. Asked if his plant paid him he replied that he had never looked at it in just that light, because he figured that if he did not have a plant he would not be able to stay in business. He receives numerous requests to figure on jobs consisting almost entirely on detail stock. Plainly, if he did not have the necessary equipment to handle this class of work he would only get the leavings, which would not be sufficient to provide a living. His trade in stock finish is not heavy enough to warrant him buying in other than mixed car lots. He also finds himself occasionally out of one or two particular items, with the demand not great enough to buy a car. By having machinery he is able to manufacture the stock called for and give prompt delivery.

No Customer Wants Two Accounts

Several other retailers in towns served by two yards stated that they were forced into installing a plant because their opposition had one. If a bill of material was submitted to them they could not pick out the items they wanted to supply and let the customer go elsewhere for the rest. A customer would not want to maintain two accounts, and besides he could not expect to get the same service by dividing the material for a job between two yards.

The two yards I have in mind both have about the same equipment, with one difference that I will deal with shortly, a moulder, twelve inch machine, for large stock, six inch for small mouldings which cannot be run to advantage on the big machine, power feed rip saw, surface planer, bandsaw, hollow chisel mortiser, variety saw table, tenoner, sash and door clamp and turning lathe. The difference that I spoke of is a big matcher, and the firm that have it are seriously considering getting rid of it. In its place they contemplate installing a sander. They are undecided whether a drum sander or a belt sander would best serve their purpose and have talked of putting in both. One machine they both have that I omitted to mention is an elbow sander for sash.

Whether it is profitable to bother with sash or not is a question that has troubled a good many retailers. Practically all admit that there is no money in them, and one retailer, whom I questioned on the subject, stated that he had got rid of his sash machines. Others, again, say that for all the additional machinery it requires to make sash it is just as well to keep it if you already have it. There are times, they say, when the customer cannot be induced to accept stock sizes and a delay might cause the buyer to take his requirements elsewhere if the yard could not furnish them promptly. Special sizes can be secured from the large mills, but it takes a few days to get them.

Favors Buying of Sash Outside

Those who are not in favor of making sash at all state, on the other hand, that if the order for sash is placed along with the other stuff that even special sizes can be obtained before the building has advanced to the stage where it is necessary to fit the sash. This sounds like a very logical argument. After weighing all the evidence for and against I would be reluctant to advise any retailer to bother with sash equipment. The big firms catering to this business are equipped to handle it in a manner that should make it unnecessary

for any retailer to add to his worries by attempting to make his own. If you are buying sash you know what they are costing you, which is something the retailer making his own in a small way cannot always be sure of.

There is another angle of the manufacturing end of the retail lumber business that I came across recently. A retailer in a town where the opposition had a mill, found he was up against it, and being steadfastly opposed to putting in machinery, got around it in an interesting manner. His reason for not wanting to put in machinery was that he did not know anything about it himself and didn't want to have to depend on hired help when he was in a position to know whether they were putting it over on him. There was a competent mechanic living in the town, and the retailer induced him to open up a small shop, furnishing some financial assistance. He pays for having his work done, but is a shareholder in the shop enterprise. He says he does not anticipate any large dividends, but feels that if the shop is soaking him for doing his work he will get some of it back in profits. In this way he has no responsibility on the machinery end of the business, and is fairly well safeguarded against overcharging. This seems like rather a good arrangement for the retailer, more so than for the mechanic, but it is the retailer we are considering.

Local Conditions Must Govern Decision

His own particular trade must govern any retailer's decision on the question of operating a plant. He must take into consideration where he is located and whether he can get his machine work done efficiently and economically in the vicinity of his yard. The point I want to make will no doubt be clear. Avoid putting in a plant if you can. If you can have the work done for you at a reasonable price and can get satisfactory service, why invest your money in a plant? But if conditions are such that you must put in machinery to conduct your business profitably, the information regarding what others are doing will no doubt be of some help to you. Figures of savings in one plant, if such were available, would rarely be of use to any other retailer, and would more than likely be misleading.

While I have suggested keeping away from the installation of machinery if possible it is only an odd retail yard that is so fortunately situated that it is able to do this. The size of the outfit to be put in, then, will depend on the volume of business done and the requirements of your customers. A power feed rip saw is the most essential machine. It is difficult to get along without one of these because the amount of sizing there is to be done in any yard, is sufficient to justify the installation of one; at least, that has been the experience of every yard that I am acquainted with. New yards starting up are only operating a short time before they decide they cannot get along without a saw.

The next essential, if other machines must be added, is a moulder. It is generally agreed that a twelve inch machine is the best suited to the requirements of a retail yard. This machine will make all kinds of mouldings, and will dress stock four sides by putting straight knives on the heads. Some firms get away without putting in a surface planer by doing their surfacing on a moulder, using only one head if the stock has only to be dressed on one side. It will nearly always be found, however, that a planer is worth while having. If a moulder is set up for mouldings it is quite a job to take off the knives and put on straight ones for surfacing, whereas a planer is always ready to dress any boards that may be required. If only two or three boards, or one as often happens, are to be dressed it would certainly not pay to bother trying to do it on a moulder.

The Rip Saw, Moulder and Planer

These three are the really essential machines. Sometimes the moulder can be dispensed with if the demand is all for stock patterns, which can be bought more cheaply, as a rule, from one of the large firms specializing in that class of stock. If a planer and saw are installed, however, it is just as well to have a moulder. The average retail yard has not enough work to keep a machine hand on those two machines and he might as well be earning some money by

utilizing some of the low grade stock, as mentioned at the beginning of this article, for items that will fetch a higher price.

A cut-off saw of some kind is almost an essential. There are three types in use, the swing saw, familiar to all, the lightning cut-off saw, which is a table saw on which the saw is brought forward by the operator's foot, and the roller table cut-off saw which, as its name implies, is a machine having a table operating on rollers. Part of the table is stationary, and the other part rolls. The stock is laid on the roller table and the table pushed forward past the saw. This is a very handy machine, in some respects preferable to the swing saw. However, the swing saw will be found to fill the bill, and it is cheaper.

Whether a bandsaw should be added or not must depend on the amount of bandsawing to be done.

A jointer, or buzz planer as some choose to call it, is handy around a shop if it is desired to straighten the edge of a board or to take the wind out of one before putting it through the surfacer. Here also the man putting in the plant must be guided by the class of work he is doing. For the ordinary retail yard catering to the building trade I think this machine would stand idle most of the time.

A variety saw table for ripping and crosscutting will be necessary if it is proposed to make frames, and do other general jobbing work. This is another case where the class of work to be done must be the deciding factor.

Believes Electric Power is Best

This outfit of machinery will be about all that the retail yard will require, unless there is enough small mouldings to be made to justify the installation of a six inch moulder. I think this can be done without though. If anything more elaborate is desired in the way of a plant than this it will be for a large factory, and anyone going in for a large factory will have his own ideas based on expert knowledge of the work he proposes to tackle.

On the question of power I think the retailer would be well advised to stick to electric power. A boiler and engine, which is sometimes suggested on account of the fuel likely to be available from shavings and cuttings, involves considerably more of an initial expenditure than motors. A much more substantial building is required, and the expense of a fireman and engineer would, I think, more than offset any saving.

One suggestion I would like to offer if motors are to be installed, is to construct a shavings bin a few feet distant from the factory and at wagon height from the ground so that shavings can be carted away easily. I have seen this idea in several yards and it appears to be a good one. The wagon is backed up to the bin and the shavings loaded into the wagon by means of a chute. Usually it is not a difficult matter to find plenty of persons willing to take the shavings. In most places they get them for the hauling.

The shavings are carried to the bin by the blower system. It is always advisable to install this equipment as it keeps a plant much cleaner, permitting men to work to better advantage, and it greatly reduces the fire hazard.

Furthest North Sawmill is Run by Police

A portable sawmill is operated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Aklavik, on the delta of the Mackenzie river. It was purchased primarily with the intention of squaring logs for new police posts in the Arctic, but lumber is also cut, and if the guardians of the North were to fill all the orders received, every Eskimo along the Arctic coast would be possible customers, and they would not object if fifty per cent. was waney or "thirds."

The mill is run by Sergeant Anderton, who prior to joining the force, was a millwright in civil life. Logs are procured in the delta country, but owing to the fact that these are wind twisted, further supplies will come from the Peel river, one hundred miles distant.

Though far beyond the Arctic circle the spruce here runs well up to fourteen logs to the thousand, and makes excellent lumber.

Says Planing Mill Eats Up All Profit

Made on the Lumber End of the Business

By Chas. P. Lucas

When a retail lumberman starts to consider the installation of a factory to handle his own work he would be well advised to let it remain in the consideration stage for a considerable period. There are times, of course, when no other course is open to him, but in nearly every town of any size it is possible to find someone with an outfit of machinery who will do the work at a minimum charge. There are always mechanics who put in some machines and buy one or two cars of lumber with the expectation of furnishing all the material required for the building trade, but who fall down for lack of business ability and, eventually, are glad to accept the mill work offered by some progressive retailer who has started up beside them.

The dividing line between the businesses that we know as planing mills and retail lumber yards is often hard to find. Generally speaking, however, it will be found that the planing mill was launched by a man with machine experience who started with a factory and attempted to work up a retail yard, many times, it must be admitted, he has met with success, whereas the retail lumber yard started with a stock of lumber to cater to the requirements of the community for all kinds of lumber, and perhaps, found after a time, that it was necessary to install some machinery in order to function properly. That means that one man started out with the ideas of a mechanic and the other with the viewpoint of a merchant.

It has been my observation that the fellow, who started out with the viewpoint of a merchant, to render a service to the community by carrying a stock of rough and dressed lumber for all classes of buildings, invariably surpassed the fellow who started with a planing mill, the result being that the planing mill had to be satisfied with the odd jobs of the town and the work the retailer gave him.

Why Tie Up Money in Plant?

If the retail lumberman can get someone else to do his machine work for him at a fair price he is much better to have it done that way than to put in a plant himself. If he puts in a plant he can very easily tie up ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Then he must get a competent foreman and machine operators. When he acquires a plant and organization of this kind he will have to keep his nose to the grindstone to dig up enough work to keep the equipment busy. And very often he will decide to make certain kinds of material in order to keep the plant active when he could buy the goods much cheaper than he could manufacture it.

I was in the office of a retailer the other day who consistently refuses to put in machinery other than the one machine he has, a power feed rip saw. He was making a comparison between his business and that of a competitor close by who operates a good sized plant. The plant in question must represent an investment of, at least, fifty thousand dollars, and the staff necessary to operate it will mean a stiff pay roll every month. My friend the retailer was pointing out that they do a greater volume of business than the firm with the big plant

and often beat them out on a bill of material because they are able to furnish better machined stock. He was wondering, therefore, where the big plant gets off when his business is just paying a reasonable profit.

Gets Large Quantities of Dressed Stock

It must be losing money. If the yard that has no pay roll other than yard help to meet, and no investment in machinery, is only making a fair profit it seems reasonable to suppose that the other fellows must be losing out. The stocks carried by the two firms are about equal as to quantity, but a greater proportion would be dressed lumber and finish in one case than the other, which would not make such a great amount of difference in the sums of money tied up in stock by the two yards. It seems obvious, therefore, which is the most desirable basis on which to conduct the business.

It so happens that the amount of business done in the district where these two yards are located is quite large. It is possible, therefore, to buy milled stock in large quantities. That is the reason the retailer without the machinery pointed out that he was able to get better milled stock. The work is done at the large mills where the volume of work turned out enables them to have the very latest equipment obtainable. The firm with the plant, on the other hand, while having a pretty fair outfit of equipment, has not the volume of work to justify them putting in the same machinery as the big mills located in close proximity to the sawmills. Then there is to be taken into consideration the difference in the freight rate between the rough and dressed stock. The firm that brings in the rough lumber to machine themselves is paying the higher freight rate.

My advice to any retailer is to have a good look around to find out if he cannot get some mill to do his special stuff for him before undertaking anything in the way of putting in a plant. Those retailers without machinery use all the art of salesmanship at their command to persuade the prospective customer to buy stock patterns, and as they have some excellent arguments on their side, they are invariably able to sell their man material they can furnish from stock. If the customer insists on special patterns then the retailer can nearly always have the work done by some planing mill.

In some of the larger towns and cities there has come into existence a class of planing mill that handles the machine work of retail lumber yards. I know of one firm that formerly operated a large mill in conjunction with their yard, only to find out it was a losing proposition, and closed it up. They sold off all of their machinery and most of their stock of lumber, but the man, who was left in charge during the selling off period, was able to induce the directors to continue to operate the place as a retail yard. They now have all of their machine work done by a small mill about a mile distant. The stock is trucked there and back, and they pay the mill so much per hour for doing their work, the bill being rendered monthly.

The yard is now on a paying business, and the man who does the machine work was telling me a few days ago that he is making a nice thing out of it. Of course, he is not doing their work exclusively. The reason they lost money on the first venture was that they had a mill out of all proportion to the amount of business they were doing. But they are better off now than they would be if they had machines of their own. They simply pay for the time the machines are operating on their work, and they have no responsibility if the machines break down. They are in the position of the fellow who said he preferred riding on the street car to driving his own car, because he just paid his fare and if the street car broke down he did not have to fix it, or pay for the repairs.

Too Large a Mill for Work Done

I have been in planing mills and retail yards in many parts of the country, and, if I intended starting a yard tomorrow, I would do a lot of figuring in an effort to avoid putting in machinery. If I could not get away from it I would, at least, go very slowly. It would likely be necessary to put in a saw of some kind for ripping, but that would be the extent of my equipment if I could possibly get around the matter in some fairly economical way.

Even in putting in a saw I doubt if I would go to the expense of a new power feed rip saw. Often one can pick up an older type power feed saw second hand for a low price. These old timers are not much good for anything else but a lumber yard on account of the distance between the feed rolls. They will not rip short stock. This is no drawback in a lumber yard, however, because there is no short stock to rip, that is nothing under four or five feet and these saws I have reference to will generally handle anything as short as two feet. In many woodworking plants their saws must handle stock as short as eight inches. Often they throw out machines that will not do this and the lumberman, if he has his eyes open, can get a bargain.

Rip Saw is Useful for Sizing

It is difficult to get away from putting in a saw, and if this must be done it is the part of wisdom to get a power feed saw. Often by looking around one of these can be secured for about the price of an ordinary rip saw. A saw is very useful for sizing, and most men want studding and joists sized now-a-days. Any retailer knows the variation that frequently occurs in the widths of two by fours and two by eights. I saw the sale of a fourteen thousand dollar house lost about a year ago owing to the fact that the plaster on the walls was all cracked through the neglect of the builder to have the studding sized. Some builders think they can save money by buying their lumber from a wholesaler in car lots, but there are several little services the retailer performs for them when they buy from him that saves them money in the long run. Sizing is one of them. In this particular case the variation in the widths of the studding must have been three-quarters of an inch in

some cases. The lather nailed the laths on by bending them in to conform with the joists. The contour of the wall was anything but a straight line, and when the laths started to spring back to their natural shape the plaster cracked.

Therefore, nearly every retailer has a saw for sizing. It is a service he performs for his customers. In addition to the sizing there are many ways a saw can be used profitably, so many in fact that they cannot be enumerated. Sometimes a yard will be long on two by eights and short on two by fours. With a saw this can soon be rectified, and the situation tided over until a new shipment of two by fours is obtained. Many times defective boards can be ripped up into a usable product if a saw is at hand.

But beyond a saw I do not advise retailers to venture unless they are forced to take the step. The minute they do they increase their overhead, and their troubles. It does not require a skilled man to take charge of a saw. There are saw makers who will keep your saws in shape for a minimum charge, so all the operator has to do is shove the stock into the machine. The ordinary class of yard help can do that satisfactorily, but it is well to caution them carefully against getting mixed up with the saw. With a power feed rip they have no excuse for getting their hands near the saw. The feed rolls take hold before the stock gets near the saw, and once they take hold the opera-

tor has nothing to do but get another board ready to start into the machine.

Why Some Mills Are Unprofitable

There are many lumber yards where a mill is in operation and the owners wish they had never been induced to install it. It is only fair to state, though, that some of these mills are unprofitable because the owners showed poor judgment in purchasing their equipment. I know of one such in an eastern Ontario town with a population of about ten thousand. The first machine installed in this plant was a fast feed matcher, costing in the neighborhood of seven or eight thousand dollars. The rest of the equipment was selected on the same scale. This mill had about as much use for a fast feed matcher as a cat would have for two tails, and yet they bought it in spite of the fact that an opposition dealer in the town had a similar machine standing idle in his shop which he wanted to sell. When you mention machinery now to the owner you require an accident policy in your pocket. He points out that the machinery, particularly the big matcher, has never been used more than about one day a week, and that the mill eats up all the profits he makes on the lumber end of the business. This was simply a case of a man putting in an outfit of machinery on the say of a salesman, or without making a study of conditions.

Practically all smaller mills are getting

away from the high speed matcher idea now-a-days, and giving more attention to the smaller, slower feed machines. There is a demand for an efficient machine of this type, and, at least, one of the Canadian machinery houses has put one on the market.

Pushing the Sale of Stock Patterns

The opinion is general among retailers who have planing mills that they are not a money making proposition, and while some of them maintain that they are so situated that they must have machinery to take care of special work, it is just a question if they would not be better to get rid of their equipment and use their efforts to persuade their customers to make use of stock patterns, getting any special work that a customer absolutely insisted on done elsewhere. This can usually be done, without sacrificing much in the way of service in delivery. In these days of motor trucks and fairly good roads it should not be such a difficult matter to have a special job done at a nearby mill, even if it is a few miles away. But the big idea is to keep the special stuff down to a minimum by pointing out to a customer what he saves by buying stock material. He does not have to pay for the time necessary to make special knives and set up the machines. This argument nearly always makes an appeal to the customer's reason, and pocketbook.

Hysteria of Price Cutting is Most Pitiable

By Chris. M. Anderson.

Of all the ills and afflictions that beset business men (and a list of them would rival that of the diseases of the human body), there is none so pitiful as price hysteria. Building material dealers seem to be particularly susceptible to this ailment, though forms of it are sometimes noted in other lines of business. It is, in effect, a breakdown of nerves, and the patient loses control of his usually good facilities. Some one man in an organization gets the "bug" first. He carries it to others with whom he is associated. Soon it breaks out in the whole community. There is little that one can do to stop it. If left to its own course, the disease will usually play itself out in a few months—but what devastation and loss it leaves in its wake!

It starts something like this: Someone scares himself into believing that the building business is going to the dogs; that every other dealer is cutting prices; that unless he sacrifices every cent of possible profit, cuts down his expenses to the minimum, reduces the wages of everybody who works for him, and gives prices that he knows are not profitable, he will have to close up his yard and quit the business. Every time a would-be customer tells him that he is "too high," he takes another slash in order to land the business, if possible. He cuts and slashes, and keeps on losing to someone else, it apparently making no difference how much he cuts the price. He worries and frets and stewes, and tells his trouble to every salesman who comes along—how some other dealer cuts prices and "does" him out of nice bills. He explains that he knows all the other dealers are after his goat, and how they started it, he being merely a poor sufferer in the process of being ground beneath the millstones of the larger corpora-

tions. At home he tells the wife how the other dealers are trying to drive him out of town, and otherwise worries the dear lady whose life and interests are so closely bound up with his own. Perhaps he thumps his fist on the table and loudly protests that they shall not do it. Or he may merely throw out his hands in a gesture of helplessness and say "What's the use?" Now, this state of mind is actually hysteria. It is the result of overwrought mind and imagination—with fear added.

The dealer has probably been up against hard competition and endless nagging on the part of the trade about high prices. He has fought it—hoping earnestly for a change to lower price level. He has seen business dropping off. "Going to the other fellow," he concludes in anxiety. What shall he do? What can he do? Eventually, the situation "gets his goat." He catches the fever of price hysteria, and off he goes on a price-cutting spree. Now, if the truth were known, these same "other fellows" were probably as worried about business as he, for they too had seen sales drop off. They were not getting the business that our friend thought they were. The fact of the matter was that nobody was getting it. Most of it never got beyond the "figuring" stage. There was, therefore, no need for excitement. The dealers scared themselves and tried to put themselves out of business by cutting their own—and the other fellow's—throat.

By and by the hysteria spends itself, and the mind again becomes rational. The spree has served as a sort of "pop-off valve" emitting the pent-up energy and feeling. Now the patient—for by this time he is indeed a patient—feels weak and wobbly, particularly

in the region of the pocketbook. He sees some thing in a clearer light. For one thing, he realizes that sales are not always an index to prosperity. Sales made without profit are sales made at a loss. There is no intermediate ground. He has seen, too, that even at cut-throat prices, he has not been able to increase materially his percentage of the business of the community. All he has done has been utterly to demoralize the trade for himself and everybody else. As far as is standing in competition, the situation resulted in a "status quo."

Most of us know how easy it is to get into the way of thinking that our competitors are trying to get the best of us, and that we must cut prices. Only the sensible advice of some older heads has kept us from "jumping off the handle" at times. But let's not let this price proposition "get our goat." Let's not get scared. Let's not play the fool. Ask fair prices, deliver good materials and helpful service, and believe that you are rendering an essential service to your community—that's the best inoculation we know of for the prevention of price hysteria.

The Man With a Hobby

A hobby is neither a habit nor a dissipation; it neither scatters nor wholly wastes effort. It concentrates and conserves at the same time that it exercises and develops the faculties. Chosen properly it increases the number of social contacts, enlarges the interests and warms the sympathies. The hobby introduces its devotee into new environment, calls into play different faculties and gives direction to latent aptitudes. It makes him a better business man, a better neighbor and a better citizen. The man with a hobby has an antidote for the worries of business.

New Brunswick Lumbermen Object to Levy

Large Deputation Waits Upon Premier of the Province and Urges Several Changes in Workmen's Compensation Act--Assessments Have Borne Heavily on Industry



Angus McLean, Bathurst,
President of N.B. Lumbermen's Assn.

was necessary. Consequently, a general meeting was convened, and representatives of over fifty lumbering concerns from all over New Brunswick attended.

The President, Mr. Angus McLean, outlined the history of the Association's endeavors for the past few years to get more equitable consideration and treatment from the Compensation Board, whose assessments have borne so heavily on the lumbering and logging industry of the Province. He intimated that an interview would later in the day take place with Premier Veniot, and suggested that a resolution be adopted, setting out the views of the meeting as to what particular part of the difficulties the industry is encountering, should be brought to the attention of the Premier, as the time to deal efficiently with the whole question was limited.

The resolution provided that the argument before the Premier be confined to the question of the special 100 per cent. increase; also that the requirements for payment thereof be deferred, at least, until such time as the whole compensation matter could be submitted. In this connection President McLean had in mind the report soon to be fyled by the Price-Waterhouse Auditor, who is investigating the workings of the Compensation Board from its inception, and the provisions of the Compensation Act.

Presents Case to The Premier

R. W. McLellan, the Secretary, was requested to represent the Association before the Premier, and submit its views.

At the subsequent conference with the Premier, Mr. McLean outlined the objects of the appearance of the very large delegation, and Mr. McLellan explained the matters necessary to give him an understanding of the whole vexatious question.

The delegation was courteously received by Hon. Mr. Veniot, and after the case had been presented, he stated that, while he recognized some relief would have to be afforded in the immediate or near future, he could not see how the present extra assessment could be cancelled, otherwise the Board would be without funds to pay claims. He promised, however, that the auditor's report would be in the hands of the government in a short time, and within a reasonable period thereafter a general conference of all interested in the subject of compensation would be called to go fully into the whole question, with a view to amending the act so that its provisions would not bear so heavily on such a basic industry, which, under the present conditions, could not be expected to continue to pay what must be admitted to be excessive assessments.

The delegation being satisfied with the Premier's explanation, adjourned after appointing a committee to attend the expected round table conference, from which satisfactory results are anticipated.

The New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association have been strongly pressing upon the Government to make important amend-

The largest and most representative meeting of New Brunswick lumbermen held in years convened in the Board of Trade rooms, in Fredericton on September 4. The gathering was called to enter as strong a protest as possible against the increasing and now prohibitive Assessments of the Compensation Board resulting in a recent proclamation whereby rates were exactly doubled. The Board claims this doubling up will be only for the 1923 year, and states that the extra funds thereby to be brought in, will wipe out an alleged deficiency of about \$175,000. Lumbermen complain that for a number of years the existing rates have been too high, and when notification of the extra levy was published, it was decided that some drastic action

ments to the Compensation Act. Among the most outstanding are:

(a) That the personnel of the Board be changed, and that in future it be judicial, or failing this, that employers have a right to nominate one member of the Board—a privilege not now enjoyed.

(b) Recognition of the Association by the Board.

(c) Appeal to be allowed from the decisions of the Board on questions of both law and fact.

(d) Board to publish their decisions, findings and payments in the Royal Gazette.

(e) Contributions to be made by Employees sufficient to at least cover Medical Attendance and Hospital Fees.

(f) Liability in case of death of an Employee be restored to the old limit of \$3500.00, instead of unlimited amount in the Board's discretion.

(g) That Permanent Partial Disability be also reduced as well as allowances to Widows and Children.

The Committee to represent the Association is as follows:—Donald Fraser, (Fraser Companies, Ltd.); J. Fraser Gregory, (Murray & Gregory, Ltd.); Wm. Richards, (Richards Manufacturing Co., Ltd.); Angus McLean, (Bathurst Co., Ltd.); W. B. Snowball, (J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd.); J. W. Brankley, (Miramichi Lumber Co., Ltd.); J. H. Irving, (J. D. Irving & Co., Ltd.); T. H. McEvoy, (Sydney Lumber Co., Ltd.); George King, M.P.P. (King Lumber Co., Ltd.); H. E. Beedy, (Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.); W. K. Haley, (Haley Bros. Ltd.); R. W. McLellan, Fredericton.

Appointed Supervisor of Crown Timber Agents

James I. Hartt, of Orillia, who was formerly representative for East Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature, will be the new overseer of Crown timber agents. At a recent meeting in Toronto, Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, announced that an appointment would shortly be made of a supervisor of Crown lands and timber agents and bush operations. The idea, he stated, was to avoid, if possible, a good deal of waste in the cutting of timber and pulpwood. The selection of Major Hartt for the post is one that will be well received. He has had a wide practical experience in the lumber industry, being for several years with the Gilmour Co., of Trenton, and later with the Fesserton Timber Co., after which he was in the wholesale business for himself. Major Hartt, who is of Irish extraction, came to Canada in 1884 and has held many important offices. He served several years in the municipal council of Orillia and was first elected to the Ontario legislature in 1911. He was in command of a forestry battalion overseas which established a record in the matter of the quick construction and equipment of sawmills in France. Major Hartt is a past grand master of the L. O. L., and past supreme grand master of the Loyal True Blues and has long taken a deep interest in forestry and lumber problems.



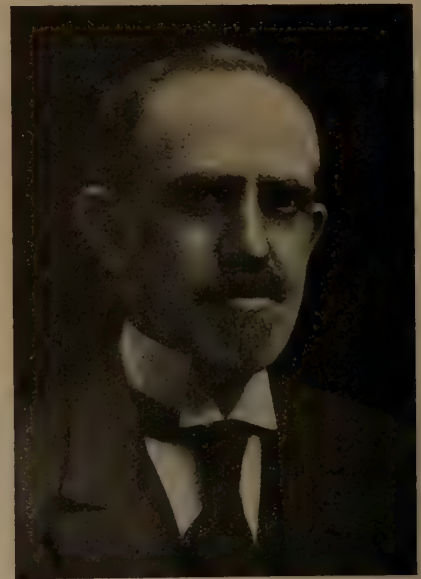
Major J. I. Hartt, Orillia, Ont.

Estimate of Canada's Timber Resources

At the present time it is possible to obtain only incomplete estimates of the forest and pulpwood resources of the Dominion of Canada. It is estimated by the director of forestry branch of the Department of the Interior that the forests of Canada have a value of over two billion dollars and that, including all classes of timber, saw material, pulpwood, ties, poles, fuel, etc., accessible and inaccessible, the total stand may be 986,800,000 M. feet.

How Canadian Timber Has Shared and May Continue to Share in the Markets of the British Empire

* By A. C. Manbert



A. C. Manbert, Toronto

In presuming to address you upon "Trade in Forest Products," I suffer much diffidence. I make no parade of feigned humility but I have scant hope of interesting you unless I can so join the subject to the ideal of the conference as to give it a closely complementary relationship.

The forestry question has many sides and phases, but undoubtedly its principal justification in the common mind is in its contribution to man's daily need. Trade is perhaps the best measure of this contribution. This seems to give me a point of contact, but still a difficulty arises.

Our thought of trade is Empire trade and I have undertaken this task most reluctantly lest, because of certain convictions which I hold, I may sound a discordant note. I shall much regret if I run counter to any fond designs. The best that I can do is to forewarn you.

If I am to be so unfortunate as to excite any disfavor, I am sure that I will at the start receive your commiserations because to cover such a large subject in a short space of time is really formidable.

None of us have a fondness for the trite and obvious so that I can take no refuge in generalities. Another option is to aim at entertainment in stories of action and accomplishment, for the very aroma of the pine, spruce and balsam clings to the romance and adventure found in their exploitation. But we are here for information and pure entertainment must come by the way and secondarily.

It seems then that I must approach the subject appraisingly. This means a detailed inquiry into technical practices, which we might hope would reveal expanding possibilities to be encouraged, or restraining inhibitions to be admitted. But this brings to me no relief, for this proposal stands at the gate to a very wide field. To journey across it is a considerable undertaking and to do it in the brief time allotted me is quite impossible. If, therefore, my observations are fragmentary and inconclusive, I crave your indulgence.

A Thing is True if it Works

Nearly two hundred years ago, Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," laid down the fundamental economic principle that man seeks to satisfy his requirements with the minimum of effort. In more recent times, William James the eminent Psychologist of Harvard University, developed the theory in his Pragmatic Philosophy that "a thing is true if it works." It may seem a far cry from metaphysics to trade in forest products but I fancy that you will readily agree with me that these two postulates have a peculiar inherence in the practices of the timber trade.

Man undoubtedly found very early a primary interest in timber in his instinct for shelter. Later and secondary interests arising out of cultural refinements have had a more scientific basis in mathematical calculation and chemical formulae, but contact with timber has always been determined by practical and homely considerations of discernment, initiative and discrimination. Location of timber, quality of product, means of transportation have called for arbitrary and adventitious decisions that have given an Empirical basis to the development of the industry.

If the fact that it finds its material in God's Great Open, living, vital, majestic, is responsible for the lure which holds and fascinates, it is perhaps also true that the hazards of

operation in the conquest of nature inspire a native instinct for the practical and the real.

I make these observations with two thoughts in mind. It has been a somewhat popular indulgence in uninformed circles to proclaim the lumberman a wanton destroyer of the forest obsessed in wringing a fortune out of immediate circumstance with no vision nor concern for the future.

To this proposition, I give emphatic dissent. Pecuniary interest he unquestionably seeks; otherwise he could not persist. But large fortunes, while occasional, are not his common experience. His consolations are more in the enjoyment of robust and virile employment, than large competence. No commercial activity wrestles more with unrestrained competition and fortuitous conditions. No natural product comes to a more fickle and inconstant market. Today it will buy; tomorrow it will abstain.

Operations run in long cycles; a year or eighteen months from stump to purchaser. But even and always the lumberman must bring to market only what it will buy. Must he not therefore seek the shortest road and declare a thing to be true only as it works? My other thought is this.

The Empire Development of Timber

This conference is dedicated to the ideal of Empire development of timber for Empire use. This is most laudable and inspiring, but if we would hitch our wagon to a star, we must avoid vain of delightful sailing off into the empyrean. Let us hold our wheels to the earth and keep our seat, remembering that a thing is true if it works.

I have more than ordinary interest in this conference. For the better part of 1919, I gave up my business to inquire into timber conditions in Great Britain, in the interest of the Ontario Government and Canadian lumbermen. In my capacity as Timber Commissioner, I participated in some of the organizing meetings preliminary to the Imperial Conference held in 1920. Later, upon my return to Canada, I co-operated in consultations here preparatory to the conference. I mention this lest anything which I may say shall seem to sound a querulous note and suggest an unsympathetic attitude.

Another Explanation:—I am dealing only with the Trade of Eastern Canada. British Columbia will present her own situation. Furthermore, my observations are entirely personal and carry no sanction of trade organizations or fellow lumberman. I shall hope they are sufficiently sane and logical to merit considerable approval, but they are not dogmatic. On the contrary they are intended to be only suggestive. I claim no merit of newness, either in thought or expression. I shall offer no statistics. I hope that the narrative may suffice.

The timber industry of Eastern Canada, as is well

*Address delivered before the recent British Empire Forestry Conference at Ottawa.

known, had its origion and impulse in the export trade. Primarily British, it expanded into South America, the West Indies, and the United States, with occasional transactions in other countries. No trade can prosper without conformity in standards and methods and it is not too much to say that the British contact made an impress in tone and action upon the personnel and methods of the Canadian trade that is altogether invaluable. I may not suggest however that there was any chronological order in its development. On the contrary, the growth was, on the whole contemporaneous, for while the trade with the Old Land actually came first, it came to pass that, from the early part of the nineteenth century, when the trade really began to take on shape and volume, its activities embraced all these fields though with alternating degrees of expansion and contraction.

In this, political and sentimental considerations conspired to influence economic ones and the imposition or removal of a tariff by the United States, the levy of an import duty by the British Government against Baltic woods with the granting of a Colonial preference, all gave this incidence and effect.

Largest Single Commercial Activity

That the early trade was easily the largest single commercial activity of this new country is, of course, due to two facts; first, the marvelous wealth in quality and quantity of this timber; second, the fact that this was before iron for ship-building and all forms of structural use came to wrestle for supremacy in these fields.

I shall not enter into the detail of progress nor seek especially to trace out the competitions of iron and other materials that had their influence through changed habits of use. I assume that we must take it that in the broad scheme of things these changes were inevitable. Nor may we believe that they are at an end. They come through Adam Smith's law.

Our concern, I take it is to consider the degree to which our Canadian timber has shared and may continue to share in the market as it at the moment exists.

We may at this point frankly admit our partisanship. Canada possesses this tremendous asset of coniferous timber. How can its use be extended and perpetuated within the Empire? Great Britain imports normally an average of say four billion feet of timber, the larger portion of which is conifer. What is the situation.

We may well imagine that the sturdy British, the canny Scotch and the ardent Irish, who early engaged in the British export trade found in the virgin timber of New Brunswick, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys, a seemingly exhaustless supply. Catering to a critical market, they had no difficulty in satisfying customers who demanded particular sizes of approved quality, texture and mellowness, and who would take nothing else.

But this condition inevitably could not last forever. "He

who buys meat buys bones," and the forest is as definitely limited in the choicest cuts as the herds which range the hills. The poorer cuts and offal must be considered. How they were considered we shall presently indicate.

It is not our part, on this occasion to inquire closely into or question this broadly inflexible attitude of the British trade. Absolutely inflexible, it, of course, was not. But if its standard of requirement has been lowered it has never definitely sought the poorer qualities. Freight charges have, of course, played a large part in this attitude for it is axiomatic that quality determines the distance which goods will travel.

The Conservatism of the Britisher

A common explanation is in the steadfastness of British conservatism. Some carping spirits even suggest a constitutional incapacity for progress on the part of the British trader by which he is immune to opportunity. His conservatism I admit, but not the rest. On the contrary, I testify to his shrewdness and discriminative instinct for essential values that are often overlooked in the opportunistic atmosphere of our Western life. This is a subject for a Macauley or a Morley to elaborate and not for me. But when people naively smile at his queer-ness in insisting upon buying thick deals to saw into thin and narrow boards, where he might have these sizes from side boards and smaller logs, at lower prices, I remember that these thick sizes come from the best portion of the best logs which yield the mellowest wood, the straightest grain and the soundest knots; then I begin to understand why he is willing to be thought conservative and unprogressive. All things are relative and undoubtedly, he sometimes falls over backward and carries this attitude to extremes. But also, undoubtedly, he does this. He puts a premium on quality, on excellence, on painstaking care and on thrift. Best of all, he exalts and dignifies his business. I gladly pay him this tribute.

What would have been the attitude of the British trader without the timber of Northern Europe is vain speculation.

But, when we remember that, in pre war days, of the roughly four billion feet annually imported into Britain, fully 75% came from Russia and Sweden, we can understand his independence of Canada except for our white or so called yellow pine and why he could take what he would and only that. His market was and is absolutely necessary to the Russian and Swede, and the proximity which gives them a freight rate of, on the average, one half the carriage cost from Canada, also gives them a personal contact and financial association impossible in the same degree to our remoter situation.

Northern Woodsmen are Careful Producers

If the Britisher is a critical buyer, these hardy Northern woodsmen are careful producers, with a keenness which we may well believe grows not less through their relations with

It has been a somewhat popular indulgence in uniformed circles to proclaim the lumberman a wanton destroyer of the forest obsessed in wringing a fortune out of immediate circumstances with no vision nor concern for the future.

To this proposition, I give emphatic dissent. Pecuniary interest he unquestionably seeks; otherwise he could not persist. But large fortunes, while occasional, are not his common experience. His consolations are more in the enjoyment of robust and virile employment, than large competence. No commercial activity wrestles more with unrestrained competition and fortuitous conditions. No natural product comes to a more fickle and inconstant market. Today it will buy; tomorrow it will abstain.

* * *

Our concern is to consider the degree to which our Canadian timber has shared and may continue to share in the market as it at the moment exists. We may at this point frankly admit our partisanship. Canada possesses this tremendous asset of coniferous timber. How can its use be extended and perpetuated within the Empire? Great Britain imports normally an average of, say, four billion feet of timber, the larger portion of which is the conifer. What is the situation?

We may well imagine that the sturdy British, the canny Scotch and the ardent Irish, who early engaged in the British export trade found in the virgin timber of New Brunswick, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys, a seemingly exhaustless supply. Catering to a critical market, they had no difficulty in satisfying customers who demanded particular sizes of approved quality, texture and mellowness, and who would take nothing else.

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To one coming from the Old Land, where timber is so cherished and conserved, our prodigality in use must seem almost a sacrilege. But independent of any other considerations, we may well understand that relatively cheap labor and dear material, as against dear labor and cheap material must make for a striking difference in attitude. The amenability of wood for effective and quick construction was a happy solution of the pressing shelter needs of a rapidly settling continent.

This called for an entirely different manner of preparation as well as a wider use of qualities. Whereas the British trade requisitioned thick sizes of the better grades, this other call was for a larger proportion of thin lumber. The British trade preferred the odd widths—nine and eleven inches. The other trade adopted the twelve inch board as a common denominator with the natural sequence of multiples and even inches, four, six, eight and ten.

the sons of the "tight little Island." To make beautiful lumber and to practice all possible care in grading, branding and individualizing their product is to invest their business with real artistry.

Division of labor and exchange of products are especially direct and simplified in a new country; an almost instinctive process. It is not surprising then that the early lumbermen particularly of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joined to theirs the occupations of shipbuilders and traders in carrying timber and cooperage stock to the West Indies and South America to bring back sugar, rum and other products of tropical and sub-tropical countries. This trade still continues, and, while the exchange is not so direct and intimate, it persists, in spite of the later developed competition of the Southern States, and the more recent encroachments of Pacific Coast woods, since the opening of the Panama Canal.

Trade with the United States early began in much the same way if not with the same routine.

The American philosopher, Emerson, has aptly proclaimed that if any man will make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, the world will beat a path to his door. With equal penetration, he might have added a correlative that if any man will create a need, all the world will clamor at his gate to satisfy it.

Canada found in the United States this need for its timber and with increasing enterprise and association has devoted itself in a large way to its satisfaction.

In the New England and Eastern Middle States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey and all fairly contiguous to Canada was the genesis of its industrial and commercial life that has expanded South and West to such tremendous proportions.

While these sections had originally been well timbered, by the middle of the last century the cream had largely been cut and lumbermen were moving to Michigan and Wisconsin. The great expansion which followed the civil war gave to Canada its opportunity to strikingly increase, in the section named, that trade which had been gradually growing from a small beginning.

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The Call For Thick and Thin Sizes

Now it is plain even to the uninitiated that the mill which faces its logs to make odd widths must make the burden of its product of these sizes. It is also apparent that the most careful maker in sawing thick must make some thick of the poorer qualities and culls. These last, were not suitable for the British market; neither were they suitable for the American.

The conclusion is obvious. Two masters could not thus be served. It was, therefore, inevitable that, other things being equal, the American market, with its wider range of use, offered certain marked attractions. But that these other things are not always equal, is well recognized.

Our first mills were located on or close to tide water and their plants designed for bulk shipments by water. These have primarily catered to the British trade. In recent times, they have been gradually installing auxiliary mills to remanufacture the rejects and sizes, undesirable for the British market. It is different with later built mills in the interior. Transportation charges handicap them in competing for the British trade, but, on the other hand, they frequently have a

compensating advantage in reaching the American market.

It is not my purpose to attempt to marshal all of the contrasting phases. But at the risk of wearying you, I am striving to outline significant factors which will suggest to your practised understanding, their logical corollaries.

In all of this, and quite purposely, I have made no mention of Canada's domestic trade—her home consumption. But you would quite misunderstand me if this seems to suggest a lack of importance. On the contrary, it has an importance, present and potential, that only the unobserving and unimaginative can ignore. We, who are intimate to the situation, may by our very nearness suffer a lack of perspective, but you who are strangers or visitors cannot fail to glimpse, in abundant evidences of our growth and promise, a keen impression of the demand, which this gives and will give to the timber trade. Interesting illustrations flood my mind, but where "he who runs may read," I am content to leave to friendly interest their ready discernment of the matter.

Sentiment and Economics in Opposition

My labor comes to this. If you can find substantial agreement with my observations, you likewise will agree with my conviction that, in the matter of extension of Eastern Canada's trade with Britain in timber products, sentiment and economics are in opposition. Great Britain and Canada are anxious to increase the trade in timber. During the war and directly thereafter, the mighty surge of consanguinity seemed to give its guarantee of renaissance. But with the removal of war imposed restraints, war hatreds and resentments fade, and the influence of proximity and old established understandings claims its own.

In like manner, we have seen how, and concurrently with revival in building and general business in the United States, these same factors of proximity and understanding gave with equal diligence their call.

These same governing conditions are reflected in Canada's import trade. Nationally speaking she wishes particularly to trade with Britain, and gives preferential tariff emphases, but none the less she buys most from the United States. Why is it? The instinct to uniformity reacts to the influence of the transient, of persistent styles, customs and manners, and circumstance, and the play of natural law rises superior to interference.

In the ordinary activities tinged with commercial flavor, the motive of any association largely arises out of self interest in rewards that are fairly immediate. We sow that we may reap in our own time and that more abundantly. I have no need to point the contrast in the stimulus to forestry proposals. Broadly altruistic, it springs out of a noble devotion to the common good. Its vision is to inspire the present for the need of the future.

If this be true, we have no room for motives of insular or sectional advantage.

Our ideal is Imperial interest. Let us approach this then from the standpoint of the new Imperialism. Let us escape the old Imperialism with what was involved in the Colonial viewpoint, into the exaltations of national Imperialism, if I may use the term.

Politically and socially our ideal is democracy. Its fundamental is the freedom of the individual and its inspiration runs to self development. The future of the state rests on the status of the individual.

So with the Empire. If the strength of the chain is the strength of the weakest link, the strength of the Empire is the strength of Canada, of Australia, of all the integers, as well as the strength of Britain, and sir! this strength can only come out of the freest possible self-expression. Artificial arrangements and arbitrary conventions have no part in this and it matters not how the incidence of trade runs within the Empire so long as it runs freely out of ideals of honor and dignity and to the development of a virile, sturdy and virtuous people.

Sir! I trust I have not trespassed upon your time to no purpose, but if I have failed of conviction or interest, I beg of you to understand that I have consistently sought to maintain the declared attitude of the lumberman to believe those things to be true only as they work. Let us hold to the truth for the truth shall make us free.

What Is Oleomargarine?

By R. D. MacLaurin, Ph. D.

The use of oleomargarine has been endorsed by lumbermen in various parts of Canada as a healthful, nutritious and palatable food. Those who carry on logging operations say that, as "oleo" is manufactured daily and sold fresh, it is a sweet, wholesome and economical food and the experience of operators proves that oleomargarine has excellent keeping qualities and is suitable for camp purposes.

The British Government some time ago made a thorough dietetic revision of the menu for the British army and navy, and prescribed oleomargarine as the official spread for the bread. For some years oleomargarine has been a "Canada Approved" food and at the last convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, held in Montreal, a resolution was carried, that the C. L. A. directors earnestly urge upon the Prime Minister and members of the Dominion Government to enact permanent legislation pertaining to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in the Dominion of Canada so that the Canadian people would not be deprived of this healthful and nutritious product which is manufactured under the inspection of the Dominion Government. This was the attitude taken by the lumbermen, and the question whether oleomargarine should be manufactured in Canada or imported into the country is one which must be decided by the Canadian people through its parliamentary representatives.

Under the legislation passed at Ottawa last spring the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine ceased on August 31st and producers have until March 1st 1924 to get rid of their stock. The lumbermen of Canada have always been large consumers of oleomargarine in the camps and regret the course that events took at Ottawa last spring, particularly in view of the foregoing resolution which was unanimously adopted while they were assembled in Montreal in January last.

The opponents of oleomargarine have endeavoured to create a mysterious atmosphere around its composition accompanied by the innuendo that "fraud" is practiced in its manufacture. That method of attack is illustrated by Mr. McConica, member for Battleford (Hansard p. 3664) in the following words:

"What is oleomargarine? Nobody knows. You may search the statute books of Canada from end to end and you will find no definition, no formula, no restriction, no anything that indicates what oleomargarine is. There are a dozen of twenty different kinds of grease that they say may go into oleomargarine, but in what proportion and with what other constituents we have no means of knowing."

What are the facts? Oleomargarine is defined in the Oleomargarine Act of 1919 as follows:

Restrictions Make it Wholesome Food

"Oleomargarine" shall mean and include oleomargarine, butterine, or any other substitute for butter (a) which is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than from milk or cream (b) which contains no foreign coloring matter and (c) which does not contain more than sixteen per cent of moisture."

Mr. McConica says that oleomargarine is not defined by any Statute in Canada, whereas the above definition is contained in the Statutes and so objection number one is disposed of.

The formula for oleomargarine is included in the foregoing definition stated that the total (81 per cent.) fat content of oleomargarine percentage of moisture as required by the formula for butter. The fat content of oleomargarine consists, wholly or in part, of any fat or oil other than that of milk or cream. If oleomargarine contains sixteen per cent of moisture, eighty four per cent is left, of which three per cent is salt and eighty one per cent fat. Further, the definition stated that the total (81 per cent fat content of oleomargarine may be one fat or oil or more than one fat or oil, i.e., such as oleo-oil, or oleo oil and cotton seed oil.

Mr. McConica says that no formula is given for oleomargarine, whereas the definition is clear to anyone who understands English,

so objection number two is nailed and most effectively disposed of.

There are twenty-nine restrictions incorporated in the regulations of the oleomargarine act. Mr. McConica says there are no restrictions. If space permitted, the citation of the twenty nine restrictions would clearly demonstrate what extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect the health of the people by insuring the production of one healthful, wholesome, hygienic food. By way of illustration, let me cite one restriction: "No milk shall be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine unless it's from non-reacting, tuberculin tested cows, or has been pasteurized under the supervision of an inspector appointed by the Minister, and no butter shall be used in such manufacture unless it is free from rancidity or any objectionable odour."

Public health is hereby protected against tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, or septic sore throat, being contracted from oleomargarine. It should be emphasized that Mr. McConica will not find a corresponding regulation pertaining to milk, cream or butter in the Federal Statutes as there are no compulsory pasteurization requirements for dairy products under the Dairy Industry Act. Mr. McConica's "no restriction" charge must, therefore, be rejected.

The number of fats and oils used in manufacturing oleomargarine in Canada has never exceeded five. Two or three are in general use. The member for Battleford says there are twelve or twenty greases used which, by the way, is a considerable variation in itself. It is really difficult to find language to describe adequately such statements.

The Various Stages of Manufacture

The first stage in the manufacture of oleomargarine is the melting together of the fatty ingredients, e.g., oleo oil (from beef fat) and a vegetable oil such as peanut oil or cottonseed oil. The oils and fats are combined in such proportions that the final product will have a melting point between 25-28 degrees centigrade. Such a result may be obtained by combining together varying

percentages of different oils and fats or varying percentages of the same oils and fats. This may best be illustrated by two examples of cake margarines from Clayton's book on "Margarine" page 37.

A			C	
Oleostearine	23 per cent	Premier Jus	37 per cent	
Premier Jus	30 per cent	Oleo	21 per cent	
Cotton Seed Oil	47 per cent	Cotton Seed Oil	42 per cent	
100 per cent			100 per cent	

The melting point of A and C. is the same, 24 degrees centigrade and the digestibility and energy value is the same, although the percentage of oils varies in the two formulas.

In this connection it should be pointed out that the chemical composition of butter fat varies materially depending on the nature of the feed, breed of the cows, and the period of lactation. For instance, the iodine value may vary from 31-50 and other constants vary in a similar manner. This variation in the chemical constants of butter is exactly analogous to the variation in the chemical constants of margarine prepared from different percentages of different oils, or of the same oils. Therefore, the same grounds exist for making a charge against the variation in chemical composition of butter as there is for making a charge against oleomargarine on this ground.

Further, the much advertised vitamine content of butter is an extremely variable quantity. In this connection, Mr. McConica's interrogation is quite appropriate. What is the vitamine content of butter? Nobody knows. This disposes of his charge regarding the variation in the composition of oleomargarine.

During the war, the following formula was officially proposed



R. D. MacLaurin, Toronto

in England (May 1918) as a standard for a 55 per cent animal fat margarine:

Animal Fat	55 per cent
Cocanut Oil	20 per cent
Cotton Seed Oil	25 per cent
<hr/>	
	100 per cent

Oleomargarine manufactured in Canada contains a higher percentage of animal fat than that stated in the above formula, e.g., 75 per cent and the remaining 25 per cent is cotton seed oil or peanut oil.

The Preparation of the Milk

Milk is essential in the manufacture of oleomargarine as an emulsifying agent and it also serves as a source of flavor. The milk is pasteurized for the purpose of destroying all pathogenic bacteria and other micro-organisms inimical to a good flavor, and for protection to public health.

The oleomargarine manufacturer emphatically insists upon the absolute cleanliness and hygienic purity of the milk used in emulsifying the fats as the flavor of the finished oleomargarine depends on such conditions being scrupulously observed.

After the milk is pasteurized it is cooled and then inoculated with pure lactic acid culture prior to ripening. The ripening process is very carefully controlled so that the desirable flavor and aroma producing properties may be obtained.

The liquid fats and oils are then slowly run into the ripened milk, the mixture being constantly agitated so as to form a perfect emulsion of the oils and milk. When emulsification is complete the temperature is reduced to about 35 degrees centigrade in order to "fix" the emulsion, which is then discharged on to a chute where it is met by a spray of ice water under a slight pressure. Solidification of the fat takes place at once and the granules of oleomargarine float on the surface of the water. Another method of chilling the emulsion is by feeding it in a thin uniform layer on to revolving drums, cooled by brine to about 7 degrees centigrade, when it immediately solidifies and then is removed in the form of flakes by adjustable knives. The oleomargarine is next rolled, mixed with salt and packed in cartons or boxes and stamped "Canada Approved" oleomargarine.

The preparation of all the ingredients and each detail of the manufacturing process is carried out under the strict supervision of veterinary inspectors appointed by the Health Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The food value of fats depend upon their energy value, digestibility and vitamine content.

Digestibility of the Fats and Oils

According to Bulletins 310, 505 and 613 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the digestibility of the fats and oils under discussion is as follows:

Oleomargarine	97.55 per cent
Butter	97.00 per cent
Oleo Oil	96.80 per cent
Cotton Seed Oil	97.80 per cent
Cocanut Oil	97.90 per cent
Neutral Lard	97.00 per cent
Peanut Oil	98.30 per cent

The above values are, within the limits of experimental error, the same.

The energy value of foods is expressed in terms of calories. A calorie is the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a liter of water one degree centigrade. According to Bulletin No. 469 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the following energy values are given:

1 pound margarine	3,500 calories
1 pound butter	3,500 calories
1 pound Oleo oil	4,080 calories
1 pound Cotton Seed Oil	4,080 calories
1 pound neutral	4,080 calories
1 pound peanut oil	4,080 calories

It is apparent therefore that the digestibility and energy value of oleomargarine and butter is the same.

Percentage of Ingredients in Oleomargarine

It has also been argued by the dairy interests that the percentage of the ingredients in oleomargarine should be stamped on the package. This demand is based upon the assumption that because the percentage of the oils constituting oleomargarine may vary that the energy value varies accordingly.

This assumption is entirely erroneous as a number of oleomargarines may be made by combining different percentages of various oils and yet the final products have exactly the same melting point,

digestibility and energy value. This fact is readily understood by referring to the energy and digestibility values given above.

However, there is no particular objection to stamping the percentage of ingredients on the package except that it serves no purpose, has no significance and is consequently futile.

Vitamines are Present in the Food

Vitamines are substances which have not been identified chemically but exist in minute quantities in foods and are necessary for normal nutrition. No one has succeeded in isolating any one of the vitamins in a pure state so their chemical constitution is unknown. The properties of these substances are known only by the physiological effects produced by their presence or by their absence. As vitamins exist in extremely small quantities in foods they have no significance from the standpoint of furnishing the energy requirements of the body.

The relative quantity of vitamins in food is determined by feeding experiments on small animals. This is accomplished by placing the animal under observation on a diet containing all food requirements except the one which it is desired to measure. For example, a mixture of purified protein, carbohydrate, an adequate salt mixture and a fat containing Vitamine A constitutes a complete diet for an animal with the exception of Vitamine B. If experiments are conducted in feeding such a food, supplemented by a natural food containing Vitamine B, the value of which it is desired to measure, it can be determined what is the smallest addition of this food required to promote normal growth and maintenance, and by a comparison of the quantity so added with quantities of other foods necessary to acquire the same result the relative amount of vitamine is approximately ascertained.

There are at least three Vitamines commonly designated as Vitamine A, B, and C.

Vitamine A is abundantly distributed in the green leaves of plants and vegetables, in glandular organs of animals, such as liver and kidney, in liver oils, such as cod liver and pork liver, in animal fats, such as butter and beef fat (especially oleo oil) and in the yolk of eggs.

In the absence of vitamine A a specific disease known as xerophthalmia occurs in man and animal. No cases of xerophthalmia have been reported in North America, in spite of the fact that diets vary from exclusively carnarian to nearly vegetarian.

Vitamine B is abundant in green leaves, in the glandular organs of animals such as liver and kidney, in yeast, in eggs and to a lesser extent in milk, cereal grains and roots.

In the absence of Vitamine B a specific disease known as beriberi results and other disorders such as loss in weight of the glandular and sexual organs.

Vitamine C is abundant in fresh fruits; less in fresh vegetables and tubers. Cow's milk is frequently deficient in Vitamine C.

It has been shown that the animal body is not capable of synthesizing vitamins and in order for vitamins to occur in animal products they must first have been present in the foods consumed.

Functions of the Different Vitamines

Vitamine A is present in butter and oleomargarine made from oleo oil. It was first discovered in butter and this fact has been exploited by dairy propagandists to the extent of claiming that dairy products were the only source of vitamine A and that the human race could not survive without them. Time has shown that vitamine A is very widely distributed occurring in sixty or more common articles of food, consequently, dairy products are by no means indispensable as a source of this essential.

It has been definitely shown by a number of investigators that the vitamine content of butter is a very variable quantity. Steenbock and Dutcher have shown that the vitamine content of butter varies with the breed and feed of the cow. June grass butter contains the maximum quantity of Vitamine A which gradually diminishes as the season progresses and winter butter is, usually, deficient in this essential.

The vitamine content of butter is also rendered uncertain owing to the general practice of using lime or washing soda to renovate the cream in the manufacture of so called creamery butter. Further the vitamine content of butter rapidly deteriorates in storage and renovated butter is very deficient. Obviously, more accurate scientific information must be procured before it is possible to make even an approximate statement concerning the quantitative vitamine content of butter on the market.

Oleomargarine made from oleo oil contains vitamine A and according to Halliburton and Drummond is nutritively the equivalent of butter.

Oleomargarine has been attacked on the ground of deficiency in vitamine A and one of the most extravagant statements dealing with this phase of the question was quoted from Prof. E. V. McColl-

lum's book "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition" published 1919, by Mr. Warner, member for Strathcona, in the recent debate on this subject in the House of Commons,—

Other Phases of the Question

"With this diet the interesting observation was made that growth could be secured when the fat in the food mixture was butter fat, where no growth could be secured when the butter fat was replaced by lard, olive oil, or vegetable oils. Under these conditions, why should ignorant parents be permitted to give oleo instead of butter to helpless little children merely because it may be a few cents cheaper when butter is an essential to the health of the child and the welfare of the Nation."

Dealing with the first sentence of the quotation, it must be borne in mind that the reference is to a restricted diet of purified foods used merely for experimental purposes and not to a mixed diet as is generally adopted for daily use. The experiment merely demonstrates that, with the restricted diet under observation, that the addition of vegetable oils or lard did not promote growth. It

The Parliament of Canada has legislated for five years that oleomargarine is a wholesome article of food and a legitimate article of trade. Every civilized country in the world recognizes oleomargarine as a legitimate commodity in trade.

would be preposterous, however, to draw the conclusion from such an experiment that oleomargarine is not a wholesome or nutritious food, because it is equally possible to construct a diet containing butter and secure no growth. Such a case is cited on page 27 of Prof. McCollum's book "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition."

"Animals fed on wheat, plus protein, plus a growth promoting fat (butter fat) exhibited no growth and lived only a short time." This citation merely demonstrates the fact that Vitamine A contained in butter fat is not any more important than other essential factors in nutrition and that common sense must be exercised in discussing the subject of Vitamines.

Further, it is very significant that Prof. McCollum in his revised edition of "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition" has omitted the reference to "ignorant parents and helpless little children, etc." This fact alone should be sufficient refutation of the inaccuracy of the statement, but in addition it may be stated positively, without fear of contradiction, that butter is not an essential to the health of the child.

Future of the Food Now an Issue

The question whether oleomargarine shall be manufactured in Canada or imported into Canada is one which must be decided by the Canadian consumer.

The Government's position was stated by Premier King in concluding his speech on this subject in the following words—"I feel it is the duty of this Parliament to see that that pledge is carried out. Once it is carried out I think Parliament should be perfectly free to take whatever subsequent action it may deem fit with respect to the continued importation and manufacture of oleomargarine."

Premier King felt shackled and bound last session by an alleged pledge of a former Government and consequently could not deal with the respective merits of prohibition or permission to manufacture or import oleomargarine into Canada.

Now that he is free, the consumers of Canada will expect him to be as solicitous in implementing his pledge to reduce the cost of living as he was to implement an alleged pledge of a former Government. Oleomargarine is a factor in the cost of living with a large number of consumers and the Prime Minister will probably find on a recount that the consumers greatly outnumber the dairymen, the butter manufacturers, the milk manufacturers, the ice cream manufacturers, and the various manufacturers of all dairy machinery.

Wholesome Foods Without Vitamines

As stated, oleomargarine as made in Canada from oleo oil contains sufficient vitamine A to promote growth. Assuming, however, that oleomargarine contained no vitamine A whatever, it would be a perfectly wholesome and nutritious food. The healthfulness or wholesomeness of a food does not depend on its vitamine content alone as illustrated by the animals which failed to grow or live when fed wheat plus portein plus butter fat, which, according to the dairy interests is chock-full of vitamine A the supposedly growth producing substance.

Vitamine deficiency in a food is of the same consequence as a deficiency in any other essential in nutrition such as complete proteins or calcium, and no more. The importance of vitamines in nutrition has been greatly exaggerated for propaganda purposes. No one doubts the importance of vitamine but they are no more important than carbohydrates, fats proteins and mineral salts.

Foods may contain one, two or three vitamins and some foods contain no vitamins at all. Are the foods which contain no vitamins to be black-listed and prohibited from being manufactured or grown? Such foods as starch, polished rice, white flour, sugar, syrups, degerminated and decorticated cereals, vegetable oils and vegetable margarine contain no vitamins.

No one has suggested that the manufacture of white bread should be prohibited because it does not contain vitamine A. Not even a word from the dairy politician whose heart is bleeding for the poor little children who might spread a little oleo over the decorticated and degerminated corpse of a wheat kernel. No, the health propaganda is merely eye wash to obscure the real and only reason for opposition to oleomargarine and that is to secure 100 per cent protection for the dairy industry.

Stands as Wholesome Article of Food

The dairy interests make the charge that oleomargarine imitates butter in color, taste and flavor; therefore, it is axle grease, soap, a fraud, a counterfeit, a rank imitation and its manufacture should be prohibited.

Sticks and stones are always found under the good apple tree, and so it is with oleomargarine.

The Parliament of Canada has legislated for five years that oleomargarine is a wholesome article of food and a legitimate article of trade. Every other civilized country in the world recognizes oleomargarine as a legitimate commodity in trade, so how can oleomargarine be legitimate and at the same time a fraud?

A moment's reflection will disclose how ridiculous are charges of imitation when used as grounds for prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine.

There are innumerable imitations of various woods, imitation leather, rubber, furs, wool, china, pearls, diamonds, dyes, perfumes, essences, eyes, arms, legs, hair, color, teeth, glands, stone, marble, flowers, cereals, poultry, sheep, dual purpose cows and so on ad infinitum. In the face of innumerable imitations which are in daily use, why is oleomargarine the only article of commerce which is libelled and scandalized and must be banned?

Space does not permit the discussion of imitation dairy products but a few may be mentioned just to call attention to the fact that natural dairy products have undergone some marvelous transformations in recent years and that the modern dairy products are imitations:

- (1) Butter other than June is artificially colored to imitate June butter.
- (2) Rancid Cream, unfit for human consumption, is renovated with lime or washing soda and is sold as creamery butter in imitation of legal butter made from sweet or ripened cream.
- (3) Cream is manufactured from milk and butter in imitation of natural cream.
- (4) Cream (18 per cent butter fat) is viscolized so that it imitates a natural cream containing 28 per cent butter fat.
- (5) What is commonly sold as milk is a partially skimmed milk containing the minimum fat content required by law and is an imitation of natural milk. The old fashioned lacteal fluid of the dairy cow is now called "whole milk" or "full cream milk" but what is generally sold is just milk.
- (6) Skimmed milk is made to imitate buttermilk.

Apparently, the dairy interests specialize in imitations and there would be no objection to the imitation products if they were manufactured under proper sanitary conditions, all pasteurized, standardized, labelled, and sold on their merits.

Legislation Regarding Oleomargarine

The manufacture, importation and sale of oleomargarine was first permitted in Canada in 1917 by order in council as a war measure. In 1919 "An act to permit the temporary importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine" was enacted. Amendments were made each succeeding year extending the time of manufacture and importation which now expires on August 31st., 1923, and the sale on March 1st., 1924.

At the last session of Parliament, permanent legislation for the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada was sought but the members of the cabinet were divided on the question and refused to bring in a government measure either in favor of or against oleomargarine. If the government had any policy it was to stand pat and do nothing, thus permitting the legislation to expire. However, Mr. Carroll, member for Cape Breton South, placed the following resolution on the order proper March 2nd.

Carroll Resolution Amending the Act

"Resolved, that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend the Oleomargarine Act, Chapter twenty-four of the Statutes of 1919 (second session), and the amending acts, by providing that notwithstanding anything contained in the

Dairy Industry Act 1914, or in any other statute or law, the manufacture in, and importation of oleomargarine into Canada, and the offering for sale, the sale and the having in possession for sale, of oleomargarine, shall henceforth be permitted, subject to the provisions of the said Oleomargarine Act and to such regulations as are now or may hereafter be established by the Governor-in-Council."

The dairy interests devised ways and means of preventing the question being discussed in the House until June 6th. Every effort having been made previously to evade the question, the final coup was made by Mr. W. F. Kay, member for Missisquoi, who moved the following amendment to the Carroll resolution:

"That all the words after the word 'that' in the first line thereof be struck out and the following substituted therefore,—In view of the distinct assurances given at the time that the prohibition of the importation, manufacture

and sale of oleomargarine was suspended by order in council in 1917 under the war measures act in 1914, such suspension being but temporarily and a war measure only, should now be removed and the question left, without prejudice as to its merits, in the same position as before the enactment of the said temporary suspension."

Objection was taken that the amendment was a direct negative and not an amendment at all.

The Speaker ruled the amendment in order quoting in part from May "such amendments only will be mentioned as are intended to evade an expression of opinion upon the main question by entirely altering its meaning and object."

The alleged pledge was debated and the amendment carried by a large majority and as a consequence, the manufacture in and the importation of oleomargarine into Canada ceased on August 31 st., 1923.

Speeding Up the Old Surfacer

Practical Result of Changes That Increased the Output and Put a Sizable Margin on the Credit Side of the Mill Ledger

By M. N. Wright

It was my luck some years ago to take charge of a small up-country sawmill then in financial difficulties. This mill had been operated for some time at a loss. Logs were plenty and at a reasonable cost and two railway lines ran through the mill yard, affording convenient shipping of carload lots. The mill was operating up to 75 per cent. of its cut on shiplap, 2 x 4 and 2 x 6. The 24" x 6" four-sided planer, feeding at about 30 feet per minute, had to be run night and day in an endeavor to take care of the mill's cut.

The first thing done was a complete overhaul of the planer, re-babbitting all bearings with best babbit obtainable. A pair of the modern shiplap heads were purchased and fitted to the side spindles. The top cylinder was fitted with four 2 in. x 14 in. thin high speed knives, well backed with suitable caps. An attachment was designed and assembled by which it was possible to satisfactorily joint these new knives. A new set of leather belts were put on, and larger cone pulleys were placed on the counter-shaft driving the feed gear. The speed of the heads was increased from 32,00 r.p.m. to 37,00 r.p.m. The feed speed after the change was 65 and 90 feet per minute. For the side heads to stand up to this feed, more power was applied by placing jack pulleys under the planer quite near the countershaft and having the side belts run up over these pulleys, so that the belt running back from the side head ran practically parallel with the top or forward part of belt. This permitted of the use of a belt 1 in. wider than formerly and gave an even and full belt contact on the small side head pulley. This, together with the method of hinging and weighting the idler pulleys permitting the maintaining of a constant tension on the side head belts in all kinds of weather, resulted in the side heads standing up to the 90 ft. feed without any trouble.

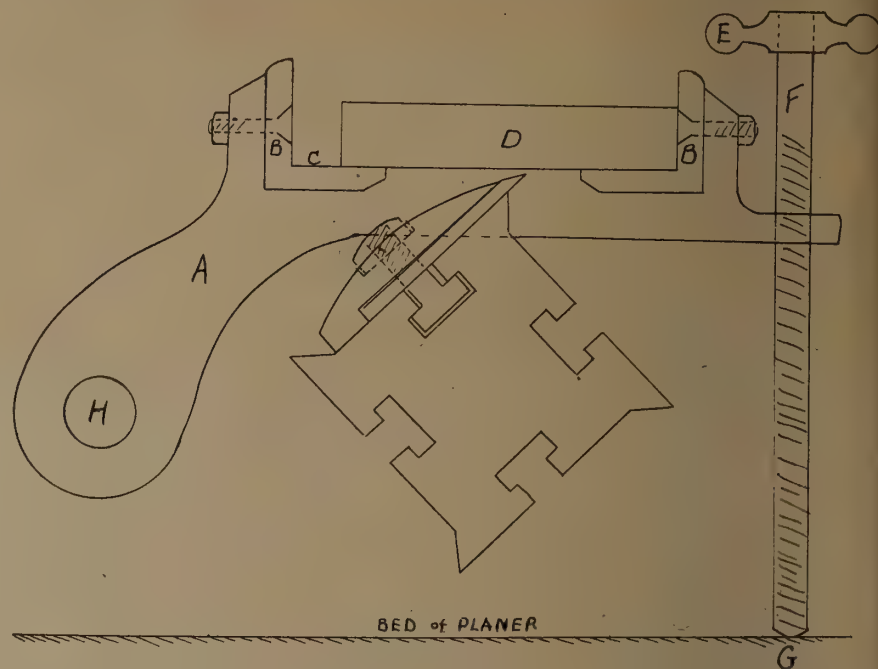
For edging up the 2" x 4" and the 2" x 6", the four-sided side heads were each fitted with four 4" x 3" x 7/16" knives faced with high speed steel. As there was little call for double-dressed material, no change was made in the lower head.

When the planer was started up again it ran, depending on the width of the stock, from 20,000 to 25,000 feet per day and stood up to the work. This output was fully three times greater than formerly. To get more power to carry the extra load involved by the change, the mill engine was speeded up from 160 to 190 revolutions per minute. This was permitted by placing a larger drive pulley on the main shaft. The greatly increased quantity of shavings from the planer when fed into the dutch oven of boiler resulted in the boiler giving more than sufficient steam for all purposes. Thus the power was increased 25 per cent.

The sketch herewith shows the method of making and attaching the jointing frame to planer. This consisted of two cast iron brackets, A, (made a pair, right and left) and two pieces of 2" x 2" x 1/2" steel angles, B,B, 28 in. long. These were bolted at the ends to the brackets, A,A, through slotted holes allowing adjustment up and down. The angles were surfaced or planed straight at C, permitting the abrasive block D to slide from side to side parallel with the planer bed. This emery block was 5 in. x 2 1/2 in. x 1 in. and was of about the same grade as a free-cutting emery wheel. To place this jointing frame in the planer the two hinge bolts at, H, holding the shavings hood in position were removed and the hood lifted off and the new attachment put in its place, the same two bolts holding it in its proper position. The bolts H, the wheel E, and threaded

rod F, gave the necessary adjustment up or down. The removal of hood, placing of jointing attachment and putting back of hood in position can be all done in about five minutes' time.

No doubt many planer men would object to using of this block by hand, but to anyone willing to try anything once after the first trial it was as easy as rolling off a log. With lots of money and



Showing the method of making and attaching the jointing frame to planer

plenty of power perhaps the placing of a high speed planer might be considered but in this case neither were available. A planer running 75,000 feet per day in a mill cutting 30,000 feet would be somewhat out of balance.

The practical result of the changes here described was that the increase in the first week's run paid for the cost of all these improvements, and the mill has since run with a sizable margin on the credit side of the ledger.

Big Pulp Plant for Ancient Colony

The most notable legislation of the recent session of the Newfoundland legislature, which ended on Aug. 18, was that which legalized an agreement between the executive government and the Armstrong-Whitworth Co., of England, for the establishment of a \$20,000,000 pulp and paper industry in the Humber River Valley on the west coast of Newfoundland. Half of this capital has been raised under a twenty-five-year guarantee from the Newfoundland Government, the other half being guaranteed by the British treasury.

When completed, the new development will form a valuable addition to Newfoundland's pulp industry, the chief plants operating to date being the Northcliffe mills at Grand Falls. It is expected that the new plants will be a big factor in enabling the Dominion to pay off the burdensome debts which accumulated during and after the war.

Another feature of the session was the passage of an act to authorize the Government to purchase from the Reid Brothers all their railroad property in that country. This concern has been operating the Newfoundland road since 1898. The Government now takes over the road and pays the Reids the sum of \$2,000,000 as a complete quit-claim.

Some Signals Used by Sawyers and Setters

Signs Which Indicate the Various Sizes to be Sawn—The Different Fingers and the Use of the Hand Imparts Information on Many Points to Crew on the Carriage

In all avenues of business as well as along the highways of life there are signs. They convey a great deal of meaning and afford a fund of information. In baseball the signals exchanged between the pitcher and catcher when a certain player is up, often determine the number of strike-outs.

On all leading roads there are signs and on every street corner their presence is noticed. There are also signals in transportation circles, military movements, navigation, aerial surveys and other pursuits. The "signs of the times" tell us which way trade is heading; whether business is expanding or receding; whether the people are thrifty and how the revenue is being maintained.

Thus there are signs on all sides. When one enters the yard of a sawmill he is faced with "No Smoking" and in the corridors of a public building, he is greeted by "No Loafing," while in a city park it is "Keep Off the Grass."

It might be well to refer to some other signs, such as pass between the head sawyer and the men on the carriage. Signals are always interesting and to watch the manipulation of the sawyer's fingers or hand and observe how closely every digital movement is followed by the setter, is evidence that there are more things in this world that speak than the tongue. It demonstrates that talking with the hands is industrially not a lost art. Upon the interpretation of the sawyers' signals, depend the quality and quantity of the lumber cut.

It is stated that the signs exchanged between the sawyer and setter are not always uniform but vary in mills according to custom and experience. However, in the main they are not so widely divergent and any code may be mutually agreed upon. When a carriage crew becomes accustomed to a sawyer, sizes can quickly be read by a motion of the lips and hand, and other signals are frequently not necessary.

One lumberman in the Middle-West gives the following signals as being very simple and those most generally used:—

Size in inches

Sawyer's Sign

- 1 Extend first finger out on hand.
- 1¼ Extend first finger and thumb out on hand.
- 1½ Extend first finger and little finger out on hand.
- 1¾ Extend first finger and thumb and little finger.
- 2 Extend first and second finger upward on hand.
- 2¼ Extend first finger, second finger and thumb out on hand.
- 2½ Extend first and second finger and little finger upward on hand.
- 3 Extend last three fingers on hand.
- 3¼ Extend last three fingers up and then thumb.
- 3½ Extend last three fingers upward and then little finger.
- 4 Extend four fingers upward on hand.
- 4¼ Extend four fingers and then thumb.
- 4½ Extend four fingers upward, then thumb and little finger.
- 5 Extend five fingers upward on hand.
- 5¼ Extend five fingers and then thumb.
- 5½ Extend five fingers upward and then little finger.
- 6 Extend hand with fist closed.
- 7 Extend fist with first finger partly closed in shape 7.
- 8 Extend hand out with thumb and first finger together, forming circle.
- 9 Place hand over nose.
- 10 Cross first two fingers.
- 11 Extend first two fingers downward.
- 11½ Extend first two fingers downward and then little finger.
- 12 Extend fist closed with thumb extended outwards.
- 14 Draw hand across breast.
- 16 Extend hand to tip of ear.
- 18 Extend elbow outward.

- 20 Extend hand outward same as for 10-inch but signal twice. When you want to turn log throw up hand.

Some Signs in Southern Mills

The signs used in southern mills are given by R. C. Leive in a recent edition of the "American Lumberman" as follows:—

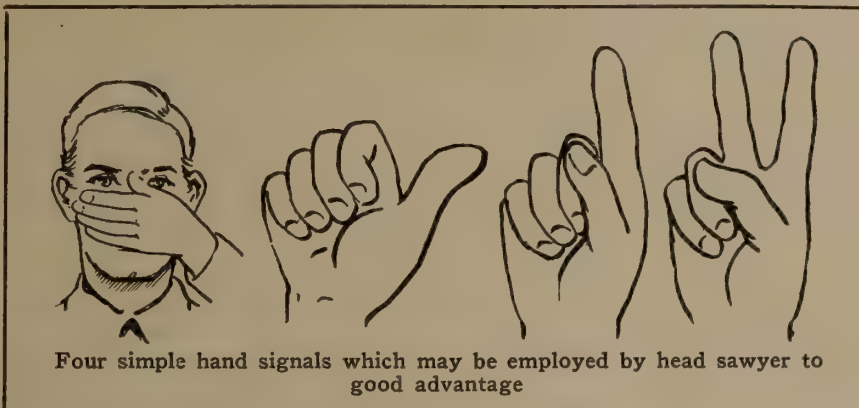
To start the mill for the day's work the engineer signals the sawyer by means of a small steam whistle, blowing two short blasts. After assuring himself that everything is ready the sawyer answers with two short blasts produced by pulling on a whistle cord which is handy to his reach. The same thing happens at noon and at any time when the mill is started. When the sawyer wants to change saws he blows one short blast. If a belt comes off any of the wheels about the mill, the sawyer blows three blasts. The following summary gives the whistle signals used:

Number of short blasts: 2—Start up engine; 1—Stop; 3—Slow up; 4—Foreman wanted by sawyer; 5—Filer wanted by sawyer; 6—Superintendent wanted by sawyer; a great number, (quick)—Fire in plant.

The hand signals between the sawyer and carriage crew are as follows:

Size in inches Sawyer's Sign

- 1 Extend forefinger.
- ¼ Extend thumb.
- ½ Extend little finger.



Therefore, if the sawyer wants to cut a 1-inch board he holds up his hand with forefinger extended; for a 1½-inch board, the forefinger and little finger are extended. To cut a 2-inch board, the first two fingers are flashed before the ratchet setter. To cut a 1¼-inch board, the forefinger and thumb are extended. If any board seems too thin for the size called for, the sawyer rubs his forefinger against his thumb and the setter makes the necessary adjustment. When about to turn the log unexpectedly, the sawyer signals to the setter by lifting his hand, palm upwards; this means, lift all carriage dogs when the carriage stops. When the sawyer desires to turn or dog a log edgewise, he holds his hand sideways; when the log is desired face down on the blocks, the hand is extended with the palm down; when the sawyer wants drinking water, he imitates the act of drinking; when he wants relief, the signal is given by placing the hand on the belt buckle.

Some Signs Generally Accepted

Another well-known authority, speaking on the subject of signals, between sawyer and carriage crew, says:—There is no uniform code of signals between sawyer and setter in a mill, but such a code as is satisfactory to them is usually agreed upon. Some things, however, are generally accepted as common, such, for instance, as showing one finger above the hand that is on the nigger lever to indicate 1 inch; a finger and thumb, to indicate 1¼-inch; the first finger and little finger to indicate 1½-inch; two fingers, for 2-inch; three, for 3-inch, etc.; open hand with thumb turned down, for 6-inch; clenched fist on top of the lever, for 8-inch; the elbow of that arm raised, for 10-inch, and clenched fist with a downward motion, for 12-inch cant—but there are other motions to indicate the same thing. Also, after cant is turned down, if you want a 2-inch piece left off the last piece, you show two fingers with a downward motion, meaning 2 inches to turn down at the last. You will readily realize how much any of this can be varied and is, to suit the individual preference of a crew that works together any considerable length of time.

Certain Signals Used in West

A western Pacific Coast man gives the following signals which are employed in many mills in that great timber area.

- 1 Extend index finger.
- 2 Extend first and second fingers.
- 3 Hold the index finger with thumb showing the three remaining fingers.
- 4 Extend four fingers.
- 5 Show the thumb and four fingers.

Half inch is always indicated by extending the little finger. Thus if the sawyer desires to cut 2½-inch stock the sawyer extends the first two fingers and the little finger; to cut 6-inch stock, double the hand and hold it with the back showing in front of the breast. If 6½-inch is to be cut, make the same motion with the little finger held straight out. The signal for 7-inch is the same as for 6-inch, except that the index finger is extended. To cut 12-inch, the hand is formed as for the 6-inch signal but is drawn across the breast twice. To cut ¾-inch stock, the index finger and the little finger straight up; to cut 1¾-inch stock, the thumb and forefinger are extended and the hand swept across the breast. To cut 12, 14, 16-inch etc., the signals are combined to indicate the desired dimension;

thus to signal the cutting of a 16-inch cant or timber first raise the forefinger and then drop the hand across the breast, giving the sign for 6-inch. Other dimensions are signaled the same way.

To signal to turn the log, the hand is held out toward the log deck. If the hand doing the signaling is turned half way in each direction, it means the log will be turned up against the knee; while if the palm of the hand is turned toward the floor, the log will be laid with the flat side on the knee. If the heavy dog is wanted, the hand is held down flat in front of the sawyer; while if the boss dog is desired, the same signal is employed, except that the index finger is crooked like a chicken's beak. If the dog does not suit the sawyer he points his finger straight at the dog, which signifies that it must be moved. If the sawyer wants to know the size of a log or the stand of the knee on the head block, he points to the dial; the setter then signals by holding up his fingers. If the setter holds up two fingers and then three fingers, the dimension is 23-inch; but if he then also holds up the little finger, it means 23½-inch. If the setter holds out two fingers, then three fingers and then the thumb and index finger held horizontally, it means 23¾-inch.

Every Fire Ranger is Real Son of the North

Forest Rangers in northwestern Quebec have learned that mining and lumbering can go hand in hand, and that the preservation of timber is desired almost as much by prospectors as it is by the owners of timber limits.

In moving about from place to place over the length and breadth of Northern Ontario and northwestern Quebec, it has been possible during the past several years to secure a good idea of what is being done toward saving the great and valuable timberlands from fire devastation, says J. A. McRae in Toronto "Saturday Night."

One outstanding fact presents itself, namely, that forest protection under government jurisdiction is not so efficient as where forest patrol is maintained by individual owners of timber limits. Indeed, so pronounced is this difference, that it raises the startling question if it would not be better if every solitary acre of timber in Northern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec were owned by private individuals.

The Ontario government maintains a big organization of fire rangers. Among them are highly capable men—but, alas, their strength is weakened through the employment of many others who know little or nothing about forests, let alone the serious business of enforcing law or fighting burning timber.

Early in the present summer when great bush fires were threatening many parts of Northern Ontario and also causing havoc among the transcontinental railway in northern Quebec, your correspondent traversed the area along the Upper Ottawa and the Kinojevis Rivers on the trail to the Rouyn gold fields. In the entire stretch of 100 miles from Des Quinze Dam to Rouyn Lake the great timberlands spread out on all sides as far as the eye could see—and not a sign of a solitary fire, and scarcely a tell-tale mark of any destruction in recent years.

Here was a forest that had stood through all those years when forests and towns and human lives just a few miles away in Northern Ontario had gone down as terrific toll in conflagrations at intervals throughout the years. The contrast was so great as to invite investigation and here is what I found:

A number of private owners of timber limits along the Upper Ottawa, the Kinojevis Rivers and elsewhere, have formed themselves into The Ottawa River Forest Protective Association, Ltd. The area of territory covered in the membership of this association is approximately 17,300,000 acres, or actually comprising over 30,000 square miles. This area consists of about 40 per cent. of the total leased Crown lands in the province of Quebec. In protecting this vast territory, the association finds it necessary to patrol about 4,000,000 acres of unleased Crown lands as well as a considerable area occupied by settlers.

This organization has functioned for approximately ten years with such great success as to give it the distinction of being among the best in the Dominion—showing in many ways a marked superiority over any other forest patrol coming to the attention of "Saturday Night's" representative in the new lands of the north.

Expenditure annually amounts to around \$180,000, the members being assessed according to territory. The Quebec government contributes a comparatively small sum toward the expense, this being to cover the cost of patrol maintained on unleased Crown Lands.

While cruising through the territory, your representative learned that Arthur H. Graham, Chief Fire Inspector for the Association, was in the district, but lack of time, and the uncertainty of what one of the far-flung ranger's cabins might house this official on any given

date were the unfortunate causes contributing to failure to get in touch and possibly secure details that would probably have been instructive.

One fact that stood out conspicuously was the calibre of the rangers met with from time to time. Every man of them bears the stamp of real sons of the north. They are reliable and disciplined. Once report a fire, and but few moments elapse—let it be night or day—before their canoes are afloat and skimming along to the rhythmic dip-and-swish of their plying paddles.

In some instances, telephone lines are strung from point to point. Also, a small motor boat is maintained on Lake Des Quinze and Lake Expanse.

There is no traveller but who instantly feels a sense of responsibility and shares the desire to co-operate with these earnest men. Mr. William Fogarty impressed us as being one of the most capable and courteous men ever met on the trail. Himself of a type that would not hesitate to paddle half a hundred miles in a night in an effort to prevent the spread of flames by the winds that so often rise with the dawn, Mr. Fogarty enjoys the goodwill and commands the loyalty of the sturdy men of his patrol.

Since the rush of prospectors started in the Rouyn gold area, the Quebec government has taken over patrol work in that area lying north of Sturgeon Rapids and north of the Upper Ottawa River. Prospectors are hoping that equal efficiency and care will be established as that marking the activities of the Lumberman's Association, and that the green of the forests will be preserved, because they realize that the products of the forest are greater in value than all the other combined new wealth being taken as yet from northern Quebec.

Laurentide Company Makes Good Showing

The annual report of the Laurentide Co., whose mills are at Grand Mere, Que., has been sent to shareholders. Business is on the whole, very satisfactory.

The report shows 6.9 per cent earned on the capital stock during the twelve months ended June 30th 1923 and also a reduction of over a million dollars in bank loans and an improvement in working capital of well over half a million. The operating profits also show a decided gain and the report is certainly one which will be received with a large measure of satisfaction.

The report showing profit of \$2,732,455 as compared with \$2,266,254. Miscellaneous profits amounted to \$49,435, as compared with \$94,386, while income from investments amounted to \$386,107, as compared with \$332,513, bringing total income to \$3,167,998, as compared with \$2,693,154. Interest charges amounted to \$424,998, as compared with \$440,631, leaving a balance of \$2,743,000, as compared with \$2,252,523. Allowance for depreciation, taxes, etc., was \$753,896 as compared with \$458,461, leaving a net profit of \$1,989,103, as against \$1,794,061. The usual dividends required \$1,728,000, leaving a surplus of \$261,103, as compared with a surplus of \$66,061, the preceding year. With the previous balance of \$1,489,528, this leaves a credit of \$1,750,632 at profit and loss account.

The working capital position of the company has improved to the extent of over a million dollars. This is accounted for by the reduction of the loan from the Bank of Montreal from \$3,572,960 to \$2,507,723. The inventories are also down by over a million dollars.

Scarcity of Labor Checks Pulpwood Cutting

Production in Ontario Above North Bay Has Been Considerably Lessened Owing to Available Help Being Engaged in Railway, Mining and Other Work

Owing to the large amount of construction work going on in Northern Ontario in connection with railways, power development schemes, mining operations, etc., there has been a great scarcity of labor during the past season in the production of pulpwood. Every able-bodied man has joined the ranks of the well-paid workers on these outside jobs and the cutting of pulpwood has been neglected. All the grown-up sons of the settler, his relatives and all other active laborers have been temporarily weaned from the soil and the bush to laying tracks, building dams or delving for gold and silver. The extension of the T. & N. O. Railway 40 miles north of Cochrane on its projected route to Moose Factory, the big power development project at Quinze Falls and the boom in mining have cleared the country of axemen who formerly felled spruce, balsam and poplar trees during the months of May, June, July and August. This observation applies particularly to the district around Cochrane but in other parts of Ontario about the same quantity of pulpwood as last season has been taken out.

Speaking of the probable amount of wood that has been cut in the vicinity of Cochrane, a leading operator stated recently that it would be only about one-quarter of what it was last year, while in other districts the output will be about the same.

One of the largest contracting companies who specialize in pulpwood is the Thompson & Heyland organization, of Toronto, who have been handling the product for the last eight years. During the past season this company bought and distributed about 50,000 cords and for 1923-24 will handle about 60,000 cords. Contracts were made in April last for 5,000 cords in the section around Cochrane and 15,000 cords in the territory between North Bay and Orillia, and 15,000 cords along the Central Ontario Railway in the vicinity of Maynooth, Haliburton and Coboconk. The contract prices paid are about the same as last year and depend very much upon quantity, freight rates, etc.

All wood bought by the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co. must be peeled and this year fully one-third of the stock will be poplar for which there is a growing demand. Last season the quantity of poplar bought was small. North of North Bay the prevailing price for peeled spruce and balsam, f.o.b. cars, is \$8 to \$10 per cord and for peeled poplar \$5 to \$7 per cord. North Bay is some 227 miles north of Toronto, while Cochrane is 480 miles. \$11 to \$13 has been the prevailing figure for spruce and balsam south of North Bay, while poplar runs from \$8 to \$9 and peeled hemlock about the same figure. The higher figures are due to the shorter haul and lower freight rates.

James Thompson and A. J. Bailey, who look after the pulpwood end, have the buyers out in various parts of the country.

Contracts with settlers are generally made early in April for so many cords and cutting starts in May and continues until about the middle of August after which date it is not possible to peel the wood with any degree of ease. The settler cuts the wood in pole length and, along with members of the family, strips the bark off the fallen trees. The wood is then cut with a cross-cut saw into 4-foot lengths and piled up ready for transportation to the railway siding as soon as the snow appears. Roads are generally cleared at this season so that advantage may be taken of the first sleighing. As soon as the wood is felled and peeled the settler is advanced 50 per cent. on the contract price, and when the product is taken out to the railway track and piled, he is given the full figure with the exception of \$1.00, which is held back until the wood is loaded on the cars, for all contracts regarding price read "F.O.B. Cars." Most of the settlers load the wood into the car and receive the balance when their measurements are confirmed by the mill.

Considerable wood is brought by the Thompson & Heyland Co. through other buyers, such as storekeepers, who carry on a sort of trade or barter system with settlers. The latter may be getting out so many cords of pulpwood to be delivered to the merchant and on the strength of this the settler secures a supply of food, clothing, etc., which is charged against his pulpwood account. A number of Northern Ontario merchants have worked up a large trade on this basis and they, in turn, transfer the pulpwood to contractors.

Most of the wood purchased by the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co. is shipped to Ontario points but a portion of it goes to Ohio and some to New York.

Whether the proposed embargo on freehold pulpwood goes into effect or not as a result of the investigations which will be conducted by the Royal Commission, there is one thing certain, and that is the wood of farmers and settlers will be excluded from the provisions of the proposed Act. This statement has been made particularly clear by Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. The settler, therefore, is not particularly concerned about the embargo. He knows that he will be able to get rid of his wood at a fair price in any event and with the growing development of the paper industry, the number of new mills in course of erection, the extensions that are being made to others and the general activity of the trade, there may be some increase in price before next season.

The Thompson & Heyland Co. are at present shipping to six mills and have contracts with seven mills in the U. S., five in Ontario and one in Quebec, shipments to which will commence October 1st.



Sir William Price, Quebec



Archibald Fraser, Edmundston, N.B.



George M. McKee, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Prominent lumber and paper men who are on the new board of the reorganized Riordon Co., Montreal

Big Output is the Watchword

Waste is Reduced to Minimum

Adams River Lumber Co. of Chase Have Met and Overcome Many Difficulties and To-day Turn Out Enough Lumber to Send Out Full Trainload Every Second Day—For Speed One Will Travel Far to See Anything Surpassing the Operation of Sawing Logs At Adams River.

By George M. Murray

In early August the fields are yellow with the harvests at Chase, B. C. As the train from the coast slows down at the station, to the left a vast field of ripe wheat delights the eye. Beyond this field, blending in with the precious yellow of the grain, are orderly piles of the golden hued fresh sawn lumber, the product which has made the name of the tiny town of Chase well known throughout America.

In developing the industry at Chase, the Adams River Lumber Company, met and overcame many difficulties. Today they carry their logs forty miles to the big mill and cut up enough lumber to send to the farming areas of Eastern Canada and of the Middle States a full trainload every second day. While they employed a double shift in the mills this summer the output was 7,500,000 feet per month.

It is altogether in keeping that a great wheat field should bound the premises of the company to the West. For wheat and lumber are good companions, and the output of this interior mill goes chiefly overland to furnish material for barns and houses for the toilers of the land in the wheat and corn areas of America, and when all the demands for barns and houses and corncribs are met, they have the soft, lovely, straight grained, inviting white pine for making seed drill boxes, tops for hay racks and for tight wagon boxes. Perhaps the people who buy it may think white pine too good for the outside needs and if so they can use it inside in the form of tubs and churns and kitchen table tops or shelves for the full pantries of the Middle Western farmer.

Largest Remaining Stand of Pine

Few mills can offer a better variety of woods than the Adams River Lumber Company. They have perhaps the largest remaining stand of white pine in the interior of British Columbia, and they take from the steep slopes, high above Shuswap Lake, spruce and yellow pine, fir and cedar. Only a few years ago men trained in the logging business, said that much of the timber the

company is now marketing, had little commercial value.

Experts shook their heads and said that the job of cutting out the logs was too difficult, but the men behind the Adams River enterprise have found a way. They navigate the Adams River, Little Shuswap, and Shuswap Lake proper, with powerful towboats. They have along these interior waters a coast line of some hundreds of miles in length. There is a single flume five miles long, built at a cost of \$80,000, which conveys logs down a mountainside 2,500 feet high, where the drop is 500 feet to the mile. Powerful motor trucks are now used in the woods along with horses. The logs are drawn over trails and costly motor roads, and are dropped in this flume. They take their lightning plunge down the flume to the waters of Shuswap; they are hauled 25 miles to Adams Lake, up 7 miles of river into Little Shuswap and are then towed 5 miles to the mill.

In the interior of British Columbia the atmosphere is bracing and men and women and children have real vitality and energy. This is perhaps one reason why the industrial town of Chase is the scene of much activity. For speed one will travel far to see anything surpassing the operation of sawing logs at Adams River. The small, but straight and beautiful timber is shot from both sides onto the carriage. At a terrific speed the saws receive their prey. Working on these timbers which seem so small to the man familiar with the mammoth logs sawn at the Coast, the action is sufficiently rapid to turn out about 250,000 feet each day, when the two shifts are working. An expert like Tom Gehan, mechanical superintendent, will tell you that at the speed set for the sawing of a single log at Adams River, it would be impossible to handle the Coast giants. The big fellows cannot be jerked about as can the mountain timbers; their immense weight would smash to pieces the mightiest saw carriages, were they to be given the cyclone rush common at the Adams River plant.

Safety Precautions are in Evidence

Up in the interior of British Columbia the people move rapidly and speak rapidly. At the big mill the main thought is for the safety and comfort of the employees. W. F. Lammers, managing director, and his associates, insist that every possible care be taken to save the men from accident and to preserve health.

There is an artist somewhere in the mill who has caught the spirit of the place, for he has painted above a danger place in the

mill, where the low shafting and belting might interfere with the safety of an unusually tall person, this warning:

"duck yer nut"

"This sign may not be couched in elegant words," R. R. Mason, secretary-treasurer of the Company observes, "but it accomplishes the end desired."

Mechanically the Adams River Lumber Company's mill is one of the most modern in the province of British Columbia. Waste is reduced to a minimum, sawdust being the fuel used in a power plant which never fails and which is always capable of bearing a greater load than is placed upon it.

From the mountains the mill receives a bountiful supply of water. About the premises, like machine guns trained on an enemy, are mounted great monitors and should fire break out, streams of water under tremendous pressure may be shot upon any part of the mill. Within, a complete sprinkler system, further helps to make the property almost fire-proof.

The Adams River people have provided for the safety of their men along modern lines. They have at the plant, a first aid ward and dispensary, such as one might find in a modern hospital. There every provision is made for the care of men who may be injured.

The Awakening Prairie Market

Few mills turn out a more diversified assortment of woods. Orders for cedar, fir, yellow pine, spruce, hemlock and white pine, in almost any quantity, can be quickly filled by the Adams River Lumber Co. They produce more white pine than any other mill in that part of British Columbia. This wood so popular in interior finishing, forms 10 per cent. of their output. The awakening prairie market has recently created a big demand for fir, and the amount of elevator cribbing being shipped by the company, tells in eloquent words of the bountiful harvest which the Canadian prairies are producing for 1923. Cedar leaves the mill chiefly in the form of shiplap, and for this product of the interior forests, an ever increasing market is offering beyond the mountains on the American and Canadian sides of the international boundary.

In developing their limits, the Adams River Lumber Co. has kept abreast with the latest features in logging equipment. Where the company used horses exclusively some years ago, they are today introducing motor trucks. On the steeper slopes they have so far put into operation two big motor trucks with trailers. Mr. Lammers believes that the motor truck is bound to simplify many of their problems, pointing out, however, the need for improved braking devices, which will make for safety on the very steep grades in that part of the country. Trackage must be built for the motors, and those who have observed closely the experiments at the company's operation, state that the



Attractive and admirably laid out yards of the Adams River Lumber Co., at Chase, B. C.

experience there definitely proves the efficiency of the motor truck. Three miles of trackage was recently built of the usual small timbers, hewn flat and placed end to end, a system of road construction which is stated to be most economical at the Adams River operation. The Company is introducing automotive equipment in the woods following lengthy experience at the mills, where a fleet of cars is engaged in trailing lumber about the yards and in general hauling.

Some idea of the value of intelligent development of the lumber industry in British Columbia, to the entire community may be gained from a visit to Chase, one of the most attractive and best groomed of the smaller towns of interior British Columbia. In its development the Adams River Lum-

ber Co. has played a big part. The company has financed the water system and is interested in the electrical development. It owns its own store at the mill, a store which compares favorably with many mercantile establishments in the large cities. Despite the large business carried on by the company's store, there are many other shops in the town of Chase, which do a thriving business. A conspicuous building there, is a model hotel, one of the best hotels in all the interior of British Columbia, capably conducted by Mr. Underwood, a highly respected citizen, who came to the town some 14 years ago, with his wife and family. The lumber company brought prosperity to the valley, and its officers take a keen personal interest in everything making for the welfare of that part of British Columbia.

forest material—remnants of a much larger stand, two thirds of which have been destroyed by fire. The real forest wealth of the forest, however, is not in the three and a half billion feet now standing, but in the growing capacity of the soil and climate, which on many parts of the coast is capable of producing one thousand board feet per acre per year. If the forest areas of the province are kept productive they are capable of maintaining an industry two or three times the size of the present development, in perpetuity. Lumbering would become a permanent institution, not a passing phase of development as, to such a large extent, it was in the east.

The world's needs for forest products are greater today than ever before, even though in the last fifty years coal, concrete and iron have replaced wood in a great many instances. The per capita consumption of wood in the world is approximately thirty-five cubic feet per year, and varies from probably three feet in India to two hundred and fifty feet in the United States, fifteen feet in England and forty-three feet in Germany.

Problem of Wood Supply Vitally Concerns Every Resident of Dominion

As The March of Science Progresses Forest Products Play a More and More Intimate Part in the Every-Day Life of Man—The Issue as it Confronts the West and Affects Future Generations.

By Jerome B. Eberts

Forest conservation solidly supported by public opinion is an absolute essential if Canadians are to retain their position of prominence in the lumber business of the world. British Columbia contains 350,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber. At the present rate of wood consumption in the United States alone, this apparently great quantity would not supply that country's lumber demands for more than ten years. British Columbia's forests are vast but, compared to the tremendous and ever growing demand, the potency of its mass shrinks and in place thereof, in the minds of those who are in touch with world conditions as they effect wood and wood products, there comes a picture of a time when Canada's timber wealth will go the way of the buffalo.

Not only forestry men of Canada are concerned with the outlook. The forests of British Columbia constitute one of the last great stands of coniferous woods in the world. The forests of the tropics cannot take the place in commerce of the forests of pine. The annual cutting in the forests of Oregon, Washington and California has had its effect on the great Pacific Coast stands of the United States. The vast forests of the southern states and of the Great Lake states, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have been depleted to an extent that has more and more forced consumers to look to the Pacific coast and to exploit the Pacific Coast forests. Siberia, the only other temperate zone in the world where grows coniferous wood in great quantity, cannot supply more than the demands of the east.

Speaking of the urgent need for strict conservation P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester of British Columbia, lately asserted that the people of Canada had not yet realized the seriousness of the situation, and he thought the principal reason for this was lack of knowledge. The public must be educated since in a democratic country any public question moved only as fast as public opinion. If Canada waited for actual need to

arouse public opinion sufficient time would not be available to meet the need as it takes seventy-five to one hundred years to produce a crop of wood.

It has only been in comparatively recent years that the general public has taken any interest whatever in forestry and very few today are acquainted with more than a fraction of the multitudinous phases it covers. Yet forestry is hoary with age. It owes its origin to human necessity and its history goes back to the day when Adam plucked the wild fig-leaf. Two great contra emotions have had a material bearing on its development through the years.

What Led up to Indifference

With the gradual enlargement of the scope of agriculture a struggle arose between man in his effort to clear his land, and the encumbering forest. Fire was man's chief agent, even though it often reached out and destroyed the fertility of the soil as well. This struggle, coupled with the belief that the unexplored land 'beyond' held unlimited supplies of timber to serve all his needs, has tended to the development of a feeling of indifference, if not of open hostility, and has led to wholesale forest destruction.

Embedded deeper down, however, in man's nature—it may be a throw-back to days when man's ancestors were dwellers in the forests, and is especially marked in the northern white races—is a sentiment for the trees. It is illustrated by man's love for the chase, the open fire that man insists upon having in his modern home. It is a sentiment of kinship with the trees and has been instrumental in the creation of parks, hunting grounds, and the planting of trees. In fact the beginning of scientific forestry can be directly traced to it.

What Forestry Asks of Agriculture

Forestry and agriculture are not in conflict, but on the contrary each is a complement of the other. Forestry only requires land unsuited for tillage and it benefits agriculture through its equalizing influence on climate and control of water supply. It gives an opportunity for labor not required on the farm, and provides a market for farm products. All forestry asks is that agriculture be confined to land where there are some prospects of an economic return for money and time spent on tillage.

British Columbia has vast reserves of

Evolution of Pioneer Industry

During the past fifty years the population of England has increased fifty per cent but wood consumption has increased one hundred and eighty per cent. One hundred years ago the chief products of the forest were rough planks, fuel and pitch. The great demands from the railways, telegraph and transmission lines, pulp and paper industry, had not arisen. Today there are three quarters of a million miles of railway in operation requiring ten billion feet of timber annually for tie replacement. No substitute has yet been devised to take the place of wooden ties. One and a half million miles of telegraph lines mostly strung on wood poles. Add to this the transmission lines now used and reckon replacements needed.

Forty years ago paper was made almost entirely of rags. The per capita consumption in the United States was about three pounds per year. Now it is one hundred and forty-nine pounds, requiring eleven cubic feet of wood to produce. Requirements of paper in other countries are: China, one-quarter pound; Siberia, six pounds; Japan, eleven pounds; Germany, forty pounds; England, seventy-five pounds.

Think for a moment what the awakening of the East, the three hundred millions of people in China, and the three and a half millions in India, will mean in extra requirements.

How Motor Cars Use up Wood

The production of motor cars requires more wood than the former vehicles used—approximately five hundred feet per car. The Ford plants alone require half a billion feet annually. Mr. Ford is so concerned about his timber supply that he recently purchased some four hundred thousand acres of forest land which he is managing on a sustained yield plan. He is not depending on wood substitutes. Crates for shipping citrus fruits require annually one hundred and fifty million feet.

As the march of science progresses, wood and wood products play a more and more intimate part in the every-day life of man. The ties we wear, our newest silk socks are perhaps made of cellulose, a wood product. The linoleum on the floor, the paint on the wall are dependent on wood products. Sanitary drinking cups and towels we use, and perhaps the skins on the

sausages we eat are those made from cellulose.

The motion picture industry is dependent on wood alcohol. The gramophone record is sixty per cent. wood flour. Even the cream in our coffee may be the result of hydrolized stock food. Recent discoveries by chemists have made it possible to produce a very nourishing stock food from a substance whose main ingredient is saw-dust. Leached chips of the Western larch, put through a chemical process will produce a substance equivalent to baking powder. During the war it was discovered that wood cellulose was quite suitable as a substance for cotton fibre in the manufacture of nitro cellulose.

No Great Unexplored "Beyond"

If, therefore, coal, concrete and iron have replaced wood in some instances, wood

products are supplying an ever widening range of wants. Knowledge obtained during the past fifty years has shown that there is no great unexplored "beyond" on which reliance can be made for a future wood supply. We of today have not only our present requirements to think of but that of the population fifty or a hundred years hence.

British Columbia has a population considerably under the half million mark. Dean Brock of the University of British Columbia, recently estimated that British Columbia would easily support twenty millions of people.

The United States grew from nine and a half million to one hundred millions in a century. Mr. Griffiths Taylor, of the University of Sydney, predicts that North America, at point of satiation, will have a

population of seven hundred million of which Canada's share will be in the neighborhood of two hundred million. He further estimates that this point will be reached in one hundred years if the present growth of United States is maintained. If it is not and the continent's population grows at the world rate, the time of satiation will be reached in two hundred and forty years. In either case there will be a vastly larger population with an ever-growing rate of consumption.

The question of wood supply is one that concerns every individual and one of the chief steps to be taken at present is fire prevention, not only in the present standing forests but in the brush lands which contain the germ of a new crop, which, if allowed to develop, will supply the timber requirements of the race one hundred years hence.

Recent Returns Show That Business is Most Promising

Business is looking up in Canada. An increase of \$1,096,274 is shown in customs and excise revenue over August of last year. Customs import duties have increased \$136,659; excise taxes, \$758,446, and excise duties, \$208,426. Customs and excise revenue for the first five months of the fiscal year total \$125,967,740, an increase over a like period last year of \$18,721,585.

Building construction—Residential accounted for 30% of the total construction during July.

Bank clearings for July increased 4% compared with July, 1922.

Failures—No. and per cent. shows smallest monthly number of failures since June, 1922.

Failure liabilities for July increased 22% compared with the month previous.

Immigration shows largest number immigrant arrivals in any May since 1920.

Employment index increased to 97.3 due principally to increased employment in con-

struction and manufacturing industries. Unemployment Index continues lowest since October, 1922.

Bank statement—June statement shows moderate advance in nearly all principal items compared with previous month.

Exports of merchandise for year ending June 1923, shows increase of 31% compared with same period a year ago.

Imports of merchandise for year ending June 1923, increased 18%, compared with corresponding period a year ago.

Balance of trade for June shows monthly excess of exports since December, 1922.

Canadian exchange at N. Y. shows usual tendency.

Commodity prices—Canadian Commodity Price Index shows a small decrease compared with previous month. Decline in nearly all groups. Steep decline in fresh fish. Raw cotton and wool show increases.

Bond sales and bond yield—Bond sales

for first 7 months 1923, decreased 22% compared to same period a year ago.

Twenty industrial stocks—14 points higher than year ago.

Crops—Crop conditions end of July continue to be generally favorable. Percentage condition of wheat and oats in Saskatchewan and Alberta considerably above average.

Newsprint continues to show record production.

Pig iron production for May shows largest output since October, 1920. More than four times greater than production a year ago.

Steel production for May increased 12% compared with previous month. May production heaviest since 1920.

Railroad earnings—Gross earnings for June increased 8% compared with June previous year.

Losses by fire for July shows lightest month since August 1922.—Babson.

Effective Rules For Preventing Fires in Mill and Yard

Saw Mill or Planer

Hang up your clothing before leaving the mill.

Under no circumstances should you use fire pails or hose, except for fire.

Steam pipes must be kept clear from combustible material.

Do not set oil cans on woodwork; a metal tray should be provided.

Do not leave old waste about the floor or wall lines; provide waste cans.

Close the windows before leaving the mill; it keeps the sparks out.

Keep your closet clean and clothing hung up.

Be sure that the barrel near you is full of water and the pail ready.

Do not pile or hang anything about the fire fighting apparatus. If the oil is dripping from the bearings, place a metal can at this point.

Do not hang electrical drop cords over wood or nails; use belt lacing.

Do not use burlap for winnow shades.

Keep everything clean in the vicinity of your work.

If the hose is not neatly racked, connected and nozzled, arrange it yourself.

Keep the benches and corners clean.

Dry sawdust is as inflammable as gun powder; keep the mill free from it.

If the chemical extinguishers have not been recharged recently, they should be.

See that all belts and pulleys are free from friction contacts. Do not repair belts inside; belt cement should be applied outside of mill.

See that trash is removed from under and about all machines each day.

If you do not understand the fire fighting apparatus, ask the Boss.

For the Yard

Don't throw old clothing or any other hazardous material under lumber stacks.

Remove all dry weeds and other burnable accumulations.

If you see a bucket on the ground, pick it up and place it with the barrel.

Keep trams clear so there will be no obstructions at the time of fire.

By all means do not violate the clear space warranty.

For the Commissary

Matches should be stored in a metal covered box.

Close all windows before leaving at night.

Do not pile burnable material near unprotected flue.

Remove all rubbish daily.

Keep outside premises clean and free from trash.

Do not permit electrical drop cords to come in contact with wood or metal.

If sawdust is used in cuspidors they should be emptied every night, because a lighted cigar stump might ignite the sawdust.

The Religion of Salesmanship--

By Philosopher

Integrity—Service,—are the two prominent ideas emphasized by the current advertising copy and the orthodox theoretical salesmanship—and rightly so. Commerce is carried on largely on credit, based on faith in our fellowman's honesty—the belief that he will act on the square in fulfilling his obligations; while Service in its fullest meaning covers all the physical facts of distribution, including the personal relations between seller and buyer. Such are the considerations underlying the claim of salesmanship to be called a Religion. Founded on integrity, it operates through service. Right principles are its base, and "To do good" its motto.

These inspiring sentiments, which no one will question while they remain general and abstract are, unfortunately, more or less lost sight of when the consideration becomes individual and concrete. Too often the near-by profit shuts out the vision of future relations; a customer's confidence is discounted; and our betrayal of the faith reflects in a contraction of credit. For, after all, credit stands on character; and while the number of our dollars may have increased, there has been a corresponding loss in the finer qualities of manhood.

Looked at from this viewpoint, it readily appears that both salesmanship and the distribution of commodities of which it is a part, can only be rightly contemplated against the wider background of life itself. What is the meaning of life? What is its purpose? How shall we proceed in order to get out of it the most possible?—these are the questions that confront us. Unfortunately, by the time we are aware of the problem, we are usually committed to a certain line of action in securing the necessary means of subsistence, and cannot turn back; but we can, at least, arrive at definite conclusions regarding what we want and the price we are willing to pay.

Building Character of High Degree

One of the wise men of old said that "The sum of a man's life is arrived at by multiplying its length into its breadth, and computing its degree of fineness;" and, while to a large extent, the conditions are predetermined for us, if we are willing to pay the price of necessary effort, there is much that we can do to develop the talents with which we are fitted out at the start; much that we can do to build character of a high degree of fineness that will manifest the true beauty of the human spirit, and win for us the reverence and love of our fellow-men. And what is it that we really want from life but just that?—friendship and love—the treasures beyond price, which money cannot buy; which come to us not on account of what we have, but on account of what we are.

From the centre of the real man within radiates all lines of influence, reaching out to the minds of those with whom he comes in contact, and creating their inevitable impression. Like attracts like by a law of spiritual affinity. He who is animated by a spirit of good-will and desire for service will not want for friends; while the self-seeking man intent on securing his own ends, despite the rights or interests of others, may, indeed, amass material wealth through sharp practices, but inevitably fails to make a success of life, for "there are no pockets in a shroud."

To the salesman and to his silent partner, the advertiser, these things are of the

highest importance. Integrity and sincerity are blood-relations; and he who, possessing these, enters his field motivated by a strong desire to be of service to his customers, will not want for orders.

Turning now from the ideal to the actual, we meet at once with compromise. Human nature is not perfect. We have to do the best we can under its limitations; and while we feel that much is to be desired in our business relations, competition sets the pace and custom governs the adaption of means to end.

The young salesman goes forth to sell, his mind under the perplexing sway of mixed motives. Dimly he comprehends the rightness of his profession,—the essential part which he is to play in the distribution of commodities. He feels, surging warmly within his breast, a spirit of good-will towards all those wonderful men who are to give him orders for his goods, thereby not only benefiting themselves, but enhancing his own position in the regard of that arbitrary power which resides in the sales man-



Hank says:

Life's dividend isn't calculated by what you hope to receive—but that it will be paid, without you knowin' it maybe, accordin' to your honest-to-gosh endeavor to bring sunshine and moonshine with you wherever you go.

ager. There is the continual prospective adventure of meeting people, of studying their needs, and of doing good unto them. Fair and rosy are the vistas which life spreads before him, and the breath of existence is sweet, as he sets forth on his maiden trip. Let us offer up a silent prayer that his faith may be increased and accompany him on his journey.

Sends in His Card to the Buyer

Duly arrived at the first town on his route, he presents himself without delay at the Jones & Co., and sends in his card to the buyer—Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is engaged, temporarily, and a very superior switch-board girl waves him to the seat of torture, which he spends some eternal minutes groping for a decision as to what he will say. Furiously, ideas in swift succession flit before his consciousness. He fidgets on the seat of torture almost entertaining a desire to flee—almost, for when he has died a dozen deaths and the ultimate point of desperation has been reached, Mr. Thompson appears on the scene and greets him gruffly,—

A Human Story that Brings us
Back to the Fundamentals of
good Selling

"Well, young man, what can we do for you?" uttered in a tone that definitely implies that he is busy and that the appearance of our young friend is not the most important thing that may conceivably transpire before noon.

Now the fact that our young salesman is where he is, implies that he is possessed of a certain amount of common sense, wherefore he reacts to the situation and gets down to business, leaving the correspondence school theory for application at a more convenient season. He shows his samples or otherwise says his little say. The Jones Co., are old customers of the firm and Mr. Thompson gives him an order and wishes him "Good Morning" all in the space of a bewildering five minutes. He leaves the office in a daze; it was all so different from what he had anticipated.

Prying into his thoughts, we see the central positive idea—the possession of an order; but it is surrounded by a mist of doubt. Being too reasonable to suppose that he "sold" the goods which his order calls for; his enthusiasm dampened by the casual attitude of Mr. Thompson, he concludes that the integrity and service of his firm are to be credited with the success of his first call. He does not know just what to make of Thompson, thinks his cold-blooded and entirely unresponsive to the radiations of good-will which he intends to shoot in his direction. But the overwhelming fact is that he has an order. Perhaps the Gorman Co., will give him a better opportunity to exert the human influence which the correspondence school has told him he possesses.

Shipments Not up to the Mark

At the Gorman Co., he meets trouble. The last shipment of goods, the last two shipments in fact, from his firm have not been up to the mark, and he is sharply told by an irate Mr. Gorman that, if his house cannot ship dependable goods, he need not waste his time and theirs by calling on them. This puts our young friend on his mettle, and he asks to be shown the material complained of. From his experience in the production end, which is an absolute essential for the salesman, he sees that Mr. Gorman's complaint is justified, and he collects detailed information for a report to headquarters. He gets no order from Gorman but does leave him somewhat mollified by the assurance that the firm will "make it right" on the shipment of inferior material.

So much time has been taken up by looking over the stock at Gorman's that it is now time for lunch; and, during the solitary meal at the hotel, he tries to classify the host of new impressions which have been crowding their way into his mind. The idea of the books was to greet the prospective customer with a firm hand-shake; look fairly into his eyes while radiating good-will towards him; get his attention, arouse his interest; create desire; and close the deal. Of course, that was theoretical and general. These two initial experiences did not come just right. Neither Thompson nor Gorman gave him a chance to shake hands with them and—well they both rather dominated the situation during his calls. But still he has an order—though he did not think that the shipping department would be so careless as to let that stuff get away to Gorman. There is just a little less faith in his mind

in the infallibility of the firm as a result of this his first complaint.

Where Nerve Tissues are Worn Thin

His first afternoon call is at Williams & Brown. Mr. Williams does the buying and he is informed that the gentleman is out, but that he wants to see him and he had better wait. So once more he experiences the eternal minutes of the waiter's bench. An hour passes—an hour in which nerve tissues are worn thin and ragged,—when he is informed that Mr. Williams has just phoned saying he will not return till five, and that our salesman might make his other calls and come around again at that time. So off he goes to see Dickson & Black away at the other end of town, only to find that both partners are away at a funeral and will not be back till tomorrow. They have, however, left a list of material on which they want prices, and this is carelessly tossed over to him by a clerk who asks indifferently regarding the old traveller who used to call there.

Plodding wearily back for his appointment with Williams, he reflects that his day's experience has been a good deal short of the triumphant march which he had pictured; but the idea of the order from Thompson persists to cheer him. And he needs it; for on meeting Mr. Williams his preliminary "stuff" is brushed aside by a brisk demand,—"What's your price on so-and-so, and so-and-so?"—a list of a number of items and the reply after he has quoted,—

"You're away up in the air."

"But, Mr. Williams, the quality—"

"Old stuff, son, old stuff. You're young at this game."

"But, Mr. Williams, I know that our firm—"

"Sall right, sonny, you know your own stuff, but I buy from quite a few people and I know there's others just as good as yours, and I'm telling you that I've got your prices beaten a mile. That the best you can do?"

Tried and a good deal discouraged by his cold plunge from the ideal into the actual, our young salesman entertains the idea of calling up the sales-manager; but it is only



for a moment. His instructions are to stick to his price, and he rallies to meet the reverse with a good-natured cheerfulness which, if he but knew it, does him more good with Williams than an offer to try to bring his price down. He gets his first hand-shake of the day on leaving the office, and feels, somehow that he is going to like this Williams.

Learning Much as the Days Pass

And so the days follow each other bringing to the young salesman disillusionment and experience. There is no need that we should follow him further, for we know that he has the right stuff in him and that he will succeed. That, gradually, the ideas with which he started out of applying the correspondence school method to his successive prospects, will be forced into the back ground as his mind fills with personal knowledge of his customers and their require-

ments. He will develop tact in making suggestions that may be of value, and overcome the initial desire to tell others how to run their business. He will learn the lesson of humility and, barring accidents, attain to the estate of a useful citizen. And he will be busy, for his profession calls for all the energy that the average man can command; so that, in all probability, the effects of actual work on the competitive commercial front will suppress the earlier idealistic teaching.

But though that teaching may be submerged, it will not be destroyed, nor will its inherent value diminish; for while all his waking moments may be filled with the multitudinous detail of his work, the eternal principles are still there, forming the foundation of all his possible future achievements. He will be happy if now and then, he is able to escape the din of routine and contemplate the activities which comprise his life, from higher ground. He will then see that the books were right; that his success, such as it has been, came as a result of something which exists within himself—something which he vaguely recognizes as his personality, the outward manifestation of the character of his mind. He will learn that, so far from acting freely on others when it was his conscious desire to make a good impression, his personality has smoothed the way for him most when he was entirely unconscious of it, when his mind was filled with the details of an intention to be of service to others. Service and Integrity will shine with greater clearness every year in the firmament of business as he attains a definite realization of the essential part which confidence, deriving its existence from them, plays in the complex distribution of the commodities produced by present day society.

Success has its Base in Character

That success in life has its firm base in character will be brought home to him perhaps most clearly by the experiences of those who fall by the wayside—the unreliable and the unscrupulous; those who have been content to debase the finer qualities of manhood in order that they might grasp an apparent gain. He will see the man who formed the habit of misrepresenting his goods lose the confidence of his customers, facing himself one day with the realization that he has become an inveterate liar. He will see the man to whom success came easily at the start resting on his laurels while the tide of progress sweeps by, leaving him stranded on the rock of inaction wondering how the bottom came to drop out of the universe.

And he will see the shrewd trader enmeshed in the toils of his own shrewdness, suffering without sympathy the reaction of abused confidence. And from these, perhaps more than from his own experiences, he will learn the lesson of life which says,—“Woe unto him who preaches and does not perform.”

The Religion of Salesmanship is eternally based on integrity and service; integrity of thought, word, act, service that is an animating spirit and not verbal merely. And while this faith has its dangers and its punishments for disobedience perhaps unduly dwelt on, it has also its exceeding great rewards. There are few callings among men that offer so great advantages for the development of character—that “high degree of fineness” which is not the least important standard by which life must be measured. The wide circle of friends and acquaintances

won by him whose integrity of character has left its influence whenever he has visited, will stand not only for profitable business relations, but will be the abiding source of a higher satisfaction in the sphere of sentiment, which in reality, constitutes the richness and the fulness of life.

Sincerity is One of First Requisites

Be not deceived. To get we must give. To have we must be. This is the credo of



the faith of salesmanship. Sincerity is the first requirement; and to be sincere with others we must be sincere with ourselves. This is not difficult for sincerity is an attitude of mind easily acquired when we have summoned the courage to look ourselves in the face. And hand in hand with sincerity comes faith—in ourselves and in others—faith which drives fear out of consciousness—fear which destroys confidence.

And now, in conclusion, what use of all these platitudes? Will they help any man to sell goods? Perhaps not, in the sense that one reading these words may be inspired to go forth and land an order. But, realizing as we must, how prone we are in the rush and struggle of commercial life, to lose sight of the high principles on which all our activities are based, is it not well for us, now and then, to return to the vision of the ideal and refresh ourselves at the spiritual springs which have their source and fountain there? So drinking our strength may be sustained and our courage may be renewed—courage which shall lead us triumphantly forward in the battle of life; and strength to bear the responsibilities which life has committed to our charge.

Fire Rangers Will Stay Longer

Extensive improvements are contemplated in connection with the forest fire protection system of the Ontario Government. Under the direction of Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, the patrol of the fire rangers in the northern parts of the province will continue this fall until every vestige of fire hazard has passed. There are over 1,000 fire rangers guarding the wooded wealth of Ontario, a number considerably in excess of those at work in previous seasons. The terrible forest fires of last year taught a lesson which the authorities intend not to forget and it is with a view of preventing any repetition of the disaster that the patrol service has been extended. During the period of extreme drought last year many extra rangers were engaged. It is also stated that individual districts will not be permitted to bring about of their own accord the withdrawal of their fire protective forces. The Department of Lands and Forests is also extending as quickly as possible the lookout tower facilities from which a watchman can detect a fire a score of miles away.

How Paul Bunyon Logged off the Prairies

He did it, but if it had not been for the Bullcooks, and His Aunt Johanna's Double-ender Flapjacks it Would Have Resembled Problem from Euclid

By A de H. Smith, Edmonton, Alta.

It was some time after Paul Bunyon had invented logging—to be precise it was the winter of the heavy frost that followed the summer of the million dollar rains, which produced the finest crop the west has ever known—that the celebrated lumberman went west to grow up with and hew down the country.

As a matter of fact he had no desire to leave Ontario, but was forced to do so by circumstances and his Aunt Johanna. The latter lady who had strong views on the uplifting of the lumberjacks had put into action a correspondence school for bullcooks, her mission in life, as she tersely phrased it, being "To have a little less bull and more of the culinary arts." The new installation expounded the best methods for carrying water without buckets and of how to obtain all-day sleeps once the woods gang had hit the tall timber.

So popular was the course that all the bullcooks in the east were studying for their degrees, and Paul was seriously thinking of hiring Chinamen, when he received a piece of news, which for the moment caused him to forget all about the bullcooks.

Some gink was jogging in the west, so a report stated. This person was sawing logs on the upper Saskatchewan, and worst of all he was using homesteaders, which, of course, he had no right to do as these were invented by Paul himself.

Fortunately, just about this time Aunt Johanna discovered that bullcooks were citizens without merit; they absorbed all the free samples of chewing which went with the course, they had perfected themselves in swearing, but instead of studying for their diplomas they liked nothing better than rolling the bones with the cook, and getting the clerk to figure out the shortest way to pay day.

Aunt Johanna quit cold. She sent a rude circular letter to all the students, packed her grip and hiked over to where Paul by this time was logging off the prairies with the big blue ox.

Complications arose, however, as there were not enough Indians to cut hay to keep the bulls going, so Paul invented half-breeds and fed them on a straight diet of buffalo milk and Aunt Johanna's flap-jacks, which agreed with them remarkably well. However, even then they could not put up hay fast enough to keep the blue oxen going, so Paul invented Indian Reserves which must be true as you can see them there still to this day. He invented other things too such as round pegs for square holes, and easy logs for rolling off of etc., all of which proved of much benefit to suffering humanity.

Paul was making a clean sweep of the Prairies; anything that would make a streak of sawdust came out, and as the blue oxen eat up the tops and limbs, this tickled the homesteaders all up the back. When they saw the oxen hauling the timber off a quarter section every time Paul Bunyon made a trip to the landing, they started making ten dollar bets with the government that they could stay there three years without starving to death. Lots of them are there yet too, so this must be true.

Anyhow Paul logged off Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as clean as a whistle, and didn't pay any stumpage, because he was the man who invented bear traps, strychnine, and machine guns, so of course none of the timber inspectors ever showed up, and everyone was very much pleased.

Then he invented free imports of timber into the United States, but so many of his logs got destroyed down there by the hot air that he gave this up for a bad job. He then took up forestry, and grew square trees, which were shipped

out via Quebec in wind-jammers, and were a popular feature being known as square deals to everybody.

Then he started out to get after the gink who was logging up the river as he figured he was such a crooked son of a gun that he would be a fine scaler and he wanted to hire him. So Paul and Aunt Johanna started off with seventy-three Red River carts loaded down to the Plimsoll mark with double edged flap-jack, prunes and condensed buffalo milk, and they hired every homesteader they met along the trail. The natives had never heard of prunes before so Paul traded these national fruits off—a handful at a time for timber berths—and that's how the berths got their numbers. Berth Number 114—one hundred and fourteen prunes, etc. When he got to where he couldn't get any further he drove the big blue oxen along the river, and every time they fell down off a cut bank, they carried so much sand with them that it formed sand bars, and all the gink's logs got hung up every quarter of a mile, and if you think anyone is lying try to drive the northern Saskatchewan for yourself and see.

Of course, Paul and the gink had a row about this, but the latter gentleman recognized that it was just business robbery or something of the kind, so he hired out to Paul as a scaler, and then Paul bought all the homesteaders' logs, and they didn't cost him anything.

After a while Paul had such a pile of logs that he did not know what to do with them. There was no railway nearer than Calgary, so Paul hitched up the blue bulls, drove them to Calgary, hauled the C. P. R. up to Edmonton, got his timber out and made a lot of money out of it.

Some guys used to try to compliment Paul by recounting the list of things he had invented, and one day one fellow asked him if it was he who invented Progressive Governments. He had a cheap funeral. But Paul did invent lots of things such as the famous non-slipping doughnuts, which are still largely used to seal up the crevices in bunkhouses thus conserving moisture air, and heat. He also invented the custom of putting the grindstone under cover.

Aunt Johanna was right peart too. She used to put Copenhagen snuff instead of pepper in the soup for the Swedes, and she it was too who first thought of imparting the real camp flavor to coffee by boiling it in the cabbage pot. The Army cooks learned this trick from her. When she was making stew she used to wear a gas mask, and she taught the flunkies and bullcooks to use roller skates for keeping out of the lumberjacks way.

It was considered etiquette in Paul's camps to leave nothing on your plate. Prune stones and all had to be eaten, and until Paul took a run over into B. C. and found the Epsom salts lake a special hospital with forty-three doctors was busy all the time sawing off the lumberjacks' appendixes. Some say that Paul invented the appendix too, but there is no official record of this.

Paul, though a kindly man, did not care for pets around the camp; in fact the only one he permitted to remain on the premises was Peterina, the moose-cat. This animal is reported to have been a ringtailed snorter of the highest type. She was half cat and half moose and would eat nothing but corned beef and cabbage. She was utilized mainly to destroy peddlers, made-to-measure tailor's agents and those detestable individuals who head through the camp and announce that "the grub is fine over to Skoochumchuck and they're payin' a dollar more than what youse guys is gettin'."

Paul Bunyon never sat around the camp stove in the evenings telling lies about what they did on the Restigouche. He was always figuring things out and inventing them. After much thought he invented "Truth in Advertising" but

some of the line yard managers pirated the idea and started to make two two-by-fours go where only one went before, and put the whole thing on the blink.

It was after the Christmas dinner and the stag dance that Paul thought up the Lumbermen's Convention idea; he engaged the services of seventy-three skilled bootleggers, and ever since the Moderation Leagues fight to have them come to town as a living example of the rights of the people.

Aunt Johanna was a husky dame; she could swing a seventy-five pound axe and never sat on the saw though the particular weapon she used was constructed to fell a quarter section at a time. Paul used to get fed up with listening to her shooting the bull in the office at night though, and he was always making bets with the lady that she could not cut such and such a patch of timber in a given time. Johanna was game, and whenever a bet was on, she'd take a bag of prunes and a few double-ender flap-jacks and get out in the bush.

Paul then invented the Bullcook's Intelligence Service and he used to have the boys out in the timber to see how his chances were for winning the bet. The bullcooks reported to headquarters at stated intervals, and were always saluted with a phrase which is now historical. This then accounts for the greeting of "Well, old timer, how's she loggin'?"

Teaching Settlers to Play With Fire by the Only Safe Way

G. J. Lonergan, inspector for the typographical surveys branch recently went up to the Peace river country where next spring the government will demonstrate for the benefit of the settlers that it is possible to clear land properly without burning up all the green mill timber in the country.

For the past two seasons (prior to 1923) tremendous damage was done to the spruce stands in the Peace river country due to the fires set out by the settlers in their land clearing operations and the government hopes to impress on them that, if the bush and brule lands are burned over under the controlled system, that they will have many years of axe work and have a better job done, with no hazard to the standing timber.

It is purposed to select several acres along the line of the E.D. and B.C. railway, where brule (burned) country will be experimented with. A series of localities where the fallen timber is piled up in a manner which well nigh defeats the most painstaking homesteader will be selected. On this land Mr. Lonergan purposes to show the settlers that by the use of controlled fires fully eighty per cent. of the mass will be consumed.

The last few disastrous years in Alberta have demonstrated forcibly that something will have to be done, if the remaining spruce stands are to be saved for the use of Canada.

300 Mile Log Drive on Way to Mill

The boom holding the logs at the Chisholm Lumber company's plant, at the mouth of the Pembina river, Alberta, was carried out last spring owing to the sudden floods consequent on the unusually heavy downpours of rain which made their presence generally felt in the west. Chisholm is on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, one hundred miles north of Alberta's capital city. From the mill site the logs were taken by the boiling rivers as far north as Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca—approximately a distance of five hundred miles.

Down by the old canoe route of the fur traders, from Athabasca Landing to Fort McMurray the logs hurtled—through the Grand, the Boiler and the Cascade rapids to be strewn on cut bank and flat all along the big river.

Despite this back hander from Old Mother Nature, the Chisholm company people are not sitting down in a corner and wringing their hands. They have made arrangements

Big Ole was Paul's walking boss. He had one short leg and one normal one. He had a dog called "Pooch" who also suffered from the same misfortune. The dog was short on the right side (only twice) and Ole on the left so naturally they walked in circles and after wheeling around in the woods for a while they always met up with one another; then they started off again. This system was a great success in locating swampers. Big Ole didn't like the swampers because they sang a song called "Ten thousand Swedes ran through the weeds, at the Battle of Copenhagen."

Ole was a person of considerable literary attainments. He it was—and not Paul Bunyon, as some authorities have stated—who invented Skinners' Dictionary (A Handbook of Useful Information for Teamsters.) In this compact volume can be found complete instructions for all eventualities, and it is one of the reasons why Sunday School picnics are not held in the woods any more and why tractors are displacing equines on the log haul.

Ole also invented the slogans of "Take yer axe into the office" and "I bane tink so." He was an invaluable man and if it had not been for him and Aunt Johanna helping Paul to log off the Prairies you'd see nothing now-a-days but curybutt slabs and sawdust piles from the Great Lakes to the Pacific.

to drive the river from the mouth of the Pembina to Fort McMurray, a distance of three hundred miles. A portable mill will be used at the site of the old fur post at the confluence of the Clearwater and Athabasca rivers, and there the drive will be pocketed and sawn.

Rivermen state that, from McMurray north to Chipewyan, hundreds of logs line the banks of the Athabasca all the way down. It is understood that the company may also send a portable mill to the Athabasca post, or arrange for the use of the R. C. Mission plant at that point. If this plan is carried out it will mean a drive of about five hundred miles in length, and possibly establish a record for the Dominion.

Indian Saw-Millers Whipsawing Logs

Much lumber is still cut in Mackenzie river territory with whipsaws. With an Indian on either end of the saw this is naturally a slow procedure, while a record cut is still further hindered owing to the fact that about every second



Red men sawing lumber away up north

day is dedicated to one of the Saints and therefore a period of rest, while the thrilling sight of a rabbit or a river boat is justification for an impromptu vacation. The Mackenzie river equally with the Latin countries is the land of "tomorrow."



On the left is an interior view of the Fassett mill. Next is seen the unloading of a barge at the wharf, and on the right are logs in the bush

Busy Sawmill that Operates Year Round

Fassett Lumber Co. is Located in Well-Wooded District and Do Their Logging by Rail—The Company Have Twenty-Eight Miles in Use Including Branch Line and Switches.

The town of Fassett, P.Q., on the C.P.R. line between Montreal and Ottawa, is situated in a very extensive lumbering district. Here is located, at the foot of the Laurentian Mountains, the mill of the Fassett Lumber Company, Limited. The Company was formed in 1905 under the title of the Haskell Lumber Company, Limited, and was re-organized in 1909 with the present title. The limits from part of the Papineau Seigneurie, and cover about 68,000 freehold acres, running from Fassett northwards. The timber consists of hardwoods, spruce, hemlock and pine, the company manufacturing lumber, dimension timber, lath, pulpwood, and dressed lumber. The principal outlet for their products at the present time is in the United States.

The mill is admirably situated from the transportation point, having direct communication with the C.P.R. by means of a spur line and with the Ottawa River for barge shipments, the latter being secured by a line from the mill to a wharf on the River, which is a few hundred yards distant. It is an all year mill. This continuous operation is made possible by the extensive logging railway, running from the mill to the limits and camps, the company usually putting in from four to six camps. The railway and the woods operation were fully described in the "Canada Lumberman" of April 15, 1922, and it will be sufficient to say that the firm have found logging by rail the only practical method having regard to the mixed character of their limits. The system enables special timber bills to be cut and put on to the market very quickly, and other products to be loaded direct on standard cars and shipped to destination without further handling. The company have in use 28 miles including branch lines and switches, the rolling stock including three locomotives, two steam loaders, 55 logging cars and 25 flat cars.

The plant consists of a sawmill and planing mill, constructed of wood with concrete foundations. The main building of the mill is of three storeys, 190 x 60 ft., the lath mill 35 ft. x 50 ft., and the sorting sheds 200 ft. x 40 ft. The structure is in the form of an L. The mill has a capacity of 90,000 to 100,000 feet per day.

From the Hot Pond to the Saws

On arrival at the mill the logs are dumped into the hot pond, which is fed from water pumped through a 6 in. main from the Ottawa river, and which is kept open and warm during the winter months with steam from the exhausts in the sawmill and power house. From the hot pond the logs are conveyed by the log haul chain to the mill, which by the way, was newly equipped in 1914. The two 8 ft. band mill saws (single cut) are of the Clarke type, with heavy steel carriages.

The carriages are fitted with a patent steam dog invented by W. W. Lamb, master mechanic of the company. This has been patented in Canada and patents are pending in the U.S.A. Without going into technical details it may be stated that this dog saves manual labor, substituting a mechanical device for hand power. The dog has been in use for the past two seasons at the Fassett mill, and has increased the output from 10 to 12 per cent., not taking into account the saving of labor—which means money. Having regard to the tendency for operating costs to advance, and, therefore, the necessity of securing the utmost efficiency, a device of this character is worth investigating by other mills.

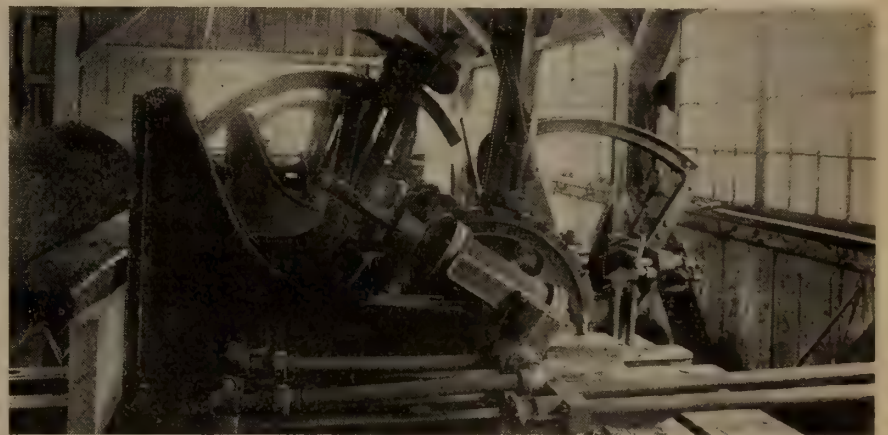
The band saws are located on either side of the log deck. After being sawn the lumber is conveyed on live rolls to the two 63 in. edgers. The slabs and edgings are diverted to the slasher and then

to the lath mill, where the suitable stock is retained, the balance being sent to the hog. After going through the edgers the lumber is trimmed by an automatic 12 saw trimmer, and then is ready for sorting. The product is loaded on trucks, which are transferred from the sorting platform to the eight docks by means of a chain conveyor. The docks are equipped with 16 pound rails to convey the loaded trucks to the piling ground, which has a capacity of 14 million feet. Each dock has a switch on which cars are placed and loaded, and then switched on to the C.P.R. line without further handling. In this way lumber is taken from the mill, piled and loaded on cars without the use of horses. Cars are loaded in a similar way for barge shipments.

The filing room is located on the third storey; it is fully equipped with machines made by the Covell Manufacturing Co.

The planing mill adjoins the sawmill, and consists of two storeys. The rough lumber is brought on trucks from the sawmill, and sent by a conveyor to the second storey. Here it is dressed according to requirements and placed into box cars ready for shipment. The machinery includes a 72 x 15 heavy duty American surfacer, a rip saw, and trimmer.

The mill is lighted by electricity, the power house being in a separate building. The machinery consists of a 650 h.p. Corliss engine, a 125 h.p. engine, direct connected to a Westinghouse generator, 60 k.w., 440 v.; an underwriters' fire pump with a capacity



The patent steam dog used in the Fassett mill

of 1000 gallons per minute; and a battery of four 100 h.p. boilers with Dutch ovens and equipped with self feeders. The fire pump is connected with a 6 in. water main running through the piling yard, with the necessary hydrants and hose.

System by Which Stores are Checked

Besides the mill proper, the company have a number of accessory buildings. Thus there is a store house where all the oil is measured as it is given out. The company have a system by which the stores are checked and charged to the various departments. Cards showing the goods in stock and the prices are placed above the bins and boxes containing the goods, and when stores are requisitioned the quantity and price are charged to the department ordering the goods. This enables the management to keep tab on the cost of stores required by each department.

The car repair shop is housed in a very large building, necessary on account of the repairs to the logging railway. The blacksmith shop and the machine shop are equipped with lathe, planer, power and electric drills, together with all the tools required for

repair work on the rolling stock and saw mill. The machines are driven by a 25 h.p. motor.

The company have found it desirable to provide housing accommodation for some of their employees and are owners of about 25 houses, in addition to a large boarding house and a school.



View of the Fasset Lumber Co's. mill and sorting shed

The general office is a short distance from the mill. It is a one storey building, well constructed of wood, with concrete base and foundations.

The officers of the company are:—Messrs. J. S. Fasset, President; A. E. Edgcomb, Vice-President; H. S. Thayer, Secretary-Treasurer, and S. J. Staniforth, Managing Director.

Riordon Company Has Big Holdings

In connection with the pending reorganization of the Riordon Co., in Montreal, there has been issued to shareholders an interesting booklet, showing the possessions of the company. It is stated that the publication was prepared to give those who are or may be interested an adequate conception of the industry in which the company is engaged, its place in that industry, the extent and value of the properties and the potentialities of the enterprise.

In connection with the timber holdings of the company, the following facts are given:—Rouge River, area 1,239 square miles; Upper Ottawa, area 2,526 square miles; Gatineau River, area 5,873 square miles; total area, 9,638 square miles.

In regard to timber holdings, the following information is given:—

In 1920, the immense timber holdings and other assets of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, and Gilmour & Hughson, Limited, were acquired by the Riordon Co., the stock of which company is owned by the Riordon Co. By this transaction, supplemented by a later purchase from the Dominion Bank, the Riordon Co. secured control of nearly 6,000 square miles of compact limits adjacent and tributary to the Gatineau River, constituting the largest readily accessible supply of timber and pulpwood on one watershed in America.

To appreciate adequately the extent of the vast timberland areas now owned or controlled by the Riordon Co.—nearly 10,000 square miles in all—one must visualize a richly forested area equal in size to the state of Vermont.

One Thousand Feet Daily Per Man

Contrast in Lumber Production of Seventy-five Years Ago and the Present Period—How Far is the Human Element in the Industry Ahead?

By Nathaniel

Seventy-five years ago my father, just of age, settled in a green timber district six miles from the nearest clearing. Here, in his first year, he built a mill dam over a stream and, with the help of a millwright for two months, built a very primitive sawmill, an up and down saw making about fifteen strokes per minute. Practically all the equipment used was of wood, wood cogwheels all through, just a little wrought iron, hand wrought on the spot, was used. With this mill he averaged a cut of 1000 feet per day—doing all the work himself.

By way of contrast I spent some hours last week in a Pacific Coast mill, cutting 300,000 feet per day. In talking with the genial mill manager, I asked him the number of men required to man the mill. He answered three hundred and said that it was usually necessary in modern mills to have one man for every thousand feet of lumber cut.

Now, how much have we advanced in the last seventy-five years. Then my father, without capital, built his mill and cut his thousand per day. To-day with a capital, possibly of \$2,000,000, a modern

sawmill cuts 300,000 feet, employing three hundred men. My father never became rich but, within five years of starting his one-man sawmill, he had fifty acres of his homestead under crop and had built a three-stone grist mill; a carding mill and a shingle mill and had also constructed a ten-roomed home, barns, blacksmith and carpenter shop. All this was accomplished in five years and to do it he borrowed £200 (practically \$1000.00 of our day). Of course he worked hard with his hands.

Now can any of the mill workers of our day show anything like these results? Do they not work hard and when life's evening arrives, have little or nothing to show for manhood's toil? Big business—large capitals—wonderful machinery—world's markets—we have to-day all around us, but what have the years done for the betterment of the workingman? Nothing I think. Better homes, larger wants, but not sufficient earnings to supply them. Certainly recent income tax returns do not trouble him.

Why have all the great inventions—new ideas, wonderful opportunities, built up large capitals and made a few rich men, while the position of the working man has not improved? Someone else will have to answer.

Stimulating Interest in Study of Economics

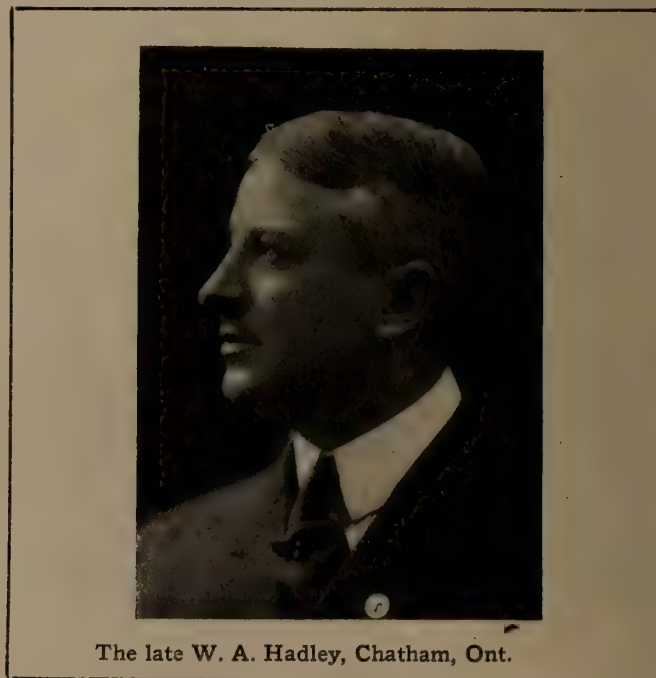
Early this year, Alvan T. Simonds, President of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company of Fitchburg, Mass., offered prizes of \$1000 and \$500 for the best two essays on the subject,—"The Lack of Economic Intelligence." The contest was open to students in the high schools, trade schools, and normal schools throughout Canada and the United States. Last year Mr. Simonds gave a similar award. These prizes were offered in a sincere effort to stimulate an interest in the study of Economics on the part of those who will lead the thinking of the coming generation.

The first prize of \$1000 was won by John J. Borchardt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the second prize of \$500, by Morris Saltzman, of the same city. The winner of the first prize is 18 years old and the capturer of the second is 17. Both boys graduated from the Commercial High schools in Brooklyn last spring.

Sudden Death of William A. Hadley

W. A. Hadley, president and general-manager of the S. Hadley Lumber Co., Chatham, Ont., passed away on September 9th from heart disease. He was one of the most widely known lumber merchants in Ontario and was a former president of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. He always took an active part in its proceedings and also those of the Ontario Association.

Mr. Hadley was born in Chatham 55 years ago and upon the death of his father, the late Sylvester Hadley, took charge of exten-



The late W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont.

sive interests there which include a large factory on Wellington St., making interior finish, store, office and bank fixtures in which a large business is done and an extensive lumber yard.

A widow and two sons survive Mr. Hadley who was of a genial, kindly disposition and made friends in many circles. He was the only Canadian who ever held the position of president of the Hoo-Hoo, an international body of the lumber and woodworking industries. He took a deep interest in this organization up to the time of his death.



Busy sawmill of Miller & Gordon at Carleton, N. S.

Clarion Call For Restricting Pulpwood Export From Freehold Lands

"We Should All Join Hands and Get Our Government to Look Alive and Do Something" Declares W. E. Miller of Carleton, N.S.—Something Must be Done to Check the Exodus of Easterners and Develop Woodworking Industries

The Miller & Gordon Mfg. Co., of Carleton, Yarmouth County, N. S., are hardwood manufacturers who are placing that town on the map. The industry is as yet comparatively in its infancy and the hardwood is being cleared away from the spruce in order to give the latter a chance to grow. The firm ship everything in its manufactured state to the consumers and have worked up a rapidly developing business both at home and across the border. W. E. Miller is the president of the company, R. D. Miller assistant treasurer, general-manager and vice-president, and Winfield Gordon secretary-treasurer.

President Miller is an ardent conservationist and is one of the old-timers in the lumber line. He has been engaged in the forest products business all his life and has always been interested in the building up and development of Canada. He strongly supports and advocates that an embargo should be placed at once on the export of pulpwood from freehold lands. In a recent interesting letter to the "Canada Lumberman" he shows that he has nailed his colors to the mast and intends to keep flying the flag of conservation and perpetuation of our wooded resources. Mr. Miller says:—

I have cruised lands with some of our best men, such as professors of forestry. We have one of the best timber producing countries in the world, if taken care of. I have made the forest my greatest study and today I like to look at a good growing young forest, not so much for my own benefit but for the coming generation's benefit.

I have been a subscriber to the "Canada Lumberman" for twenty years and have always read the good thoughts of our good-thinking people who contribute articles to your paper, such as that presented in your July 15th number on page 43. There we find a man that has our Dominion at heart. Why should we not all join hands with the writer of that article and get our Government to look alive and do something, or are we going to sit in that lazy chair and let our children go barefooted and hungry and put the dollars in the pockets of those that do not care a snap for us only what they can get out of us.

We see today how much our neighbors across the border think of us. They have practically driven our fishermen from our own waters by placing an exorbitant duty on fish, and we sit still and do nothing. I say let us wake up and show that we are not dead but have just been slumbering. Let us get wide awake for the coming generations' sake and show them that we think of them as the coming generation and try and protect them and not be so selfish.

As one of your subscribers I will in all sincerity put an embargo on all raw material going from our forests so that we can see our able-bodied boys and girls coming back home and sit with us around our own fireplaces. Some of our thin-skinned neighbours are saying "Oh! if we put an embargo on pulpwood" they will retaliate. That is all bosh. They started retaliation on our fishermen long before we began to talk embargo on pulpwood. Concerning a thing they do not want they will retaliate, but never will they on an article they want.

We do business with one of the largest firms in the United States and have talked face to face with them. They look at us with amazement and wonder why we are so easy in the matter of allowing our raw material to go out of our Dominion to be manufactured. I have been working against this for years and have been trying to keep our boys and girls at home. Our neighbors across the border tell us we have one of the best countries on earth; then why not try and protect it and bring factories into the different provinces.

We people of the eastern provinces feel the effects of our young people leaving our shores more than the western provinces do. It is alarming to stand on the dock of our Boston boats and see the able-bodied men leaving our provinces. Then certain neighbors wonder why everything is so dull? We have heard the still small voice through our good thinking Canadians, telling us to wake up before it is too late. Are we going to listen or have we got to have a cyclone strike us before we wake. No, we are intelligent and good

thinkers but we have been slumbering and we are, I hope, waking up.

We, who have lived in Nova Scotia, have seen to our sorrow the works of don't-care-for-your-lands by cutting all the timber they want and then setting fires to what was left and leaving the lands desolate, thus bringing poverty to the inhabitants. We have some of the best waterpowers on earth in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and I ask, why not make use of them?

We have some information given us by our friend and brother, Mr. Frank Barnjum, of Annapolis, N. S., whose contributions to your columns I have read with much interest and I agreed with all he has written. These are the men who can see things in the right way. Why not heed him? Mr. Barnjum is a gentleman of wide experience. Some people say that he has an axe to grind. Well, let him grind his axe. We know it will be for the good of the country in which he lives. If his axe will only cut down some of the flimsy ideas that several of our country people have, it will be a blessing. Well, I think I have said enough to set people talking; perhaps not much thinking.

Morrisburg Plant is Kept on Move

The Morrisburg Lumber Mills, of Morrisburg, Ont., the proprietors of which are F. Fentiman and W. D. Killins, some months ago purchased the business of A. H. Merkley in that town and are doing a good trade. Rough and dressed lumber, lath, shingles, sash and doors and other lines are handled and general factory work done.

Mr. Fentiman has been in millwork practically all his life and at the age of 18 was employed with James E. Wilson & Son, Limited, of Oshawa, remaining there for seven years. After that he was engaged with the McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co. for eight years when he came to Morrisburg last spring to locate.

His partner, Mr. Killins was a traveller for the Massey-Harris Co. for 21 years and left there to go with the Department of Labor, Ottawa, as fair wage officer being in the service 11 years.

The firm make a specialty of factory work and builders' supplies and their motto is "Satisfaction Guaranteed."

Mr. Rogers is Extending His Activities

Mark Rogers has purchased the Crockford Planing Mill, Parry Sound, Ont., and will continue the plant as a woodworking industry. He has for a long time been in the lumber line in Parry Sound district and intends to manufacture window sash and frames, door frames, French doors, verandah and stair material, turned work, cabinet work, as well as carry on a general planing mill business.

Since he went to Parry Sound in 1915 Mr. Rogers has improved his sawmill property on Prospect St. in many ways by installing electric power instead of steam and purchasing a new log carriage from the E. Long Co. He also built a storehouse, dry lumber shed, breakwater, etc., and this year installed a 15 x 8 Cowan M-169 planer. The property, which he recently acquired from E. G. Crockford on Marion St., is, as stated, for the manufacture of doors, sash, turned work, etc., and it is Mr. Rogers' intention to cater more largely to the building trade than ever before.

He was just leaving the first tee holding a handful of cigars; approaching his caddie, he asked:

"Do you smoke, sonny?"

"Yes, sir," said the lad eagerly, noticing the cigars.

"Guess I'd better carry them myself, then," said the man walking away.

"My heart is with the ocean," cried the poet rapturously.

"You've gone me one better," said his seasick friend, as he took a firmer grip on the rail.

Ontario Lumber Dealers May Visit the Coast

Executive of the Association Discuss Proposed Western Trip Which will be Definitely Decided Upon at Annual Convention in Toronto—Gathering will be Held on January 16, 17 and 18—Cost Accounting Committee Reports Progress—Many Other Matters Given Consideration.

Ontario retail lumbermen may take a trip to the Pacific Coast next September if the expression of opinion, which prevailed at the recent meeting of the O.R.L.D.A. directors held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, holds at the annual gathering which will assemble in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto January 16th, 17th and 18th.

The matter of the annual outing was introduced and John B. Reid, honorary president of the Association, stated that the mid-summer excursion of the O.R.L.D.A. was one of the big events in the year, so far as the retail lumbermen were concerned. The trips, that were most enjoyed were those in which they met people who were interested in the same line of business and yard men could visit the mills and factories of leaders of the industry.

Mr. Reid particularly mentioned the success of the past outings to Penetanguishene and Midland, North Bay, Callender and Cache Bay and Byng Inlet. He believed that the dealers had visited most mills in Ontario but a large number of them had never seen the Coast and were anxious to make the trip to British Columbia with their wives. He thought it would be possible for the majority of retailers to get away about the middle of September 1924. They would have the pleasure of seeing harvest operations in the prairie provinces and visiting the Mountain and Coast mills, where he felt sure that they would be well received. Proceeding, Mr. Reid declared that it would not be such a costly jaunt as some imagined. The members could travel in a special car and stop off at various points of interest. The outing would possibly take a couple of weeks or more and would be a trip worth while.

K. J. Shirton, of Dunnville, president of the Association, also spoke along the same lines and said that the suggestion was a worth-while one and would be brought before the annual meeting and thoroughly discussed. He believed that many dealers in Ontario would like to see more of their own country and take a trip across the prairies and witness how the lumber activities were conducted in the Pacific Coast province.

On motion of W. C. Irvin, of Toronto, seconded by A. R. Sanders, of St. Thomas, Horace Boulton, secretary of the O.R.L.D.A., and G. B. Van Blaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," were appointed to secure data with respect to route, cost, time, etc., of the proposed outing and to present the same at the next regular meeting of the directors which will be held in November, previous to the annual gathering. Final decision with respect to the trip to the Coast will be made at the annual convention. In the meantime the members and others will con-

duct propaganda in its behalf. It was also pointed out that several lumber bodies in the United States had taken a trip across their country to the Coast.

In regard to the outing which was held down the St. Lawrence this summer, Secretary Boulton reported that it had been very enjoyable and had netted the Association some \$163 in profits.

Uniform Cost Accounting Progress

Another item brought up was the matter of a uniform cost accounting system. An interim report was presented by George S. Zimmerman, Tavistock, chairman of the committee, who stated that progress was being made, several systems and authorities being consulted. It was hoped to draft a plan by which each member could by means of a special set of books apply the system to his own business. The plan would embrace both yard and factory. After the general principles are agreed upon, it is probable that an expert accountant will be engaged to complete it so that members can avail themselves of the proposition.

Mr. Zimmerman spoke of the importance of knowing costs and cutting out all guesswork. He said an ordinary set of ledgers would tell a man whether he was making or losing but would not give him any specific information as to where he made money or lost or when. This was the kind of data that the members desired so that they could know where they were at in every detail of manufacture as far as material, work, time, turnover, etc., were concerned. The committee will continue its activities and the whole matter will be ready to lay before the annual meeting in January next.

Secretary Boulton reported that the membership of the Association was 198 and it was decided that new members should be allowed the privilege of joining for the remainder of the year for \$5. The secretary outlined the progress that has been made on the new Mechanics' Lien Act which has just gone into effect and also referred to the new sales tax, the interpretation of which was not yet very clear. It was felt that before the tax would be applied on January 1st, 1924 the federal government would issue further explanations.

New District and Trade Mark

Reference was made to the establishment of a district Association in Port Arthur known as the "Northern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' District Association," of which M. J. McDonald is chairman. The hope was expressed that this new body would affiliate with the O.R.L.D.A.

The question of issuing a trade mark and the probable cost was also gone into. A design was submitted but was referred back in order that some changes may be made. The

device is in a circular form with "Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association" just inside the periphery and a monogram in the centre. It was stated that if these trademarks were ordered in quantities, electros could be furnished to the members for their printed matter at about 60 cents each, including postage.

It was also decided that there should be a "Lost and Found" list published in the "Bulletin" which will cover, as far as possible, the movements of debtors, men whose custom it is to escape payment and move from one community to another without settling for their supplies. It was thought that this might help out a number of retailers in getting payment from dead-beats and act as a warning to other dealers who might be approached by certain parties for credit.

Next Convention Will be in Toronto

It was stated that the annual meeting of the O.R.L.D.A. will be held at the King Edward Hotel on January 16th, 17th, and 18th. The annual banquet will take place on January 17th. Every preparation will be made for the success of the gathering.

Another matter which came up was the advisability of taking out a group membership in the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries. The matter was referred to President Shirton, Secretary Boulton, J. B. Reid and W. C. Irvin to report on at the next gathering. The fee for a group membership was \$25. It was thought by some of the directors present that it would be well for the O.R.L.D.A. to ally itself with the larger Association in the hope of encouraging building, by having special facilities afforded for the formation of local building and loan Associations, the same as prevail in many of the smaller and also larger centres in the United States and do much to stimulate home construction.

Another matter touched upon was the redivision of the province into smaller districts for retail lumbermen. At present it was felt that many of the areas were too large. If the men in a couple of counties would come together and discuss local problems, it was believed that more interest could be aroused and, on the basis of friendship and mutual co-operation, much would be gained. This matter will be taken up further at a later date. The secretary submitted maps of Ontario showing the proposed redivision of districts.

A financial statement was submitted by the secretary and it was shown that the affairs of the Association were in splendid shape.

It was reported in connection with the house plan service that 69 members had availed themselves of its privileges and the service had resulted in a profit of about \$754 to the Association. Several other matters of minor importance were discussed.

Among those present at the directors' meeting were,—K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, president; M. R. Bogart, Chatham; A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas; J. H. Rodgers, Barrie; J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown; W. M. Tupling, Orillia; W. C. Irvin, Toronto; W. E. S. Savage, Mimico; John B. Reid, Toronto, honorary president; and H. Boulton, secretary.

Nova Scotia Will Get Out Large Lumber Cut

By Colin C. Tyrer



Colin C. Tyrer, Halifax, N. S.

As regards the export situation in Nova Scotia there has been quite a large quantity of lumber shipped to the English market. We have all been very glad to avail ourselves of this outlet as it simply meant sawing stock into random widths and lengths and shipping it as fast as it is manufactured. For some reason the people in England are insisting on having fresh sawn lumber in both hardwood and spruce and, from our own experience, any seasoned lumber which has been shipped over there, has not met with such a good market as fresh sawn

stock has among most purchasers during the last few months.

Then again with regard to specification we find that we have been able to dispose of 3 x 5, 6, 7 and 8 to much better advantage than 3 x 9 and up and small scantling. By this, I don't mean we cannot get as good a price for 3 x 9 and up as 3 x 5 to 8 but the increased price for 3 x 9 and up is not by any means what it should be, taking the specification into consideration. The Irish market has been the best for the wide stock and the Miramichi people have done pretty well in this market. The English field is more attractive for the average operator here for the above reasons, as purchasers are not so strict with regard to the manufacture and do not make as many culls and shortages as in American. The price too has been just as good in dollars and cents, if not a trifle better, than in America; and then they will take the stock sawn chiefly into 3 inch and will take it as fast as manufactured. This again means \$1.00 or possibly \$2.00 per M. on to the price.

With regard to the freight rate situation the ruling rate

of 70S on spruce and 80S on hardwood by liners has, of course, helped to restrict business to some extent, but not to any serious extent as the market on the other side is not in a position to absorb large quantities of lumber which perhaps would have been shipped if the liners were down to 50S and tramps could have been chartered at a similar rate.

Individuals charters of steamers have been effected at to 65S from Restigouche, Miramichi and Nova Scotia ports which, of course helps out, as these steamers can go to out-ports where a better price is obtainable than to regular liner ports in the Clyde, Mersey, Bristol Channel and London.

Local trade in Halifax has been dead. There have been a large number of buildings torn down, which were in connection with the Halifax disaster and the war. This lumber is being peddled around at very low figures and seems to answer the present limited building requirements and repair work around here.

With respect to trade in Nova Scotia generally it has been better in the other principal towns but not by any means active.

As regards the quantity of lumber manufactured this year it has fallen considerably short on account of the hard winter we had. All operations were more or less curtailed and I think it is just as well as it keeps the whole situation in better shape, as the result is that stocks at the mills are limited.

Referring to the future we think that people are planning on carrying on logging and sawing operations this fall and winter on a larger scale than last and, with favorable conditions, the output will be considerably increased.

As regards the supply of men people are finding it difficult at the time of writing to get enough men to do their haying, which means many lumber operations are at a standstill for the time being. We believe however, that in the fall a lot of people, who left Nova Scotia for the United States will return and we hope to be able to secure the annual quantity of men required to carry on the operations that are planned ahead.

In the matter of wages we expect them to rule not less than last year and, if anything, a little higher, and the same applies to producing costs.

Wages Higher and Help Scarce in New Brunswick

By J. W. Brankley



J. W. Brankley, Chatham, N. B.

The lumber situation in New Brunswick during the past season has on the whole been fairly satisfactory. While our sales in the United States have been small because there was little demand for forest products from this district, the English market was very good. If it had not been for the overseas requisitions in the spring of the year, we would have been in a rather bad shape in this province. All our cut, about 25,000,000 feet of 1919-23 stock, was sold early in the season and good prices were realized. The British market has been a splendid outlet as we

have not been able to do much with our lumber across the

border. So far as overseas freight rates are concerned, we do not think they have been very high this year. We have known some freight to be accepted at 60 and 65 shillings, so that the carrying charges have not had much to do with the export business. Local trade has been about normal this year and mill stocks on the Miramichi when navigation closes will be pretty well cleared up.

With respect to logging operations for the coming winter, it would appear as if they are going to be lively as there has been so much standing timber burned along the Restigouche and the Miramichi that the Government is insisting that the lumbermen should cut all that is possible. If we ourselves do not cut, the provincial administration says it will lease the lands to other parties. We think there will be quite a lot cut but some of our woods superintendents have brought down from the bush specimens of the timber damaged by the borer which has already started working on the trees that were burned this spring. The saying goes that where a forest fire has been previous to July 1st, the moth or bug lays the egg right after and then the borer gets busy before the end of the year. This evidently is true.

It looks as if men are going to be scarce this season and consequently wages a little higher than last winter and we can ill afford to pay more. This will, of course, make the finished product cost more money.

Budget of News Briefs from Busy East

That the lumber cut in the province of New Brunswick during the fall and winter will be exceptionally large is a statement made to a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" by one of the leading operators. The terrible ravages of the forest fires during the summer has decided this question and in order to save the millions of feet of damaged timber still standing an earlier start than usual is being made. Already the large operators have crews in the woods cutting and it is expected that they will keep on until next spring. It is felt that the sooner the timber can be cut and manufactured the larger will be the saving, and, with this end in view, every effort is being made to make a steady and rapid strides to offset the tremendous loss already entailed by the fires. Just how much lumber will be sawn depends entirely on conditions. If they are favorable the cut should be the largest in many years, but at this early date it is impossible for even the best informed to give a rough estimate of the amount.

The work of salvaging the damaged timber is so urgent that the most experienced men are being secured. The average lumberman is receiving \$40.00 a month with board. This is \$10 higher than was paid last season, but conditions then were different and the extra expense must be secondary consideration this year when so much is at stake. The cost of the lumber camp, aside from wages, should not be any higher than last season as the price of food stuffs are about the same. Equipment should not be any higher and if anything a little lower, but just what comparison there will be is not definitely known by the operators until pay day comes around.

Taken on the whole lumbering operations in the New Brunswick woods this year and next spring should be a record breaker, but time alone can tell just what the size of the cut will be. Today it is a question of save as much as possible and keep right on until conditions force a cessation of activities.

* * *

The St. John River this summer reached the lowest level recorded in years and as a result rafting has been held up. Just what this means to the trade is evinced from the fact that the extreme low water caused a feed-pump at the Victoria mill, operated by the Fraser Companies, Ltd., to fail for the first time in the history of the mill. Rafting operations of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company at the mouth of the Nashwaak have been suspended indefinitely awaiting a rise of the water. Several million feet of logs have yet to be rafted and as a result from present indications there will be a fall rafting season, which is quite unusual.

* * *

A fine new lumber plant of the St. Croix Paper Company at Woodland Junction was practically destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss of \$150,000. The saw mill, box mill, dry kiln box, and shook mill were burned together with four shingle machines, steam operated band saw and much new machinery. This plant was only constructed two years ago. A pile of lumber standing near the mill and totaling approximately 1,250,000 feet was saved. There were about 125 men employed in the mills.

* * *

At a recent conference of the advisory board of the department of Lands and Mines many important questions in connection with the lumber trade was taken up and given serious consideration. One of the matters decided on was the adoption of the Quebec scale for all logs under ten inches in diameter. It was also recommended that the New Brunswick Scalers Act be in effect in regard to all Crown Lands, which will mean that all scalers on Crown Lands must be qualified provincial scalers. This act is to go into effect on October 1. The action of the department in taking steps to provide for the cutting of burned timber while still fit for manufacture was also approved, the idea being that holders of large areas of Crown Lands release to other operators the lands, which they cannot take care of. The board also discussed section 5 of the Crown Lands Timber Act, 1923, which is meant to provide for the setting aside of certain areas for twelve years with a view toward extension of lease. Hon. Mr. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, announced that reports on the quantities of burned timber has been sent out to the licensees. The largest areas burned were on limits of the Stetson, Cutler Company, the Shives Lumber Company and the Richards Manufacturing Company. It is understood that considerable areas of green timber lands, which have not been burned exist within the

outer limits of the burned areas and that in them the timber has not been damaged. In view of this it is possible that the estimate of damaged timber may be larger than it should be.

* * *

Six timber berths were recently sold at the Crown Lands office. The Fraser Companies, Limited, bought two and a half miles on Big Shohomoc Lake and two miles on Rockwell Branch of Oromocto at the upset price of \$20 per mile. William J. Scott bought two miles on New Canaan River, and W. S. Anderson & Company bought ten miles at the head of Cain's River at the upset price. R. B. Hanson bought five and a half miles on Cain's River and another block of ten miles in the same district for \$21.00.

* * *

The register of the steam tug Lily Glasier has been returned to the Customs House in St. John. This famous old side wheeler operated on the St. John river since 1880. Millions upon millions of feet of logs were towed to the booms by the old towboat and her passing will be noted with interest by lumbermen all over the province.

* * *

C. J. Armstrong of St. John, N.B., who graduated from the University of New Brunswick and was later appointed on the staff of the Forestry Department of British Columbia, has become a partner in the firm of Bremner, Danielt & Armstrong Ltd., timber specialists and forestry enquirers of Vancouver.

* * *

The following is a list giving the value of lumber shipped to the United States through the U. S. Consulate office in St. John, N.B.

First Quarter 1923

Spruce pulpwood (rough)	\$ 1,512.00
Spruce pulpwood (rossed)	1,470.00
Spruce pulpwood (peeled)	6,566.00
Poplar pulpwood (peeled)	1,180.00
Soft woods	191,320.45
Hemlock	697.14
Pine	14,553.49
Laths	389,829.64
Cedar	175.20
Fir	461.45
Wood pulp	431,150.40
Oak .....	.....
Shingles (cedar) .....	.....
Spruce piling .....	.....
Spruce poles .....	.....
Cedar Telephone poles .....	.....

Second Quarter 1923

Spruce pulpwood (rough)	\$ 5,006.00
Spruce pulpwood (rossed)	32,900.00
Spruce pulpwood (peeled)	6,000.10
Poplar pulpwood (peeled)	12,326.00
Soft woods	549,620.07
Hemlock	5,743.65
Pine	28,586.63
Laths	514,814.22
Cedar .....	.....
Fir .....	.....
Wood pulp	421,806.37
Oak	249.00
Shingles (cedar)	2,162.87
Spruce piling	4,680.36
Spruce poles	2,475.00
Cedar Telephone poles	1272.69

* * *

A large quantity of the lumber, which was shipped to ports in the United States in sailing vessels went forward under the charter of the well known shipping brokers Nagle & Wigmore. A compilation of their figures show that since the first of the year they handled 3,116,309 sup. feet of spruce, and 33,189,600 laths in addition to 1,934 sticks of piling and 1,650 spruce poles.

Recently this company had a vessel under charter to take a cargo of pine, consisting of 287,000 sup. feet, to the Canary Islands. This was the first shipment from this port to the Islands for some time.

Getting at the Cost of Motor Operation

Retail Lumberman and His Delivery Problem

By L. G. Jackson

In preceding articles we have endeavored to point out some of the various means of delivering lumber by motor trucks, tractor trucks and tractors. The success of lumber delivery lies not so much in the equipment which you own and operate but rather upon the person who directs the loading and preparation of your products for delivery.

Every yard should have within its organization one man, who alone is responsible for the handling of orders and proper direction of the persons getting ready the orders for delivery. He alone should be liable for errors in orders received and his verdict should be final as to their routing through the yard or mill. A business is no stronger than the morale of its staff and, whenever one man's judgment or decision is vetoed by another, you lose just that much prestige with your customer.

When a patron can have his order superseded by another which is prior in date of receipt, you have made the wheels of your business system drag and work becomes irksome to someone in your organization. How often have we heard it said around various mills and yards. "Oh, well, I'll see Bill, he will rush it through for me!" The customer who says this, should be made to understand that, while it is your desire to oblige and give efficient service, you cannot be permitting each and every order to be held up while his is receiving special attention.

Getting Out the Rush Orders

If need be you should have a man whose duty it is to attain to special rush orders. Then other shippers are not being taken away from half-filled orders and forced to change their work, as laid out by your traffic man, to adjust a schedule to the liking of some client who has forgotten to place his order until his men are out of a job.

By earnest co-operation on the part of the lumberman and his customer he can give, and they can receive, a much more improved service and each will benefit financially; the retailer in that his costs will be lessened and the purchaser will receive benefit thereby and obtain much quicker delivery.

In order to compare operating costs relative to delivering lumber, it is necessary to go over each individual problem separately but the accompanying figures being general, will serve as a guide rather than an actual basis of costs.

The ordinary yard would in all probability possess a small truck and a team or single horse wagon. The larger will in addition to wagons, have several trucks in service and possibly a tractor and trailer. The investment required to handle a medium sized yard and care for the incoming lumber would possibly be represented by a truck of some two or two and one-half tons' capacity, a smaller truck of one ton rating and a couple of teams and a single wagon. With this equipment the retailer should be in a position to handle his incoming cars and also deliver finished products without recourse to renting, except during the very busy periods, and it would not be profitable to purchase more equipment to care for an added rush of business during a period of a few weeks.

For a basis of our figures we have used certain investment amounts, which will, of course, be correspondingly higher or lower in different sections of the country and will vary according to just what is purchased but that would remain a purely local question and might not be satisfactory to many other places.

Our investment represented in a team delivery outfit for both summer and winter delivery is placed at \$800.00, the small truck equipment representing a capital outlay of the same amount, while the average allowed for a truck of two or two and one-half tons capacity has been placed at \$3,500.00. We are allowing a fair investment value for a tractor and trailer equipment of \$1,500.00.

Referring to the table, we can trace very easily the relative amounts allowed for original purchase of equipment. We must take care of depreciation and maintenance on each vehicle used for delivery, and again we can only approximate as these items will vary according to the locality and conditions under which they work.

Knowing How to Route Deliveries

As outlined at first, the main essential to a good delivery system is not an abundance of equipment but rather a brainy executive, who knows how to route his deliveries in order to deliver the greatest amount in the least possible time and at a minimum of expense, and understands the preparation of orders so that when an empty vehicle

comes to the yard, it can be loaded and despatched with a minimum of standing time; a systematic handling of stock so that orders can be completely filled at one time in order to eliminate unnecessary delivery trips to the same job with small portions of the same order.

The chart presented is used to make clear what can be done and what must be taken care of if a retailer is to know what it costs him to handle his lumber and, while not perfect or acceptable to each individual lumberman, a similar chart, kept with actual local figures, would assist materially in reducing unnecessary overhead and permit of an improved delivery system.

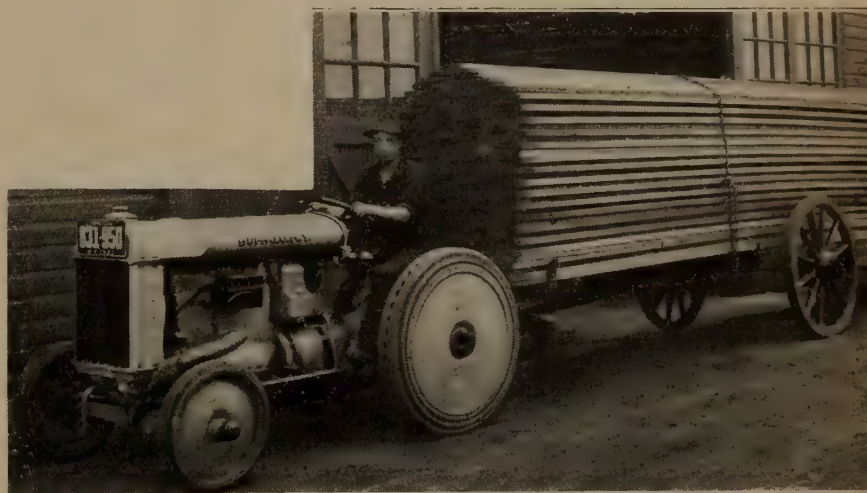
By referring to the charts we have in "A", a partial cost of operation on a mile basis is arrived at by knowing the total costs of the various items under the headings used in this table and dividing by the number of miles operated during the period usually a month or in some cases twice yearly. These figures are known as variable costs.

Chart "B" gives us the daily costs of the five headings used with the chart and they cover practically everything necessary to arrive at the operating costs.

These two charts are really a result of a carefully kept record of the items of which they are composed and it is not really necessary to show a chart which would be used in arriving at these results as that is merely a matter of bookkeeping records and can very easily be tabulated in whatever form is most easily kept by the bookkeeper.

Actual Cost Per Mile to Deliver

Chart "C" is really our basis of comparison as it shows in concrete form the actual cost per mile for each method of delivery. As for instance, on a basis of 50 miles per day, we find it costs nearly 23 cents per mile to deliver with the two, two and one-half ton trucks,



Tractor at work in retail yard hauling lumber from cars on railway siding to the piles and planing mill

and if 20,000 feet of lumber is delivered we have a cost per thousand of 57 cents, whereas, if the same truck is sent on a much longer delivery radius and can only handle 10,000 feet per day while covering the same number of miles, it has increased the cost to \$1.14 per thousand. Then we can see that, if we can deliver the same quantity of lumber over the same mileage with the lighter truck, we would be cutting our costs from \$1.14 to 89c. per thousand feet of lumber.

The comparisons, which can be arrived at are many and are purely local as also are the various items making up the charts. It is not intended that these figures will be taken literally but serve as a guide to assist in learning what it costs us to deliver our lumber. They may also be used on a basis of the value of goods delivered per day at a definite cost and the percentage then taken, as, for instance, a yard which delivers today goods worth \$1,000, finds that it has cost with a one-ton truck, a two-ton truck and single horse wagon the sum of \$25.63 or \$2.56 per \$100, which gives the percentage for delivery costs. This method is often used where large amounts of finished products, as doors and mouldings, are delivered and where it would be hard to arrive at a per thousand cost.

In conclusion, it is necessary to know first of all a few fundamentals before arriving at costs of operation and these are very simple.

You have first your investment, then the period over which the vehicle is worked your basis of depreciation which can be arrived at very easily. The interest on the investment is usually figured over a period of years on the following schedule.

$$\frac{Y \times 1}{Y} \times \frac{\text{Rate} \times \text{Investment}}{2}$$

Where Y is the number of years over which the vehicle is depreciated.

The rate is usually figured at 7%. This table will give the same amount for each year, of course, but will be lower for the first year than straight interest, yet much higher the last year. This will allow for an even return of money invested and permit accurate figures in your cost chart.

A little study will enable anyone to evolve an accurate basis for his costs and also permit the lumberman to know definitely what he can deliver lumber from his yard for and this is one thing which many yards do not know today.

Chart "A"
Variable Cost Per Mile

	1-ton truck	2-2½-ton truck	Tractor and 1 trailer	Horse Wagon, etc.
Fuel or Feed ..	.030	.036	.026	.025
Lubrication ..	.005	.005	.005	.001
Tires .....	.017	.017	.019	Included in Maintenance
Maintenance ..	.015	.020	.020	.010
Depreciation ..	.020	.030	.020	.010
Per mile .....	.087	.108	.090	.046

Chart "B"
Fixed Costs Per Day

	1-ton truck	2-2½-ton truck	Tractor and 1 trailer	Horse Wagon, etc.
Driver ..	3.75	4.33	4.00	3.75
Garage or stable ..	.50	.50	.50	.50
License ..	.04	.13	.08	
Insurance ..	.20	.60	.30	.12
Interest on Investment ..	.12	.52	.12	.12
Fixed charges per day	4.61	6.08	5.00	4.49

Chart "C"
Daily Operating Costs Over Known Mileage

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100.
1-ton truck ..	5.48	6.35	7.22	8.08	8.91	9.82	10.70	11.57	12.44	13.31
2-2½-ton truck ..	7.16	8.24	9.32	10.40	11.48	12.56	13.64	14.72	15.80	16.88
Tractor ..	5.90	6.80	7.70	8.60	9.50	10.40	11.30	12.20	13.10	14.00
Horse & wagon	4.95	5.41	5.87	6.33	6.79	7.25	7.71	8.17	8.63	9.09

Newsy Happenings in the Lumber Arena

It is understood that plans are under way for the Forest Mills Co., of Nelson, B. C., to reopen a sawmill at Cascade.

T. G. Torrance, of Williamson & Crombie, Kingsbury, Que., transacted business in Toronto during the past few days.

L. B. Christie, manager of the Marshay Lumber Co., Milnet and Laforest, Ont., and wife spent a few days in Toronto recently.

The steamer J. C. Ford arrived at Sarnia, Ont., recently, with a cargo of lumber and discharged the same for McGibbon, Limited.

George H. Mell, of George H. Mell & Son, wholesale lumber dealers, Philadelphia, was among the recent callers on the trade in Toronto.

Wm. Barclay, of Winnipeg, sales manager of the U.G.G. Sawmills, Limited, Hutton, B. C., was in Toronto recently calling upon the lumber trade.

The Westminster Paper Mills, of New Westminster, B. C., recently established a record by shipping a consignment of their product to New Zealand.

H. G. McCleary, of Philadelphia, representative of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, in Pennsylvania, was in Ontario recently visiting various operations in Northern Ontario.

Fire broke out recently on a scow loaded with box shooks ready for export at the plant of the Westminster Shook Mills, New Westminster, B. C. The damage was estimated at \$5,000, which was covered by insurance.

The sawmill formerly operated by the Foundation Co. at Port Alberni, B. C., and subsequently by the Lefroy Lumber Co., has been purchased by the Stamp River Lumber Co. and has commenced operations under the new management.

The sawmill at Carmel, Northumberland County, Ont., belonging to N. Janes, of Millbrook, was totally destroyed by fire recently. A quantity of lumber ready for shipment was also consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown and the loss is partly covered by insurance.

M. E. Crouch, O.L.S., was recently appointed manager of the Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co., Limited, whose plant is located at Hoyle, Ont., on the T. & N. O. Railway, some fifteen miles south of Timmins. The company cuts from its own limits from 8,000 to

10,000 cords of spruce a year and this is rossed at the mill at Hoyle and shipped to the Cliff Paper Co. at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

C. G. Anderson, of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, was elected D.D.G.M. of Toronto District "D" at the recent meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge. Mr. Anderson is a Past Master of Alpha Lodge No. 384, Toronto, and has long been an enthusiastic worker in the ranks of the craft.

W. P. Dutton, head of the Great West Mills, Limited, Winnipeg, and also of the Dutton-Wall Lumber Co., of the same city, has been appointed a member of the Provincial License Board of Manitoba, in connection with the government sale and control of liquor which was recently endorsed by the people.

The Hage Timber & Investment Co., of Port Coquitlam, B. C., continues to break records of production every once in a while. Recently another record was shattered when 1,150,000 feet of logs were dumped in the bay in one week. The best day in the week was 250,000 feet.

William J. Stewart, of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, who has been spending the past four months in Liverpool in the interests of the overseas trade of the firm, has returned home. Mr. Stewart's many friends are extending sympathy to him in the recent loss of his father who passed away while he was abroad.

B. A. Hussey, president of the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade and a member of the executive of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, was in Toronto recently attending a meeting of the executive and resolutions committee. Mr. Hussey is sponsor of a resolution urging the provincial administration to make a study of conditions with a view to placing an export duty on hardwood logs.

Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, had an important conference recently with the Crown timber agents of Ontario in which many matters of interest regarding scaling, scope of their work, duties, etc., were discussed and outlined. Hon. Mr. Lyons announced that the department is likely to appoint a supervisor of Crown lands and timber agents and bush operating. The idea he said, is to avoid, if possible, a good deal of waste in the cutting of lumber and pulpwood.

Prof. Elton R. Darling, of Milliken University, Bloomington, Ill., recently made some remarkable experiments by converting corn cobs into blocks of solid wood. This "synthetic wood" as it is technically called is to have all the properties of any hardwood. It can be whittled, glued, nailed, shaved or turned on a lathe without chipping. It will withstand a pressure of 10,000 lbs. to the square inch. Screws may be passed through it without any more injury to the fibre than is done to ordinary wood. Besides discovering a substitute for forest products, Prof. Darling obtains valuable by-products which may help to put the "synthetic wood" on a commercial basis.

Lieut. Gov. H. Cockshutt, Premier Ferguson, George W. Lee, chairman of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester, L. E. Bliss, Continental Wood Products Co., Elsas, Rev. Dr. Cody and others left recently on an extended trip through Northern Ontario. They will travel by canoe to the Abitibi River from the head of steel, north of Cochrane and the return journey will be made by one of the other northern streams. The trip is one of observation regarding the natural resources of the region and to obtain firsthand information regarding the possibilities along the route of the T. & N. O. Railway extension to Moose Factory on Hudson Bay.

R. G. Chesbro, wholesale lumber dealer, Toronto, returned recently from a five weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Chesbro reports that all the Coast mills are busy, particularly with export and offshore trade, and that stocks of common lumber are rather scarce owing to the steady demand across the border. So far as clears or shed stocks are concerned, these are more plentiful. Some of the Mountain mills have recently sold considerable 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 and shiplap for the construction of granaries on the prairies but there has been no great demand as yet from the western farmers for lumber. The outlook on the whole is good, and a confident spirit prevails in the ranks of manufacturers and distributors.

Several widely known and representative men in the pulp and paper line will be members of the directorate of the reorganized Riordon Co., Montreal. Among these will be Sir William Price, president of Price Bros. & Co., Quebec; Archibald Fraser, president of the Fraser Companies, Edmunston, N. B., and George M. McKee, former general-manager of the Donnacona Paper Co., Donnacona, Que., and past president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. All these gentlemen have extensive interests in the lumber and pulp line, and in view of the great success they have met with in the development of their own industries, their collective experience, broad insight and wide grasp of the industry, will go far toward ensuring the success of the reorganized Riordon Co.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Fair Volume of Trade in Montreal

Reports by Montreal wholesalers are by no means uniform. Some firms state that business is good while others declare that it is dull. On the whole, a fair volume of trade is passing. Prices of spruce, which showed a tendency to soften, are firmer, wholesalers affirming that the mills are maintaining a stiff attitude as to values and that no bargains are available. Besides this, the stocks on offer are by no means heavy.

The general opinion is that wholesalers and retailers may expect a steady business during the balance of the year and that values will not fluctuate to any great extent. While building in the province is keeping up, in Montreal there is a slight set-back. In August the permits totalled \$1,839,367, as compared with \$2,080,270 in August 1922. Construction figures for the year, however, still show a considerable increase on those of 1922.

The spruce lath market has picked up under the stimulus of a better demand. Only a small amount of lumber is being shipped to the U. K. Exporters state that the call so far has been disappointing, due to the general industrial conditions in Great Britain.

The cost of woods operations in the 1923-24 season will be considerably higher. Wages for men engaged in improvements run from \$45 to \$55 per month, while jobbers are offering \$90 per month for choppers. The former rate is about 25 to 30 per cent above that of last season. Men are being freely advertised for and the supply is not large. The higher wages offered by the jobbers and by some companies have set a standard which must be followed by others, if they want to get and retain the men, who will go from one camp to another in the event of better wages. The St. Maurice Pulp & Paper Companies are making preparations for very extensive cuts of pulpwood.

The exports of pulpwood continue to increase, due to some extent to American pulp and paper companies with Canadian affiliations drawing upon their resources on this side. Some American concerns have shut down pulpwood operations in the United States and are relying almost entirely on Canadian wood. During July 151,794 cords, valued at \$1,557,946, were exported as compared with 90,765 cords and \$946,946 in July of 1922. The exports for the four months of the fiscal year totalled 537,305 cords, valued at \$5,082,393, compared with 291,640 cords, valued at \$2,978,732 in the corresponding months of 1922. The exports in July represented an increase of 84 per cent. Evidently the threat of an embargo has caused this greater call upon Canadian wood.

Quebec Exporters Are Doing Moderate Business

Owing to the dockers' strike at the various seaports of Great Britain, the export of timber and sawn lumber from the port of Quebec did not meet with expectations during the month of August. The strike that tied up all shipping, including lumber-laden vessels, lasted over seven weeks which caused the British importers to request all Canadian shippers to wait until the trouble had come to an end before making any more shipments in the completion of orders, with the result that only two shipments of wood were made from Quebec apart from parcels carried on the Canadian Pacific Steamship lines during the month of August. The total quantity of wood shipped was 85,142 feet, b.m., timber and 1,205,681 feet, b.m., sawn lumber. In the meantime, very few inquiries were received by the Quebec shippers until the latter part of the month when there began to arrive offers which the Quebec exporters were studying at the time of writing.

The Quebec firm of H. R. Goodday & Co., whose mill interests are centered in the Baie de Chaleur and carry on their shipping activities through the port of Campbellton, N.B., are looking forward to a busy fall season. In the early part of the summer this firm was handicapped by the excessive drought which had dried up the rivers and stopped the logs from reaching the mills. This situation, however, has now been overcome and there are three ships at Campbellton to load with this enterprising firm's lumber who are looking forward to a busy fall season. In the meantime, the reports received by the Quebec export firms from their United Kingdom agents, are, to say the least, not encouraging, altogether due to the dockers' strike which in the end aroused the attention of the lumber interests of England.

Describing the seriousness of the strike, the reports received go on to state that in the location of the Surrey docks the port of London

and the largest in England where from fifty to sixty lumber-laden ships were tied up, it was almost possible to step from one ship to the other separated by idle empty lighters. When this strike was inaugurated against the advice of the Union leaders who insisted on non-violation of contract agreement, it was thought the difficulty could not last long as the dockers' Unions were without funds but the Relief Guardians, principally controlled by elected labor men, illegally distributed relief equal to the wages earned by the dockers who were in no hurry to go back to work so long as they could live in idleness and receive support from the Guardians. This encouragement of a Bolsheviki mentality does not alone exist among the dockers of England but in all avenues of labor to the demoralization of commerce and industry due to the political conditions of Europe and causing great anxiety to the British Government.

But there is a silver lining in the dark clouds which overhang the European sky, especially in England where industry is assuming an aspect of more stability. Building of houses is progressing favorably as well as other construction and the British lumber merchants, who were well stocked before the advent of the dockers' strike, are selling out their old as well as new stock to meet the demands of construction. This denotes that now, with the end of the dockers' strike and uninterrupted discharge and distribution of the lumber cargoes, the British lumber business will begin to recover. It will take some months, however, before the situation will be sufficiently ameliorated to allow the importers to recover their serenity and count their losses and again build up their business. In the meantime, the Canadian wood export trade will have to wait their opportunity which is not likely to occur as far as the St. Lawrence shipping trade is concerned in accordance with expectations this season of navigation.

There is one redeeming feature left the Quebec wood exporters, the trade with the United States market, which is steady, and the books of the Quebec mill owners are well filled with orders. Apart from this, the Quebec firms encouraged by the cable and mail advices of their United Kingdom agents, look forward to fall shipments and are more optimistic of the future in anticipation of an European political settlement, to be followed by a recovery in the rates of exchange that will herald a good business in 1924.

Ontario Trade Seasonably Quiet in Lumber Line

Business in the lumber market during the past few weeks has been on the whole, rather quiet although varying reports are received from a number of sources. Few firms seem to agree identically in the matter of how the situation is shaping up at the present time. Retailers state that the decline in building operations has resulted in decreased orders for rough lumber although several firms are busy on interior trim. Stocks on the whole are low and there is no desire to buy other than for pressing needs or sorting-up purposes. There seems to be a feeling that values will not go any higher. However, stocks are not heavy in many lines and those who profess ability to read the signs of the times aright, maintain that existing values will hold in general. There has been a slight recession in a few widths and thicknesses with which the market was well supplied but in the ordinary run no change has taken place.

Hemlock, which seemed to be a little off during the past couple of weeks, has firmed up again and spruce is on the whole holding its own although a number of the smaller manufacturers who were in need of money were apparently willing to sell at lower prices. The biggest producers, however, are keeping away from the market, until they get their price. Latest reports are that spruce is a little scarcer and present quotations are likely to govern for fall.

The shingle market is decidedly awry at the present time and a number of western plants have closed down rather than endeavor to turn out the product which they claim is only marketed at a loss.

The demand for B.C. Coast stock is not brisk and considerable quantities of Southern pine and Michigan hemlock are being brought in and laid down in Southwestern Ontario. Most of the Coast mills are still busy on export and stocks of No. 2 common are not heavy.

In Ontario men for the woods are not plentiful and wages have jumped to such an extent that the cost of producing long lumber will be considerably increased. It is stated that a number of the pulp and paper companies have offered higher pay to workers in the

bush and this has compelled the lumber companies to meet the competition.

So far as hardwoods are concerned, most wholesalers and mills are busy shipping and prices hold relatively high. It is believed that more buying will be done within the next few weeks. Oak remains rather weak but may be expected to firm up soon as a result of the greater demand now developing. Flooring manufacturers are pretty busy and buying plain white and red oak a little more freely, while there is also a fair call from other building trade groups. It is expected that the furniture industry will soon revive after a long period of inactivity.

Taking the trade as a whole, the general view is that there will be a steady business during the balance of the year with little change in present quotations. Trade may be pretty spotty in certain districts in particular lines but, when volume is taken into consideration, both wholesale and retail firms acknowledge that they have done considerably more business than they did for the corresponding period last year. Collections are reported as being rather slow.

St. John Dealers Look for Trade Revival

A recent report from across the border said that the market had further declined and is now \$6 to \$8 per thousand below the peak. One local dealer commenting on this said that his firm are not making contracts at present because it is not possible, in view of existing conditions, to name a price with the surety of a satisfactory market for the producer.

Other manufacturers are not so pessimistic and are looking forward to a good demand in the near future. Laths are finding some strength and the demand is already starting to pick up. This leads some to believe that building operations are soon to be resumed and as the stocks over the line are said to be low they will have to be replenished. Although somewhat disappointed with the present demand certain dealers believe in the probability of a revival this month.

The call for boards is not very great at the present time as the surroundings apparently have a tendency to make purchasers cautious.

Laths continue to attract attention. The prices are still advancing in some localities but in St. John the figure remains as previously published \$6.50.

1 5/8 laths are scarce and as a result the price for this particular size is soaring.

The demand for shingles is quiet at the present time but during the next two months this line is expected to pick up and show marked strength. The prices at present remain unchanged, but it would not be surprising if they start a fluctuation in the near future.

Ottawa Business Remains About the Same

Conditions in the Ottawa lumber market showed no marked improvement during the opening period of September. Business on the whole was slow, slower in fact than had been anticipated by dealers during the latter part of July and the opening period of August.

Orders and inquiries from United States yards could only be considered as fair even considering the season of the year. Word reached local dealers that American western lumber operators had put into effect another price reduction that amounted to anywhere up to \$10 per M, and that several U.S. eastern yards were buying the western stocks, instead of taking Ottawa Valley stock.

Another phase of the situation, according to local dealers was that special quotations were given on sizes and stock suitable for dressing by the western operatives. Local sellers did not make any attempt to alter their grades or specifications, but preferred to stand on the old standard of stock lines.

Notwithstanding the reported cut by the western dealers and their attempt to undersell the eastern dealers, the prices of the Valley manufacturers remained firm and there was no indication of weakening in any grades. Production costs, it was represented to the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," did not warrant a slashing of existing quotations to compete in the eastern United States market with those of the western dealers. "It appears the western manufacturers have been cutting their heads off, and have got out more stock than they can dispose of in their own territory. Let them cut their heads off for a while, their forests cannot last forever," was the comment of one of the leading Ottawa Valley manufacturers in regard to the existing situation.

The labor situation in regard to the wood camps did not show any improvement, the number of men offering to go to the camps

being very small, and in several cases not up to the standard. There was no further advance in wages put into effect.

Conditions with the woodworking plants and factories did not show any change. Other factors relating to the market, remained the same.

How Will Japanese Disaster Affect Lumber

There is considerable interest aroused in lumber circles over what effect the recent earthquake in Japan, with its heavy toll of life and property, will have upon the Canadian lumber situation. The horrors of the Japanese disaster are not yet fully revealed. While much of Tokio remains, Yokohama no longer exists and many other towns were destroyed.

Of late years a large trade has been done by British Columbia with the Japanese Empire and if the recovery in economic conditions is rapid in Japan, the immediate effect upon the forest products industry may not be seriously felt, but if reconstruction and realignment are slow, then it is difficult to tell what will result.

The timber trade may receive a temporary setback as large quantities of cedar logs and square timber suitable for piling was disposed of by British Columbia mills to the residents of the Flowery Kingdom.

There are various rumors heard in respect to the Canadian Government presenting several million feet to Japan for reconstruction purposes but such rumors at the time of writing lack confirmation.

In the twelve months ended March 31 last Canada shipped 30,000 M. bd. ft. of cedar logs, valued at \$725,000; 2,000 cords of shingles, valued at \$40,000; 18,000 M. bd. ft. of fir planks and boards, valued at \$532,000; 4,000 M. bd. ft. of hemlock planks and boards, valued at \$98,000; six M. bd. ft. of spruce planks and boards, valued at \$560, and 2,900 M. bd. ft. of other planks and boards valued at \$74,000. There was also shipped to Japan from Canada 13,000 M. bd. ft. of Douglas fir square timbers, valued at \$292,000; and 3,400 M. bd. ft. of other square timbers, valued at \$86,000. This represents a substantial source of revenue to the Canadian timber industry, and the effect of the earthquake on this trade will be watched with interest.

Production About Equal to Demand

In spite of the seasonal quietness there has been no serious drop in prices. There have been recessions at certain points but, on the whole, the mill averages register little change, says the Vancouver Lumber Co. The Fall holds out possibilities of fairly active business, and it is reasonable to believe that the present levels will be maintained. The mills have no heavy stocks. To-day's production seems about equal to the demand. Instead of overproduction as a possibility, with subsequent price re-action, the prospect is for the establishment of an equilibrium at approximately present levels.

Export business has fallen slightly in the West. Coast mills look with reasonable confidence to the prairie provinces to come into the market. Speculation on the wheat crop is rife. It is generally agreed that the crop will be large. The price for which it sells, however, is of more importance. Should the yield equal moderate expectation, and the price not weaken seriously, the Prairie farmer should have a net return that will take care of his debts and leave a surplus. No wave of heavy buying from the West is expected, but there are sound grounds for good business.

The question of industry in Europe resuming normal conditions with the customary demand for wheat, copper, etc., from this country, depends upon settlement of the reparation problem. It seems unlikely that any immediate agreement will be reached. Primarily, France wants the submission of Germany rather than reparations. At present France owes the U.S.A. about three billion dollars. Provided she can retain permanent hold upon the Ruhr, with its vast coal resources, France will remain a first class political power. To surrender control of the Ruhr would mean a serious set-back, and as long as Poincare can resist English diplomacy, he will do so. The odds at stake are large. Outside of the Ruhr the continent of Europe has not enough coal to support Germany or any enemy of France in war. Possession, therefore, of the Ruhr coal mines, means power to France for many years. Poincare may never overcome the disapproval of England, but if he gains his objective the political power of France will be on a basis stronger than Napoleon was able to establish.

Boss: "Well, Sambo, I hear you have been dealing at that bucket shop; what were you, a bull or a bear?"

Sambo: "Well suh, boss, it 'pears lak ah was jest de goat."

Edgings

J. and W. Duncan Limited, Montreal, are rebuilding their sawmill at Weir, Que., recently destroyed by fire.

Thomas N. Phillips has removed his office from the Royal Bank Bldg., to St. James Chambers, 79 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

Excelsior Products, Limited, 1554 St. Patrick St., Montreal, is a new company recently formed to manufacture and deal in lumber and all kinds of wood products. Capital \$25,000.

Hall Bros. Limited, have removed their offices from the Crown Life Building, to Suite 318, Continental Life Building, corner Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto.

International Hardwood Co., Limited, St. Remi d'Amherst, P.Q., is a new organization recently formed to manufacture and distribute all classes of lumber and pulpwood. Capital \$48,000.

The portable sawmill of R. Richard located at Portapique Mountain, N.S., was destroyed by fire recently causing a damage loss to machinery of about \$1,000.

Hugh J. Chisholm, president of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., St. John, N.B., was in Nova Scotia recently. It is said that his visit was in connection with a deal in which the Nashwaak interests are involved.

A dowel mill at Diligent River, near Parrsboro, N.S., was burned recently. The plant was owned by G. B. and E. S. Hatfield, of Parrsboro, and the loss on machinery and lumber was about \$8,000, being partially covered by insurance.

Official notice has been given by the Hull Electric Co., of Hull, Que., to the effect that it intends to apply for authorization to have constructed a dam on the Gatineau River which is in the townships of Aylwin and Delholm. The plans have been deposited with the Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec.

At the big fall fair which was held recently at Fort William, there was an interesting exhibit by the Fort William Paper Co. which revealed the progress of the wood from its native state until it emerges in a neat roll of newsprint paper.

L. M. Dougherty, of Toronto, who is widely known in lumber circles, has rejoined the staff of Terry-Nicholson-Cates, Ltd., and is now covering his old ground in Tonawanda, Buffalo and New York State as well as looking after a part of Toronto.

The annual meeting of W. Rutherford & Sons Co., Limited, Montreal, was held recently. It is understood that the liquidator presented a favorable report indicating that substantial profits were made during the year. The indebtedness to the bank has been largely reduced and the position of the company generally improved.

The new school of forestry was recently opened at the Government Nurseries, Berthierville, Que. Only 25 pupils have been admitted this year. There were a very large number of applications but room was available for only a limited number. The director of the school is Henry Roy. The course, including several months of practice and actual field work, will last two years.

Logging, as practiced in British Columbia is a wasteful operation. Thirty per cent of the stand of timber remains to rot in the woods as a result of present logging methods. These contentions were emphasized in a special memorandum prepared by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, and P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester of the province before the delegates of the Empire Forestry Conference.

The Whalen Pulp & Paper Co. are making a rock cut from the sulphite mill at Swanson Bay, B.C., to the lake in order to assure that there will be no future shortage of water at the plant. There is plenty of water in the lake but there is no channel through which to bring it to the mill and in order to insure precaution against a dry season or a shut down, the work now in hand was started.

J. D. Gilmour, woods manager and director of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Limited, was a recent visitor to Montreal. Referring to the embargo on pulpwood, he stated that the Newfoundland Government prohibited the export of wood although two exceptions had been made in instances where the situation of the wood rendered it impossible to be used for domestic manufacture.

A new company is being organized for the purpose of taking over the properties of Clarke Bros., Ltd., of Bear River, N.S. American interests with successful experience in the pulp industry are

behind the project and the proposal entails an exchange of new bonds for the first mortgage bonds outstanding and preferred stock for the holders of junior bonds.

Two hydroplanes are now engaged in the work of surveying the territory between Thunder River and Natsaquam on the north shore in Quebec province on an area of about 3,000 square miles. The Government of Quebec is seeking to ascertain the value of the forests in that territory. If sufficient quantity of timber is found to be available, that section of the province will be divided into limits which will be sold by auction as is customary by the Department of Lands and Forests.

One of the largest sales of pulp timber ever made involving about 3,340,000 cords, is announced by the forest service which has awarded conditionally the pulp timber in the Cascade creek unit, Alaska, to Hutton, McNear & Dougherty of San Francisco. The sale was made on the perpetual timber supply plan by which enough seed trees are left to insure complete natural reproduction and under which, it is believed at least 1,500,000 tons of paper ultimately can be produced annually from Alaskan pulpwood.

A leading timber valuator chosen by three B.C. bank managers at the request of Curator Barker, of the Home Bank, is now estimating the value of the timber limits at Howe Island and Vancouver, held by the Home Bank as security against loans to the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Co., of which H. J. Daly, president of the bank was president, and S. Cosey Wood, a bank director, was a director. Collapse of the market put the company in financial difficulty, and in April, 1922, the bank interest was defaulted.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co. recently made its formal bow to the other lumber interests of the North West at Longview, when it was host to about 125 members of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association who gathered there for the mid-year convention of the organization. Lumbermen representing over 200 mills or 85 per cent. of the lumber cut in the States of Washington and Oregon, were present. The visitors were shown over the vast project of Longview where miles of streets are being paved, hundreds of residences erected and business houses rising.

The Dominion Government Forestry Branch seed extraction plant in New Westminster, B.C., which operated during the winter of 1921-22, will be re-opened during the coming winter, states Ed. Walmsley, Dominion Timber Agent. Orders have been received from the British Government for 3,000 lbs. of Douglas fir and 1,000 lbs. of Sitka spruce, and New Zealand has placed an order for 1,000 lbs. of fir. The cone crop this year is not nearly equal to the season of 1921, and Mr. Walmsley anticipates considerable difficulty in securing sufficient fir cones in the Fraser Valley to meet the demands. Picking will commence this month.

The log output of British Columbia last year showed an increase of 164,000,000 feet over the total for 1921, according to returns completed and made public by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia. The 1922 returns show a scale of 1,645,000,000 feet of saw logs. The total for the year previous was 1,481,000,000 feet. Of the total for last year 1,400,000,000 feet was produced on the coast and 245,000,000 in the interior of the province. Besides the saw log total, Mr. Pattullo announced that there was a production of 10,700,000 lineal feet of poles and piling, 240,000 cords of shingle bolts, staves and wood and 2,544,000 ties. The tie production in 1921 was 3,856,000 feet.

A fire loss of \$500,000 was suffered by the B.C. Fir and Cedar Co., False Creek, Vancouver, B.C., recently when fire destroyed the mill, drying sheds, engine house and a large quantity finished material. Considerable damage was also done to the property of the Alberta Lumber Co. The fire was fanned by a strong southwest wind and a fire wall, erected two years ago, was responsible for the comparatively small damage to the latter firm who are neighbors of the B.C. Fir and Cedar Co. The origin of the blaze is not yet known, but as far as can be learned it started in the mill probably under the log carriage. This was the second time the B.C. Fir and Cedar Co. has suffered from fire. Four years ago the plant was totally destroyed with a loss of \$250,00.

Tabulated building reports covering the entire Dominion for the month of July, made available recently, indicated a decline of about 12 per cent. in building activity, as against the records of June, while a decrease of 18 per cent. in construction work is recorded over the corresponding period last month. So far as Toronto is concerned, a decrease of over \$1,000,000 was noted, but building in the suburban districts, while it remained less than during July of 1922, was greater than the month of June by several thousand dollars. Building undertaken in Toronto during the month under review this year was valued at \$2,980,105. In June it was \$4,032,530, and in July of 1922 it was \$3,760,035.

Edgings

Pitt River Shingle Mill Co., at Port Coquitlam, B.C., has shut down and will not reopen until the shingle market strengthens.

The Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills in British Columbia are all operating to capacity. In the plant at Port Alice a complete oil-burning system has been installed.

The Canadian Axe & Harvest Tool Mfg. Co., Limited, 1464 St. Patrick St., Montreal, will start work shortly on a new factory at a cost of about \$6,000.

A. S. Nicholson, of Terry-Nicholson-Cates, Limited, and wife, have been spending a pleasant holiday in Winnipeg and other points West.

The report also shows that the situation continues to be improved over that of last year, there being 954 fires for the week ending Aug. 18, as against 2021 for the same period last year.

The sawmill of W. E. Owens at Richards Landing, Algoma, Ont., was burned to the ground recently. The total loss was about \$25,000 and there was no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Brunton Lumber Co., of Ottawa, Ont., in addition to their yard and operations in that city, have started a bush operation in the vicinity of Douglas, Ont., and have at the present time a gang of men taking out material.

Stuart Lake Shingle Company's sawmill at Squamish, B.C., with the exception of the boiler house, was totally destroyed by fire recently. The mill was located at the head of Howe Sound. The loss is a heavy one and only partially covered by insurance.

The tug "Butterfield" recently left Port Arthur with a raft containing 7,500 cords of Canadian pulpwood. This constitutes the largest single raft on record at the head of the lakes. The wood was consigned to the Newago Company, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

A decrease in the cost of fighting forest fires this year as compared to last year is recorded in the weekly forest fire report issued by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands for British Columbia. The cost this year, approximately \$20,000, is but one-seventeenth of that of last year, which was \$324,000.

Frank Hawkins of Ottawa and Mrs. Hawkins left Montreal on the "Regina" on September 1st for an extended trip to the Old Country. They will visit both England and Scotland. Prior to sailing, Mr. Hawkins called on several of his Montreal lumber friends who wished him bon voyage and a complete recovery to health.

The sawmill of the Nolan Lumber Co. at Flagstone, B.C., was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. The plant had been put in operation recently the mill being completed at the end of July. It is expected that rebuilding operations will start soon.

The will of the late E. S. R. Murray, who died recently at his home in St. John, N.B., at the age of 70 years, was lately admitted to probate. The value of the estate which goes to his five daughters and two sons is \$154,826. Mr. Murray was for many years connected with the firm of Murray & Gregory and about sixteen years ago retired from active participation in the business.

It is said that the Barnett-McQueen Co., Limited, have been given a contract for the construction of the plant of the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co. at Fort William, Ont. The by-law which Fort William submits to the ratepayers under the recent agreement, fixing the assessment of the new concern, will be voted upon in the near future.

Harry Towne, of Cobalt, Ont., who has been on the staff of the A. E. Gordon Lumber Co., Toronto, looking after their interests in Northern Ontario, is removing to Toronto. He is now covering New York, Ohio and other States for the firm, succeeding L. M. Dougherty. Mr. Towne has had many years' practical acquaintance with the lumber industry.

The members of the British Empire Forestry Conference who have been making an interview study of the whole forestry situation in Canada, recently made an inspection of the large sawmill plants and logging camps in British Columbia. The visitors were warmly welcomed to the Pacific Coast province by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. The party also witnessed the stands of green timber and lumber manufacturing plants on the Fraser River and

were tendered a banquet by the Timber Industries Council. The last week of the tour of the British Empire Forestry Conference was spent on an inspection of the timber resources and operations in Vancouver Island and the conference came to a conclusion at the business meeting at Victoria where a formal dinner was tendered by the Provincial Government to the travelling foresters.

Acute labor shortage is holding up construction work in Northern Ontario and the lumbermen are also being hampered in their operations according to Hon. J. Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario. He estimates that some ten thousand men could be readily absorbed for the winter season. Mr. Lyons attributes the situation largely to so many men going West to assist in the harvesting.

In establishing a new industry, companies are sometimes faced with the problem of house accommodation for the employees, it being obviously useless to build a large plant without making provision for the housing of the workpeople. The Armstrong-Whitworth Co., of England, have decided to build a small town in connection with the pulp and paper mills to be erected in Newfoundland. The plans include 800 houses, two schools, a church and theatre.

J. J. McFadden, Limited, Spragge, Ont., who was in Toronto recently on business, states that so far as labor is concerned, it is scarce and inefficient at the present time, resulting in the production of lumber at a higher cost than the market justifies. He says that, owing to the prevailing rate of wages which are in some cases \$10 more than last year, it is reported that a number of lumbermen in the north are thinking seriously of curtailing their annual cut.

F. J. Bannister recently resigned as president and treasurer of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo. M. B. Nelson, its president and general sales manager, has been elected to succeed him. R. T. Demsey, secretary of the company, has been elected vice-president; R. W. Stith, comptroller, has been elected secretary, but will continue his duties as comptroller, and R. P. Combs, director, has been elected president.

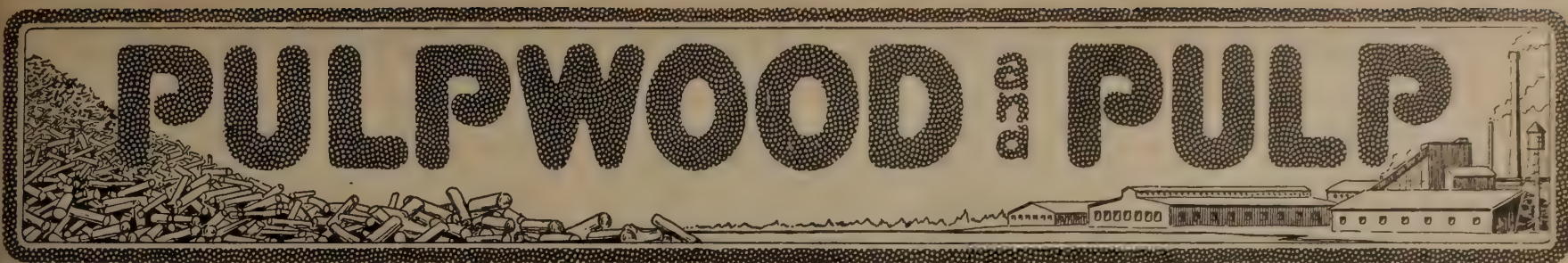
A despatch from Paris says:—Eugene Turpin, the universally known inventor of melinite, has supplied the French Government with a chemical formula to fight forest fires by aeroplane. M. Turpin suggested that an aviator be supplied with liquid carbonic acid, liquid sulphuric acid, or liquid ammonia in tubes, fitted with bombs to shatter them and spread the contents over a wide area. He also suggested that packets of sulphur extinguisher or blasting powder might be used to advantage.

A Fire Prevention League of the Province of Quebec was recently incorporated. Among the incorporators are G. C. Piche, chief forester of the province. The main purpose of the League are the prevention of fires either in a public or private property and to spread propaganda and circulate literature, etc., having in view the suppression of fires of all kinds. The League is also given authority to establish clubs in towns and districts which will assist in the work of educating the public on this important question of protection.

The largest train of newsprint that ever arrived in Toronto was that which came in recently containing 42 cars in all. The consignment consisted of over 1100 tons and the train was drawn by one of the latest type passenger locomotives which the Canadian Pacific Railway recently built at its Angus shop, Montreal. The newsprint included consignments to publishers in both Canada and the United States and was shipped by the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, Ont. The trainload represented the cut made on more than 200 acres of pulpwood.

The old Rat Portage sawmill at Harrison Mills, B.C., is being dismantled by the A. R. Williams Machinery Co. who have purchased the equipment. The mill was built about twelve years ago and, after being in operation for two years, was closed down. The reason that operations at Harrison Mills have been discontinued is because the company is largely interested in the export business which they are better able to handle at the Coast. The Vancouver mill is producing between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 feet of lumber per year and is running night and day to keep up with the orders.

Recently at the Board of Trade Council at Sault Ste. Marie a committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of the Board passing a resolution to the effect that the Provincial Government be asked to prohibit the export of hardwood logs and that the Federal Government place an export duty on partly manufactured hardwood. If the committee's report is favorable this matter will be further discussed at a general meeting of the Board which has brought up the subject on several occasions. The question was introduced some time ago by Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, at the time he retired from the presidency of the Soo Board of Trade.



President Mead Sounds a Warning Note

A plea for closer co-operation between Canada and the United States in regard to the necessity for the elimination of waste in the development of pulpwood resources of North America is made by George H. Mead, president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., in the current issue of the "Spur." Mr. Mead tells the readers of the "Spur" that, next to foodstuffs, paper is probably the most necessary commodity of today's civilization from the point of view of consumption.

"In this line of industrial development," writes Mr. Mead, "Canada realizes her natural good fortune, and with that soundness of judgment and steadiness of mind that has characterized the history of her development as a nation, combined with the intimacy and real friendliness she feels toward her neighbor, the United States will be properly and well secured in the position of consumer so long as Canada can provide the product."

The concern of America, according to Mr. Mead, should not be Canada's possible control of newsprint supply but the fact of a diminishing supply upon the continent of the basic raw material—pulpwood.

"It is inconceivable," continues Mr. Mead, "that a condition should arise between the two great English-speaking nations that is not mutually advantageous and agreeable, but unless there develops a greater understanding of the fundamentals in the paper industry and the necessity for allowing for conservation and the replenishment of woodlands and the elimination of waste, the United States will find itself dependent not upon a most friendly and interested next-door neighbor for its supply of paper but on overseas and foreign producers that may very well materially affect stability of an otherwise sound situation."

Riordon Reorganization is Almost Complete

It is understood that the Riordon reorganization plan which provides \$10,000,000 of new capital for this enterprise, has been underwritten by a syndicate of banking houses, including Parkinson and Burr, Coffin and Burr, Inc., and E. H. Rollins & Sons, all of Boston, Mass., and Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, of Montreal, and associated underwriters, to the extent of \$8,000,000. Underwriters are understood to include many of the most prominent pulp and paper and lumber operators in Canada, and a considerable amount of English capital has been forthcoming in support of the reorganization.

It is further understood that negotiations which have been taking place during the last few months between the various banking houses interested in the reorganization committees of bondholders representing the eight per cent. first mortgage and six per cent. general mortgage bonds, and creditors of the company, have reached a point where, within a few days' time, a definite reorganization plan will be announced.

Riordon has over 5,000 shareholders in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, most of whom still retain their original investment in the company's securities, so that it will be readily understood that the announcement of the reorganization plan is looked forward to with more than usual interest.

Northern Ontario Resources at the Exhibition

An interesting exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition Toronto, and one which attracted a great deal of attention, was made in the Government Building by the Department of Lands and Forests under the personal direction of Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests. Two separate log Cabins covered with moss and situated beside a running brook, marked the centre of the exhibit. Immediately in front of the building was a complete fire rangers' camp manned by members of the Forest Fire Fighting Service of the province.

Another thing which possessed special appeal consisted of a dam and ten beavers surrounded by conditions similar to those which

obtain in the native haunts of the animals. There was also an exhibit of pulpwood in various stages of preparation for the market, while a group of Indians from a Northern reserve were shown engaged in the fabrication of birch bark canoes. Particular attention was also paid to the Natural History Section where wild life of animals were shown.

Empire Foresters Saw Black Spruce

The members of the Empire Forestry Conference recently visited Iroquois Falls and were much interested in the different operations at the plant of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co. One of the visitors was A. C. Forbes, of the Forestry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Dublin, Ireland, who is the first official representative of the new Irish Government to pay a visit to Canada.

The travelling foresters had seen white spruce and balsam in the Maritime provinces, white pine at Temagami, hardwoods at Algonquin Park and they were very anxious to see a virgin stand of black spruce. On the run up on the railway they were taken over the new spur to Edwards Lake, passing through an excellent type of black spruce bush in which they were much interested.

Pacific Coast Expects More Pulp Mills

If the Canadian Government brings into effect an embargo on the export of pulpwood, one of the first results, it is predicted, will be establishment of more pulp and paper mills in British Columbia. These have been under consideration but the men behind them have hesitated to order actual construction for one reason or another.

That is the belief of many business men, government experts and others who have given the subject close study in the western part of Canada. American capital is already heavily interested in B. C. pulp and paper enterprises and, within the last few months there has been talk of American money establishing several other mills. It is held that an embargo on pulpwood exports would be the decisive factor in bringing matters to a head.

Ontario Paper Co. is Branching Out

The Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold, Ont., which is owned by the Chicago Tribune, has developed a subsidiary organization under the name of the Daily News Paper Corporation. This has a Delaware charter and plans to erect a \$3,000,000 newsprint mill on the New York side at Little Island, North Tonawanda. The island contains 13 acres and has been bought for \$500,000 from Carlton M. Smith, owner of Smith-Fassett Lumber Co. The report of the transaction was confirmed recently by Warren Curtis, general manager of the Ontario company, who will supervise the construction of the new plant, plans for which have already been completed and contracts let, it is rumored. Work will be begun within a fortnight. It is further understood that announcement may be made shortly of the acquisition of extensive pulp limits in Quebec by the Ontario Paper Co.

Will Put Big Limit on Market

The Quebec provincial government will develop a North Shore region and establish definitely there the pulp industry which would help in giving the residents of that coast, in addition to fisheries, permanent means of earning their living.

As far as Quebec is concerned, it was learned this morning that the lease of those limits will be preliminary to the establishment of a lumber mill as forecast several months ago by Premier Taschereau.

The exact location of the new mill has not yet been divulged, but it is stated that it will be one of the most important constructed in the province and will give employment to a large number of men. Coincident with this report it is also reported in semi-official circles that a large pulp and paper mill is to be built early next spring in Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

White Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$110.00	\$115.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips...	135.00	140.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155.00	165.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	150.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides ..	195.00	210.00
1 x 7 & up No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	87.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	115.00	120.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	57.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	28.00	29.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	32.00	34.00
1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	15.00	16.00

Red Pine (Rough)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	38.00	40.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	39.00	41.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	48.00	49.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	73.00	74.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	78.00	80.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	39.00	40.00
2 x 6	40.00	41.00
2 x 8	42.00	44.00
2 x 10	45.00	47.00
1 x 4 and wider	35.00	36.00

Mill Culls and Sound Wormy ..		
1 x 4 & wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 & wider	33.00	34.00

(Spruce Rough and Dressed)

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
1 x 4, and 5	40.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	45.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	49.00
1 x 12	50.00	51.00
2 x 4	38.00	40.00
2 x 6	39.00	40.00
2 x 8	42.00	43.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	30.00	32.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	32.00	34.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 to 16 ft.	\$30.00	\$32.00
1 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
1 x 8, 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	39.00
1 x 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	39.00	41.00
2 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
2 x 4, 8, 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft. ..	37.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12, 18 ft.	45.00	46.00
2 x 4 to 12, 20 ft.	46.00	47.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	26.00	28.00
2 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	30.00	32.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 72.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	70.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	50.00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	55.00	
1 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, Rough	81.50	

1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 4 to 12, No. 2 & Better, clear, fir rough	85.50
2 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	\$81.50
3 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	85.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. fir casing	78.00
1 x 8 and 10 in. fir base	83.00
1/2 x 6, 8 to 18 ft. No. 1 and 2 clear cedar bevel siding	47.50
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Step-ping	95.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Step-ping	85.00
1 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir dressed 4 sides	75.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir D4S	78.00
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M...	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M ..	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in. per M	

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	\$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.75
Merch. Spruce Lath, (Ontario)	6.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	120.00	70.00	45.00
2 1/2 and 3"	125.00	75.00	50.00
4"	130.00	80.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	95.00	65.00	35.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	105.00	70.00	40.00
2"	115.00	80.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 27.00
5/4	120.00	85.00	55.00	29.00
6/4	120.00	85.00	60.00	29.00
8/4	125.00	90.00	65.00	33.00
12/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	40.00
16/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	40.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	35.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	\$133.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 39.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2"	150.00	100.00	41.00
2"	155.00	110.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 28.00
5/4	90.00	75.00	55.00	30.00
6/4	90.00	75.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	95.00	80.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	105.00	90.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	105.00	90.00	70.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1 Com.	Quartered—	No. 1 Com.
1s & 2s			1s & 2s	
1"	\$100.00	\$ 60.00	\$108.00	\$ 63.00
1 1/4"	108.00	68.00	115.00	73.00
1 1/2"	108.00	68.00	113.00	73.00
2"	113.00	73.00	118.00	78.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$ 60.00	\$ 45.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2"	65.00	50.00
2"	70.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$125.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	145.00	70.00
1 1/2"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$135.00	\$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	145.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 70.00
5/4 and 6/4	125.00	75.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	160.00	90.00
12/4	160.00	95.00
16/4	175.00	100.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	155.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4	165.00	100.00
8/4	170.00	105.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices Pine

Good sidings:	
1 in. x 7 in. and up	\$140.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up	170.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up	175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up	90.00 95.00

Good strips:	
1 in.	110.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.	135.00
2 in.	145.00

Good shorts:	
1 in. x 7 in. and up	100.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.	85.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.	140.00
2 in.	145.00

7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00 56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	75.00 80.00
No. 1 dressing strips	65.00

No. 1 dressing shorts	55.00 60.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips	52.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips	50.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips	55.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips	54.00

1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.	56.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.	62.00
S.C. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	65.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	50.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	58.00

S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 5	43.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 6	45.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in. ..	50.00

Box boards:	
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6-11 ft. ..	35.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up 12-16 ft. ..	39.00

Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up ..	30.00
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Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00
O. culls r and w p	23.00 24.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.	38.00 40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/4 in.	38.00 40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/2 in.	38.00 40.00
Mill Culls out, 2 in.	38.00 40.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00 35.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. to 16 ft	38.00 40.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. ...	43.00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	40.00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	43.00
1 1/2" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft.	30.00
Tamarac	25.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	45.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	50.00
Birch, log run	60.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	58.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00

Lath per M.:

No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.	12.00
No. 2 White Pine	11.00
Mill Run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1 1/2 in.	10.00
Red Pine, mill run	10.00
Hemlock, mill run	7.00

White Cedar Shingles

XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	40.00	45.00
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale) Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	29.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	29.00
2x6, 2x7,	32.00
4x4, 4x6, all rough	33.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6,	36.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7,	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00
2x12 and up	45.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5	30.00
Merch., Spr. Bds. Rough, 1 x 7 & up	40.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18-0 long.	
Lengths 19-0 and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$6.00 Mill.	

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	\$6.25
Cedar, Clears	5.25
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.25
Cedar, Extra No. 1	2.75
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	\$145.00
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	175.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	190.00
2 in. by 8 in. and up wide	190.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	145.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	175.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better	175.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1 1/4 in. 8 in. and up wide	135.00
1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	140.00
2 in. 8 in. and up wide	145.00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 8 in. and up wide	190.00
4 in. 8 in. and up wide	200.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in. 10 to 16 ft. long	\$ 80.00	\$ 90.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	90.00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	110.00	115.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	66.00	75.00
2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 3 in.	85.00	

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 10/16 ft.	40.00	45.00
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Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in. 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	31.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	32.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	180.00
Fine Common, 5/4	185.00
Fine Common, 6/4	185.00
Fine Common, 8/4	185.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	82.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	112.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	122.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	127.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	76.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	78.00
Dressing, 4/4	90.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	135.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	92.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	78.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	82.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	67.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	68.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	56.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	59.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6	48.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8	49.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	50.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	51.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 13 and up	52.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch

1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 and up	100.00	58.00	39.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	105.00	60.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	110.00	70.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	70.00
5/4 and up	125.00	75.00

Basswood

1 in.	\$ 80.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 to 2 in.	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 in.	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up	120.00	95.00	35.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	\$233.00
White Pine Uppers	233.00
White Pine Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	258.00
Selects, 1 in.	208.00
Selects, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	208.00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	243.00
Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	148.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	163.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	193.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	95.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	78.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	79.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	64.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	62.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9"	\$85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	86.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in.	40.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in.	42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	45.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	46.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	48.00

Spruce Dimension

8" & under 20' & under	46.00	48.00 base
9" & under 20' & under	48.00	50.00
10" & under 20' & under	49.00	51.00
12" & under 20' & under	50.00	52.00

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random	36.00	38.00
2 x 8 and 9 random	42.00	44.00
2 x 10 random	44.00	47.00
2 x 12 random	45.00	48.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	38.00	41.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	37.00	38.00
1 x 2	39.00	40.00
1 x 3	37.00	39.00
Hemlock Boards P 1s No. 1		
Clipped Lengths	39.00	40.00
Hemlock Boards, P 1s No. 1		
Random Lengths	36.00	38.00
1 1/2 in. No. 1 spruce lath	7.75	8.25
1 3/4 in. No. 1 spruce lath	9.00	9.50



View of Mills in Sarnia

“On Time” Delivery

Getting the goods delivered ON TIME is just as important as being able to produce them—and we make a specialty of both. Ask any retailer or woodworking establishment who has been using our A 1 NORWAY or WHITE PINE LUMBER.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers, cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B.C. Fir. Quotations will be gladly forwarded upon request.

“Rush Orders Rushed”

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres.

F. H. Goff, Vice, Pres.

E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Ascending Value of White Pine Lumber and Why?

In connection with lumber, the question arises in the minds of some consumers of white pine, why prices on this particular kind of wood goods should be so much higher than they were in 1913. Of course, the quotations on all lines of forest products have ascended owing to higher wages, greater overhead, increased freight rates, sales tax, larger salaries, etc., but it is argued that white pine is considerably in excess or out of proportion to the advances that have taken place in other softwoods.

One large firm, which have been heavy distributors, stated recently that, on an exhaustive inquiry, they found that 90 per cent of the purchasers who buy large quantities were for lower prices, a few for stationary values while those who favored higher figures could be counted on the fingers of two hands. Two-thirds of those entering the market were purchasing for pressing requirements only and the number who were stocking up for some months ahead was really very small.

It is contended that the desire to stock up in large quantities has been taken away and the outcome has been a decreased demand for white pine lumber.

One inquirer declares white pine lumber is much higher than it was in 1913 just before the war. Is it not a fact that prices are from 50 to 60 per cent in advance?" he asks "and why is it?"

Concerning white pine quotations of ten years ago and today, the "Canada Lumberman" would be pleased to receive and publish information on any one of the subjoined questions and believes that the proper way to get at the facts is that figures should be applied to the operations of 1,000 feet of white pine in 1913 and then apply the same item of cost to 1,000 feet of white pine lumber in 1923, together with information as to the cost of the coming season's cut as compared with that of last season.

Here are some of the queries which will be found both pertinent and instructive:—

1. The cost of standing white pine timber in 1913 compared with the cost today of a given area.
2. The approximate labor cost of skidding logs in 1913 and the approximate cost of today.
3. The cost of camp supplies figured in the cost of boarding a man per day in 1913 and the approximate cost of today.
4. The cost of hauling logs to the water in 1913 and the cost today.
5. The cost of driving logs to the mill in 1913 and the cost today per M plus loss in towing which might be estimated as the same as far as percentage is concerned.
6. The labor cost of manufacturing into lumber in 1913 and the cost today.
7. The cost of mill repairs per M feet in 1913 and the cost today.
8. The overhead cost in 1913 as compared with the cost today.

In connection with white pine prices a leading lumberman stated that while purchasers might be looking for a drop, it certainly appeared as if the wish was the father to the thought. An inquiry made among the trade carries the conviction that the present values of white pine are at rock bottom and that increased figures are bound to come for next year's stock. One reason for this is that men now being hired for the bush are demanding and getting from 10 to 20 per cent more money than last year. Mill wages have been raised; men are scarce and restless and are far from being efficient. There are many other contributing causes which will be referred to in later editions of the "Canada Lumberman."

Loading Logs is Greatest Hazard in Lumber Line

A very interesting study of the dangers, mild and acute, attendant upon lumbering operations has been made by the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce and has been issued under the title of Logging and Sawmill Safety Code. It deals with the felling of timber, transportation of logs by skidding, river driving, roads, railroads, etc. The use of donkey engines and boilers, storage and use of explosives, making of dimensioned lumber and operations of dry kilns are also discussed.

It develops the fact that the loading and unloading of logs is one of the most prolific sources of accidents in the industry. Heavy logs are apt to start unexpectedly. This danger may be largely removed by the use of mechanical loading and unloading devices and their use is recommended. Handling the logs across skids of sufficient height so as to permit a man to dodge beneath is a safety factor of prime importance.

Next in point of danger is the felling of standing timber

and the kick-back of the butt. This danger may be eliminated by the use of what is known as the "V notch" method of cutting. In this, two notches are cut instead of one, and they are sloped steeply downward meeting near the roots. This leaves a solid core of wood to prevent the butt from kicking back.

Dynamite is something that commands the respect of those who value life and its vicissitudes. Unfortunately the "shooter" is not always impressed with thoughts of this sort and his neglect to give proper regard to the amenities of handling dynamite oft-times results disastrously. Other dangers include the rolling down hill of logs, the breaking of tools in use, unexpected falling of "hung up" trees and last but not least that of forest fires. The application of a little good, common sense at all times will do more toward mitigating the hazards of lumbering than any other one thing. It is worth bringing to the attention of your men and it is desirable that a supply of these booklets be ordered and distributed where they will do the most good.

Lawyer Who Runs Northern Lumber Mill

At Fort Simpson, N.W.T., 1135 miles north of Edmonton by rail and river steamer the federal government operates a sawmill for the benefit of the river settlements. It is managed by W. T. Harris, who in addition to being a lumberman is a full fledged lawyer, Indian agent, government experimental farm manager, mining recorder, magistrate, and a few other things.

The logs shown are sawn on the Liard river and floated down to the mill which is at the junction of that stream with the Mackenzie. Logging is distinctly of the hand variety; the trees are sawn on the edge of the bank and the logs when sawn flopped in, and rafted down.

The only animals available for logging are the oxen be-

longing to the mission, and to obtain these the lumberjack must have a "stand in," while he is forbidden to "cuss." No one can drive oxen under such stringent regulations, so hand logging is the vogue.

Repairs to the engine or mill are all made at home, and though some of these would shock the righteous millwright, the little rig keeps going and is a boon to the fur trade settlements.

"Somebody's stenog." wants to know when is a knot whole, anyway. A knot hole, dear, is not a knot, neither is it a whole knot, but it is more like a knot that is not whole, or a knot that is not there any more, but was there once; if a knot is not wholly whole, it is not a knot.

Continental Wood Products Co.

Elsas, Ontario

Lumber, Ties,
Laths, Shingles,
Cedar Poles,
Pulpwood

In addition to producing the above,
the Company will shortly proceed
with the erection of the largest and
most up-to-date kraft mill in the
world.

Mills and Offices :
Elsas, Ont.

Woods Headquarters :
Devon, Pine P.O., Ont.

Plant :
Lachevrotiere, Que.

Our Modern Methods of Production and Handling enable us
to give Unusual Service

Life and the Problem of Home Owning

A leading lumber firm in recent advertising pointed out the fallacy of confusing the unessential things with the necessities of present-day life and not to mistake the urgency of what is worth while. The fact was stressed that coming under the latter category is the suggestion of owning a home. The remarks upon the urgency of present-day living are worth perusing and a general observation on the lumber industry and its outlook cannot be more fittingly concluded than with the following:—

Life today is an urgent thing.

We are supposedly a practical people, but are we? Do we not confuse the unessential with the necessities?

For instance, our eyes have bothered us, we can not see as well as we should to write, read, and sew, we consult an oculist, he recommends glasses.

Do we obey?

Some times we do.

Most times we don't.

We begin to count the cost, to our pockets (not to our sight), because getting glasses is not the simple thing it used to be in days gone by.

We first must see the doctor. He needs to live also. Then we are examined and tested and re-examined, and then told what sort of glasses we need to see straight and we ultimately decide that to part with a week's salary is too much, and we put off the evil day, as a non-essential. We confound the urgency and fool ourselves into a quiescent state, by telling our wide-awake conscience that there's time enough to put on glasses when we get older and all because we do not find it convenient to pay out the money. In our foolishness of trivial urge, we forget real necessities.

But when we were last at the automobile show, and saw that wonderful car that pleased us so much, did not our minds work overtime to make of it a practical want?

Mary and Sadie would derive so much benefit by being in the open air. Father would certainly make more money, by being earlier to business. Mother could save money, in household efficiency, by going to market herself, and who knows, since we can not see the inner workings of the mind, that the neighbors would not be jarred stiff when they saw this car backing up to the door. This sort of snobbery plays a great part in some minds, although they miss the fact that folks in general have no time to be jealous of their neighbors' good, for they are planning to make their neighbors jealous in their turn, and so whilst the urgency of real life is overlooked, the trivial and inconsequential gets its innings.

It is really hard to define the thing that is urgent and the thing that is not, as we are living in an age that is not original but imitative, therefore we confound the unreal with the real. But we know one thing that has the real urge—that is a home of one's own.

From there emanates all that is real—it is the place from whence history is written. The man or woman who owns a home of his or her own, is an asset to country and state. Too many essentials in the home for one to go wrong, or to mistake the urgency of what is worth while.

Do not fail to recognize the urgency and constructive force that surrounds a home of your own.

Must Provide for Upkeep of Limits

Although not of direct concern to many of our readers, the price of newsprint is of great interest to those who are connected with the

pulpwood industry. The lumber and pulpwood trades are very close together and the expansion of the pulp and paper sections has had a marked influence on the lumber business, especially where companies are engaged in lumbering and in manufacturing pulp and paper. The present price of newsprint is \$75 per ton, under contract, and about \$80 per ton for spot lots. The time is not far off for settling the quotation for 1924 and the question arises as to whether or not there will be an increase.

There are three main considerations which will probably influence those who are responsible for the price—the price of pulpwood, competition and the possibility of a decrease in the demand should the price be increased. It may be taken for granted that there will be no embargo on the export of pulpwood for many months, and possibly not during the existence of the present government. The demand for our supplies has indicated a strong upward tendency and it is probable that there will be a still further advance in price. The value of other raw materials entering into the manufacture of newsprint is also rising. The United States is the chief customer for Canadian paper which has to meet in that market the competition of European countries and also, of course, American mills. The chances are that Europe will send little, if any, more than at present, while Canadian mills, with the advantage of proximity to the sources of pulpwood supply and cheap electrical power, have proved their ability to more than hold their own in competition with American mills, particularly those who are dependent upon Canadian wood.

The other point has relation to the demand. Canadian mills have always considered that it is a sound policy to charge a price which will stimulate production as the mills are only profitable when a certain percentage of output is attained. In view, however, of the rise in costs, it is likely that the companies will find it necessary to advance their price. The view is that the companies must obtain a price which will not only give a fair return on the capital invested but must enable them to set aside an appreciable amount for the upkeep of the limits. Unless this is done, the present forest resources will be rapidly depleted with the result that the future price will, of necessity, be raised to a point far exceeding that now ruling. The forest fires have made considerable inroads on the limits of the pulp and paper companies, and provision must be made for this depreciation.

It is understood that some of the American publishers will not oppose an advance in the price of newsprint, recognizing that a dependable source of supply is the first consideration and that this cannot be assured unless money is available for keeping up the sources of the raw material and that, consequently, the producing companies must obtain such a price for the finished article as will enable them to pay a moderate dividend and to take measures for the conservation of the limits.

The circumstances favor a higher price for newsprint in 1924, although it must not be overlooked that the policy of the big American mills exercises a strong influence in this connection. Having regard to the advance in operating costs and to the fact that pulpwood is almost certain to go up next season, the probabilities are that American and Canadian mills will fall in line as far as the new price is concerned. Many companies across the border are working on a small margin and would welcome a higher price.

Release by auction of a large area of timber limits located on the north shore of the province of Quebec where surveying is now being carried on by hydroplane for the Lands and Forests Department, will take place next fall.

Trans-Canada Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE
TIES & POSTS**

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

511 St. Catherine St. West

Montreal

JOHN McCRAE

TIMBER IMPORTER and MERCHANT

**Agent for All Kinds of
CANADIAN TIMBER**

**48 WEST REGENT STREET
GLASGOW**

ALEX. McCRAE
JAS. T. McCRAE

Telegrams and Cables:
"Lumberman Glasgow"

Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant

Lumber Wanted

WE are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-T.f.

200,000 to 300,000 ft. 1 1/4", 1 1/2", and 2" Basswood.
200,000 ft. 1 1/4", 1 1/2" and 2" Hard Maple.
100,000 ft. 1 1/4", and 1 1/2" Soft Maple.
Write Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co.,
Jamestown, N.Y. 18-21

Would like a good White Pine, also Hardwood list for Southern Michigan including Grand Rapids and Detroit, on commission.
E. GRIFFITH,
P. O. Box 1273,
Detroit, Mich.
17-18-19

Lumber Wanted

4/4 box and cull Spruce, 4" and wider, 4/4 No. 2 Com Birch, 6/4 No. 2 Com. Birch, F.O.B. Mill or Buffalo, rate. TERMS CASH. Reply to American Lumber Co., 215 Knowlton Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 18-19

Wanted

Ten carloads of good No. 1 Common and Better 4/4 White winter cut Basswood. For further particulars, apply to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-T.f.

Merchantable Spruce

10 Cars 4 x 4 — 10— 12— 14 & 16
5 " 3 x 4 — 10— 12— 14 & 16
3 " 6 x 6 — 10— 12— 14 & 16
50% 16'
J. E. Harroun & Son, Inc., 600 Woolworth Bldg., Watertown, N.Y. 18

Wanted

Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, Softwood Slabs. State quantity and quality, if dry, where situated. Price asked, immediate delivery.
H. BRIERE & CO.,
97 St. James St.,
Montreal.
15-16-17-18

Wanted—Douglas Fir for Boat Building

We would like to get in touch with British Columbia manufacturers who can supply us with first class dry lumber. Send prices and particulars to
RUSSEL BROTHERS,
Port Frances, Ont.
18-T.f.

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2 1/4" and 2 1/2" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.
Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.
HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
Corry, Pa.
10 T.f.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" in multiple lengths of 9" as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2 1/4" x 49" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 48" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".
Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Spruce and Cedar Lath (dry) sawn in 1922.
D. I. WARREN,
Warren, Ont.
17-20

For Sale

Cedar Shingles, N.B. Standard 16", in all grades. Shipments in carloads, all one grade or assorted. Stadacona Box Co., 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 13-18

For Sale

Merchantable and Crating Spruce 200,000' 5/4" also 1, 2 and 3" Merchantable and Cull Spruce. J. P. Abel-Fortin Limited, 379 Desjardins Ave., Montreal, Que. 18

For Sale

in carload lots 1" and 1 1/2" Beech, 1" No. 3 Com. Hard Maple, 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
The above lumber is dry, well manufactured and cheap for quick sale. Apply to J. H. Jones, Thamesford, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

White Ash, Oak, Hickory, Maple, Beech and Basswood Logs, or will saw to specifications coming winter's cut, 800,000 feet. Apply to Box 10, Hilavie Station, Rouville Co., Que. 18-19

For Sale

About one hundred thousand feet dry lumber.
50 M. ft. 1" Soft Maple.
20 M. ft. 1 1/4" Soft Maple.
15 M. ft. 1 1/4" Soft Elm.
20 M. ft. 1" Soft Elm.
on C. P. R. line. Prices reasonable as we wish to clear our yard. J. S. Munro & Co., Monckland, Ont. 17-18

For Sale

One Car Hemlock

2 x 6 x 8 — 12 to 16 long
7 M 8/4 — 4/4 White Ash
15 M 8/4 — 4/4 Soft Elm
8 M 6/4 Pine
15 M 8/4 — 4/4 Birch and Maple
20 M 8/4 — 4/4 good Oak
10 M Cull Basswood.
All winter sawn. Apply Box 11, Victoria Harbor, Ont. 18

Machinery Wanted

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 18-T.f.

Wanted

Steam Engine, 12 x 12 cylinder. Box 365, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-18

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

1 Rollins Engine (Corliss type) 42" stroke 24" bore. Fly wheel 16' diameter, 37" face.
1 60" American Band Resaw.
5 Sturtevant Fans.
2 10 H.P. Motors)
3 20 " " (2 phase, 220 volts
1 25 " " "
3 35 " " "
3 50 " " "
2 40 KW. Transformers.
2 60 KW. Transformers.
2 150 K.V.A. Transformers.
200 2 wheel lumber trucks.
25 3 wheel factory trucks.
SKILLINGS, WHITNEYS & BARNES
LUMBER CO., INC.,
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 15-T.f.

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

1 Green Bay Automatic five foot disc barker
1 Appleton five foot disc barker
1 Watrous five foot barker
1 2-chain pulpwood haul-up
1 Single saw L. H. pulpwood slasher conveyor to barker with drive shaving conveyor
1 Conveyor to open burner
1 Storage conveyor, Saws, Sharpener, Grinder, Belt Tightener and Main Shafting
1 75 H.P. Motor, 550 Volts, 60 Cycles, 900 R.P.M., 3 phase
1 15 H.P. Induction Motor, 550 Volts, 65 Cycles
1 7 H.P. Gasoline Engine.
This machinery and equipment is located at Lachevrotiere, P.Q.

CONTINENTAL WOOD PRODUCTS

CO. LTD.,
107 St. James Street,
Montreal, P.Q. 16-19

Boilers, Engines, Steam Pumps, Etc.

1—72" x 18' Robb Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
1—72" x 18' Watrous Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
Both the above built for 125 lbs. working pressure.
1—18" x 20" Leonard-Tangye Steam Engine.
1—5" x 5" Plain Vertical Steam Engine.
1—9" x 5" x 10" Worthington Duplex Steam Pump.
1—12" x 7" x 12" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.
1—18" x 10" x 12" Worthington Duplex Steam Underwriters' Fire Pump.
1—No. 6 Sheldon Universal Steam Trap, Piping, Fittings, etc.

All the above in first class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write,
FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
Bridgewater, N.S. 14-19

FOR SALE—One short log circular saw mill cut up to 52" long. One inserted tooth saw 36" x 1-5/8" hole. J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 18-21

For Sale

Complete Heavy Portable Sawmill. First-class condition. Hall Bros., Toronto. 14-T.f.

For Sale

Second Hand
Woodworking Machines
in Good Condition.
Apply Box No. 367, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

For Sale

Linn Tractor, used less than 6 months, present owner in possession of same through default. Tractor in first class mechanical condition. Will sell at a bargain for cash. Apply Box No. 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17-18

For Sale

Two practically new Fay & Egan 361A short log band sawmills with 410 carriage, one right and one left hand. Box 370, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cuts and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Planing Mill Machinery

Boiler: 70 H.P.—60 inches x 14 feet H.R.T. Full Flush Front.
Engine: Slide Valve, 14" x 17" stroke, 3" Pickering Governors; Fly Wheel 8' Diameter, Face 17" (2 sections), duplex steam pump, 3 x 2 x 3, Boiler Engine and Pump complete.
Planer: Double surfacer 26" x 10" broken rolls; power R & L.
Moulder: Self feed rip saw; cut off-saw; jointer; Shaper; Panel Raiser.
Heavy C. I. Door Clamps, Shafting Pulleys, Belting all sizes, must be sold at once as building comes down. Potts Limited, Lambton Mills, Junction 7756J. 18

Saw Mill Machinery

2—Trevor 8' Short Log Circular Saw Mills, iron husk frames.
1—Watrous Circular Saw Mill, steam feed.
1—Watrous Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
1—Allis-Chalmers Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
1—Hamilton-Kendall Circular Gang Saw
1—Diamond Iron Works Gang Saw.
1—Giddings & Lewis 8' Band Mill.
1—Giddings & Lewis 6' Band Mill.
1—6' Giddings & Lewis Horizontal Band Re-Saw.
1—36" Waring 2-Saw Edger.
2—24" Diamond Iron Works 14-Saw Edgers.
1—30" Hermance 3-Saw Edger
1—Friction Log Haul-Up.
2—Kindling Wood Cutters.
1—No. 1 1/2 Hill Steam Driven Drag Saw.
1—Hill 12" x 24" Vertical Steam Driven Cord Wood Splitter.
1—Appleton Belt Driven Horizontal Cord Wood Splitter.
1—No. 2-C Right Hand Mitts & Merrill Hog.
1—Yates No. 10, 30" x 10" Planer and Sizer.
All the above machines are in first-class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write,
FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
Bridgewater, N.S. 16-17

Situations Wanted

Experienced lumber salesman, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

Experienced lumber salesman has thorough knowledge of hard and soft woods. Best of references. Box No. 368, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 369, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly competent office manager with 20 years' experience, capable of handling books, financing, collections, financial statements, etc., at present employed but desirous of advancement, seeks responsible position. Apply Box 302, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-21

WANTED A POSITION as accountant in Logging operations understand thoroughly, buying of supplies and paying men and system of keeping camp books, in present position fifteen years, reason of changing, limits cut over. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 299, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 13-18

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years' experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-T.f.

POSITION IN YOUR Sales Department is what I want. Six years' experience with sales, orders, correspondence and accounting has given me a good knowledge of the lumber business, particularly hardwoods. Am young, ambitious, aggressive and of unquestioned integrity. Naturally, I have a position and can furnish references, but am open to consider something better. Could invest \$1,000.00. Would also consider taking charge of camp office at woods operations if given positive assurance of something better in Spring. Give full information about your proposition, which will be held in strictest confidence. Box 374, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Situations Vacant

Man wanted for town retail yard. Must know grading, shipping and estimating. Aggressive man can grow into a good thing. State experience. Box 373, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

WANTED—Practical man to head lumbering and logging operations. Only men with long, practical experience need apply. First class references required. Box No. 348, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17-18-19

WE WANT A GOOD BRIGHT YOUNG MAN with experience in forest product and farm produce, with a little money and standard reputation. Good salary and profit percentage in an established concern. Broker dealers, manufacturers and wholesalers, local and export market. Apply Box No. 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

WANTED: Young man about 24 or 25 for sales department of lumber office. Must have thorough knowledge of lumber business and be able to assist in other departments if necessary. Give full particulars concerning where you have worked, lengths of time, what you did and salary desired. Enclose copy of references. All information confidential. Box 371, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Business Chances

We Have Timber in British Columbia Crown Granted Many Years Ago

and logs cut from this timber can be exported to any part of the world, logs cut from those lands sell at from ten to twenty dollars per thousand above prices of logs cut from other lands. I want a partner to furnish money to operate. Address Churchill Cedar Company, P.O. Box 100, Vancouver, B.C. 17-18

Saw Mill for Sale

Mill on the Bell River at Senneterre Abitibi and Timber limits. Capacity 80 M feet per day. Ten acres from railway siding. First class condition. For particulars, write Joseph Lamarcé, Senneterre, Quebec. 17-18

For Quick Sale

\$500.00 cash buys 320 acres Timberland being Lot 12, Con. 4, Township of Widdifield District of Nipissing, Ontario. Write J. L. Hendry, c/o The Molsons Bank, Forest, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

Partnership Wanted

Have \$20,000.00 for a good opening. Will consider partnership or connection in either going wholesale lumber firm, mill, or new venture. Proposition must be healthy, substantial and give me control of my investment. Reply, giving full particulars to Box 380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

MILLMEN

We are prepared to make contracts with millmen for the coming season's cut. Get in communication with us.

HALL BROS. LTD.
318 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto. 18

Mill Output Wanted

Montreal wholesale lumber firm wants to contract output of mill. Willing to advance a reasonable amount as lumber is manufactured, or would sell mill output on fair commission basis and assist financially. Write in detail what you have. Box 377, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Pulp and Paper Mill Site

Beg to offer the best paper and pulp mill site there is in the world, right between Quebec Harbor Commission property connected with C.P.R. and C.N.R. Railroads, and St. Lawrence River transportation. 40 acres of area and deep water wharf, the property called INDIAN COVE. No tax and plenty of cheap power already developed. Apply to Quebec Lumber Co., 85 St. Peter St., Quebec. 14-18

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery, Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber,

also

two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

Want Practical Lumberman

to associate with wholesale firm. Small amount for investment desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Must know thoroughly the wholesale lumber business, have wide buying and selling experience and able to build up a business. Reply only if confident in your ability to produce results and willing to let same determine your income. Location Montreal. Write giving age, complete history of experience, names of employers. Confidential. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Miscellaneous

For Sale

1500 Cedar Posts 8 foot long.
18 H. DIKE, Mount Albert, Ont.

D. FLORENCE & SONS
Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

WANTED—Circular Sawmill. Capacity 80 M feet per day. Must be first class mill and bargain for cash. Box No. 322, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

Representation

Eastern flooring manufacturer with extensive sales organization and hardwood concentration yard will handle sale entire production of manufacturers of Oak or Maple Flooring operating one to three units, on commission basis, in addition to stock now being handled in this way. Must be manufactured correctly and carefully graded stock of high class established trade who pay good prices. Apply Box 355, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-20



Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the 1st day of October next, for the right to cut the timber on Limit E. and small area bordering on northwest part thereof, said Limit lying west of the Walsh Tie Company's Limit, south of Township 22, District of Kenora, having an approximate area of 16 square miles, more or less.

Tenderers will tender for the green timber and for the burnt and down timber separately, but all tenderers must tender for both classes. The burned area comprises all that portion of Limit lying north of Belmore and Elbow Lakes; creek and portage connecting these lakes.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or James D. C. Smith, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Kenora, Ont.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.
Toronto, September 6, 1923. 18



Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the 1st day of October next, for the right to cut the timber on that part of the southerly portion of Timber Berth K., lying north of what is now known as Timber Berth G.L., in the vicinity of Clearwater Lake, south of Ignace, District of Kenora, having an approximate area of 29 square miles, more or less.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, or James D. C. Smith, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Kenora, Ont.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.
Toronto, September 6, 1923. 18

"PRINTED SALESMANSHIP"

Send for your copy today

A little book profusely illustrated with photos, drawings, all kinds of engravings of printing and advertising in all its forms. Tells of printing. Shows you how to advertise better and for less money. Produced regardless of cost as an educational medium. Address: "Printed Salesmanship," Dept. H., 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

The Fire Situation Must Be Faced

A campaign will extend over three months, in the interests of fire prevention in Northern Ontario, has been arranged by Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association. Mr. Black was recently in Port Arthur in connection with the work, and says that forest fires in Ontario during the past summer had destroyed five or ten times the amount of timber put to use by all the mills in Ontario. Mr. Black added that he had the report of one company that lost 500,000 cords of pulpwood due directly to carelessness of prospectors setting out fires in the woods. One other company lost 50,000,000 feet of pine. Perhaps the most serious was that in which an Ontario firm lost in one week's time enough pine to keep the company's mill going for fifty-six years.

"We have come to the point where we have got to face the cold facts with regard to forest fire prevention. At the present rate of waste the forests of Ontario will be depleted in twenty years," said Mr. Black. "If fires continue at the pace of this summer, Ontario is going to face a large exodus of population attached to the wood users. It will mean that scores of towns in the province will cease to exist as towns which are now dependent on the produce of the forest for existence."

Interesting Display of Lumber Products at Fair

A miniature bungalow, unique and attractive in design, provided the centre of interest at the display made by the British Columbia Lumber Commission at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. The interior of the bungalow was attractively furnished and finished in various British Columbia woods such as fir, cedar, hemlock and larch. The outside of the structure was covered with shingles made from British Columbia red cedar. In addition to that various articles the products of British Columbia Lumber were shown. These included boxes of various kinds, paper and pulp products, panelling, furniture, staves, and other articles to which British Columbia woods are well adapted. Educational literature was freely exhibited with an idea of showing the adaptability of Western woods, and also giving information of both a technical and a practical nature, with regard to their use and the various ways in which they can be finished.

Splendid and attractive exhibits were made by a number of enterprising firms whose products are well known to the retail and building trades. Among the exhibitors were Seaman-Kent Co., Toronto, hardwood flooring; Satin Finish Hardwood Flooring, Limited, Weston; Seaman-Eaton Flooring Co., Limited, Toronto; Buyer's Door & Mfg. Co., Toronto; R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto; Kent Ockley, Limited, Toronto, and Pannill Door Co., Toronto. The booths of these firms were all in the Process Building and aroused much interest.

FIRE INSURANCE

Unequalled Facilities

Protection + Service + Saving
TO

Lumbermen

E. D. HARDY & CO.

BOOTH BLDG:

OTTAWA, ONT.

Finished Samples

of

Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock

While they last we will be glad to supply to Retail Lumber Dealers with finished samples of the above woods—1 x 6 x 1'6". Formulae for finishing on reverse side.

Send for these samples to-day. You will find them an efficient selling help.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

51 Yonge St.

Toronto

Note: We do not quote prices.

ONTARIO

Canada's Banner Province



Ontario's timber production last year valued at \$26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M.

Pulpwood, 246,282 cords.

Railway Ties, 5,704,459.

Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

For maps and full information regarding Ontario, apply to

HON. JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests

Twenty Years of Successful Operation

DeVEUVE-BURNS UNDERWRITING COMPANY

Manager

LUMBERMEN'S INDEMNITY EXCHANGE

Fire Insurance for Lumbermen

Licensed in Canada

TIMBER TRACTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



We deal only in first class timber tracts which have been cruised by Den Riley, who has had more than 15 years' experience cruising and valuating British Columbia timber. Mr. Riley is widely known in the timber and logging industry on the Pacific Coast.

We specially solicit enquiries from eastern investors who are interested in buying British Columbia timber.

Our wide knowledge of the timber resources of this province ensures the investor adequate protection and the utmost in service.

Reliable Estimates Furnished

RILEY-GLADMAN TIMBER CO., LTD.

1227-28 Standard Bank Bldg.

Vancouver, B. C.

REFERENCES: Union Bank of Canada, Vancouver, B. C., and any of the large logging operators in P. C.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ
and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber
Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Some of Canada's Forest Products



Showing 1,300,000 railway ties awaiting treatment, at Sudbury, Ontario

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH
Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander
10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter-Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in
**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

**JOHNSON LUMBER
CO. INC.**
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market
for Eastern Spruce, Lath
and Lumber, by rail and by
vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

and Sell
**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4
Prompt Pay

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

**Stilwell-Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE

Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all ¾" x 1½"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

IN THE LONG RUN

it pays to sell to the largest dealers because they keep in close touch with many markets. We buy more laths than any other American firm. We handle principally

Laths—4 ft. Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar
3 ft. Spruce, Hemlock

Lumber—2 x 3-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce
3 x 4-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce

THOMAS B. HAMMER
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

"We would like to represent two good Ontario Hardwood Manufacturers in this territory."

E. G. Brownlee
Germantown, Phila.
209 Cliveden Avenue

WANTED

Canadian Spruce Lath, in car load quantities, direct from manufacturers on Philadelphia rate of delivery.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.
Springfield, Mass.

Spruce Dimension and Boards, Box Shooks, Pine Boards Hemlock Boards

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not more than 20% 10 and 12 foot lengths.

Will inspect and pay cash when loaded

Powell Lumber & Timber Corp.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

W. A. Webster Co.
WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

E. M. Garrity-Lumber
WHOLESALE
89 State St. - BOSTON

Send us your offerings on

Spruce, Hemlock, Pine Shingles and Lath

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are looking for export markets should get in touch with the buyers whose announcements appear in this section. They are continuously in the market for Canadian lumber.

The
Northern Lumber Co.
Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

The Larger Vision in Lumber Line

With each succeeding year the lumber business is going through several changes. There are improvements in methods of production, distribution and uses, credits, collections and conceptions. Men are coming closer together and co-operating in the affairs of the industry. The association spirit is stronger to-day than it was and friendship holds a larger place among the exponents of this far-flung calling. In the rank and file there is now a disposition to do business in the open and on the square, to be fairminded and straight-forward. The days of trying to put something over on the other fellow or giving him the double cross are passing. As like begets like, so do firms which achieve and maintain a certain standard of ethics and service continue to expand and develop, while those concerns, which are mere self-seekers, fall by the wayside. They may, apparently, flourish for a time but in the end they are forced to give up the struggle. The community spirit is growing also and the lumber industry has played its share in this development. It is recognized that knocking competitors and institutions has never paid. It is a practice which is expiring amid the evergrowing spirit of tolerance and wood-will. It is the same, too, in knocking an industry or the general market situation.

Confidence and co-operation are the basis of all transactions and, if those who want to see everything turn out for the best, only come together and use their earnest efforts to set matters aright and steer the industry over the present period there is no doubt that the coming year will witness another step toward returning to normal conditions after the cataclysm of five years' hostilities abroad.

The world's supplies of wood are diminishing and the uses of it

gradually being displaced by other materials and is consequently becoming less important. Such a conception constitutes an economic error. The purposes to which woods are being continually put more than counteract the substitution of other offerings.

The chief danger in the lumber industry to-day lies not so much in lack of demand or supply, the present level of prices or means of distribution but the fact that Canadians are only awakening to the impending danger of a dearth in timber resources and are only beginning to realize what this fully means.

A national survey of all the wooded resources of the Dominion, a concerted and systematic plan of reforestation, more rigid regulations in regard to the cutting and clearing of limits, improved methods in fighting forest fires, more scientific logging operations and other issues are calling for greater consideration and more exhaustive enquiry. The claims of the future are insistent and it is only by giving thought to vast national problems that Canada will retain her premier place and her people remain a conspicuously component part of the great British Empire.

Many municipal, provincial, national and other bodies are doing a worthy work in bringing about a better understanding of the real situation relating to Canadian forests and a more complete co-operation between the public and those whose duty it is to protect the national domain. This is a job in which all classes can take a hand. It is an enterprise which affects practically every avenue of the commercial, industrial, social and educational life of the Dominion.

The present is no time either for undue optimism or sordid pessimism but one in which an aggressive course should be mapped out and adhered to.

New times demand new measures: the world advances, and in time outgrows the laws that in our fathers' day were best.

James Russell Lowell

A half century ago the fathers and grandfathers of the LUMBERMEN of today knew of no way to protect their properties against FIRE WASTE except through the purchase—at double and triple the RATES now available—of the necessary FIRE INDEMNITY. What would have been the surprise of the pioneers in the lumber-making industry to have found in their mail a dividend cheque, such as is quoted in the following letter, representing a substantial saving on their FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUM?

*"The Lumbermens Underwriting Alliance
546 Confederation Life Bldg.
Toronto, Ontario*

June 20, 1923

*For attention of L. D. Payette,
Chief Agent for Canada*

Gentlemen:

We have just received your cheque for \$1,381.07 in full liquidation of the saving on insurance premium deposits paid to you during the time we were operating the Little Current Lumber Co., Little Current, Ontario.

I find we paid you gross premium deposits of \$5,732.15 and in addition to the surplus saving cheque of \$1,381.07 just received, you previously returned us dividends amounting to \$581.91, which makes the very substantial saving of 34.24%.

When we were operating the mill at Little Current we always welcomed the visits of your inspectors because we found that they were able to make a great many valuable suggestions for the improvement of our property from a fire prevention standpoint.

Again thanking you for the substantial saving effected for us and for the service you were able to render us while we were operating, we are

Yours very truly

LITTLE CURRENT LUMBER COMPANY,

*Max G. Witthauer,
President."*

The progressive lumberman of today has turned from the old-time costly fire indemnity sources just as he has discarded the methods of heating, lighting, communication and transportation which served the needs of fifty years ago. Growing necessity led to study, experimentation, SUCCESS. Ways were devised to reduce the fire loss ratio on lumber properties and a decrease in the cost of fire insurance followed automatically. A pioneer in the work of fire prevention and rate reduction.

The Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance

Will be glad to explain methods and results

U. S. Epperson Underwriting Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

R. A. Long Bldg.
J. J. Lynn, Gen'l Mgr.

TORONTO, ONT.

546 Confederation Life Bldg.
L. D. Payette, Manager

The Cream of the Roofing business goes to Brantford!



First—because the Brantford Roofing Co. is alive to demands of the customers.

Next—because proper appreciation is shown Brantford dealers for their co-operation.

And also because the manufacturers of Brantford Roofs back up their products to the fullest extent assuring satisfaction for the consumer.



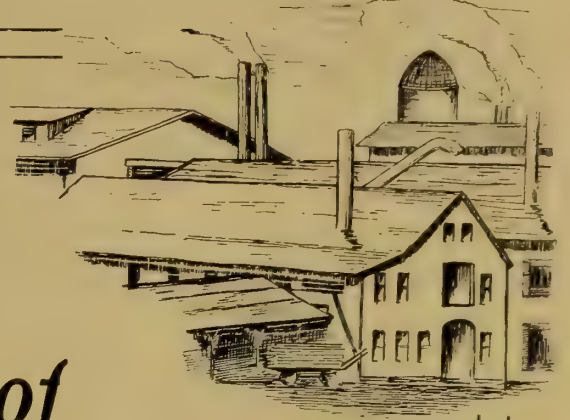
And finally—because they advertise in a way that brings business to the dealer and makes it easy for the dealer to land the roofing business he goes after.

Brantford Roofs

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.

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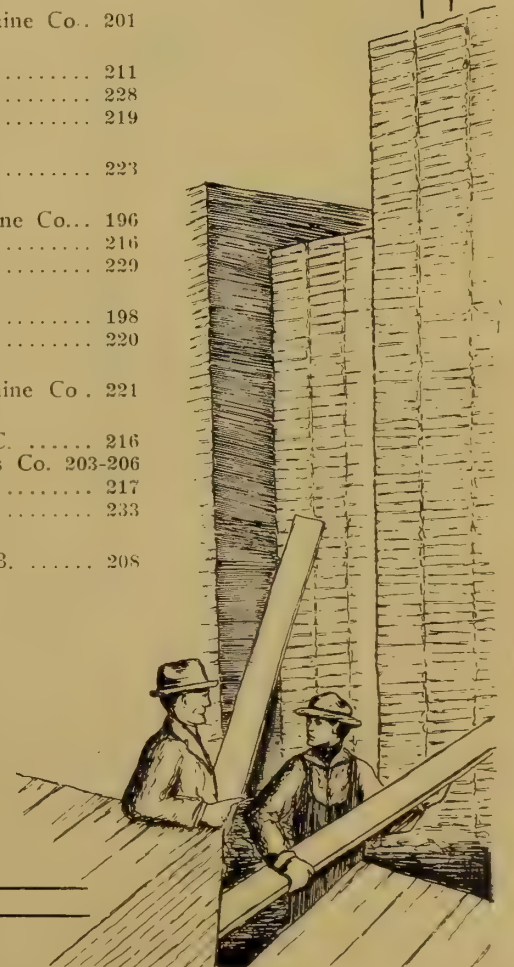
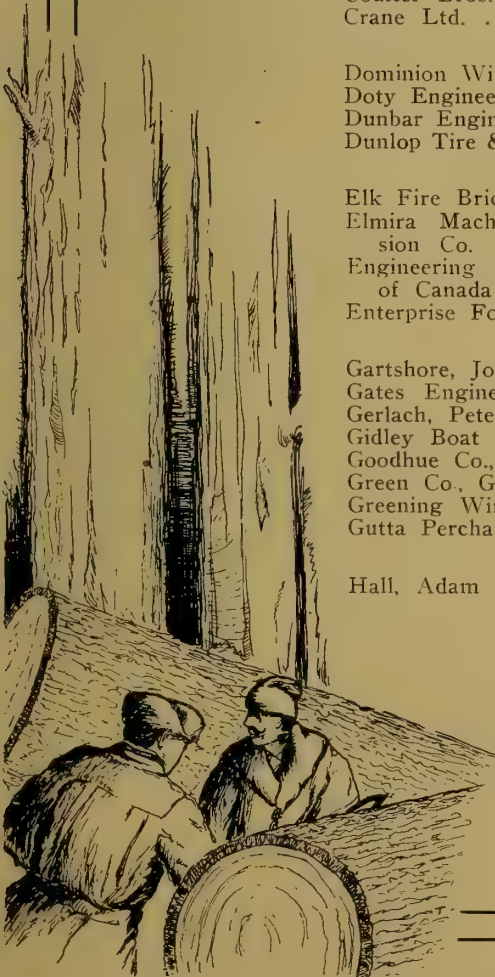


Following is a
list of Representative

Manufacturers of Mill, Logging and Camp Equipment

whose announcements appear in this issue

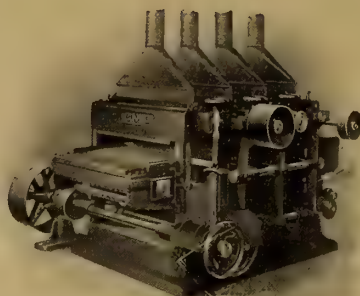
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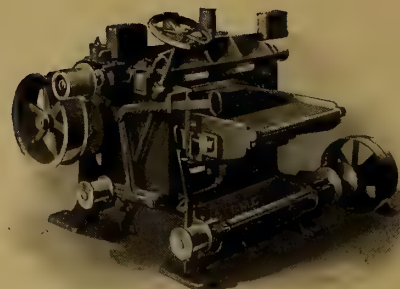
Please mention Canada Lumberman when writing any of these Advertisers



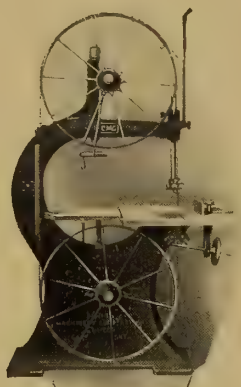
No. 105 15" x 6" Planer & Matcher



No. 400 Revolving Bed Sander



No. 214 24" Revolving Bed Planer



No. 714 36" Band Saw



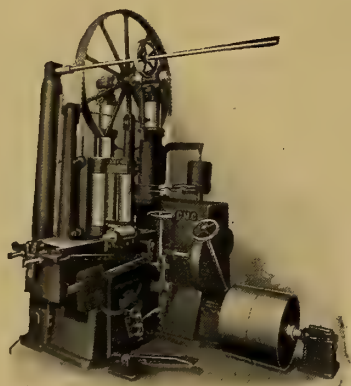
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

For over forty years we have been supplying the trade with high grade tools and today offer the result of our experience in a line of Woodworking Machines for Furniture Factories, Piano Factories and Planing Mills which are unsurpassed.

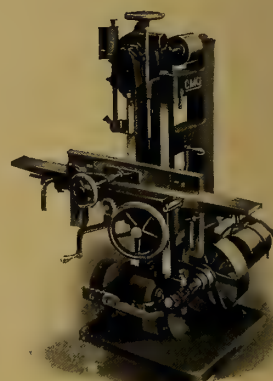
C.M.C. Machines Embody the best and latest improvements and are fully guaranteed. Let us know your requirements.



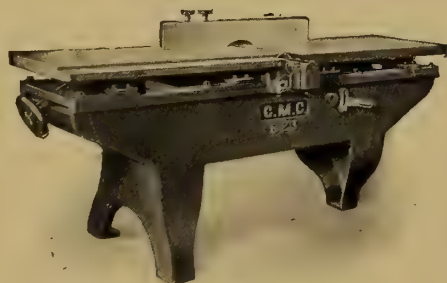
No. 617 Variety Saw



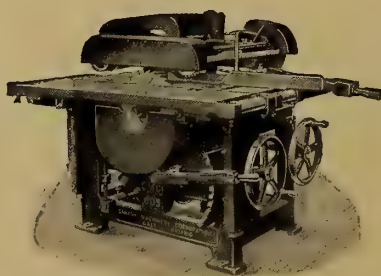
No. 708 48" Band Resaw



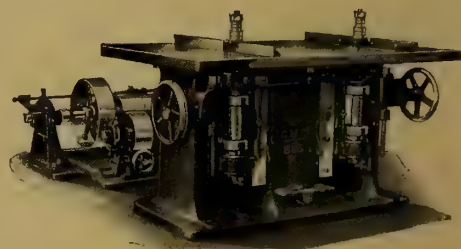
No. 551 Chain Saw Mortiser



No. 823 12" Buzz Planer



No. 605 Self Feed Rip Saw



No. 805 Ball Bearing Shaper

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION

LIMITED

GALT, - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of Iron and Woodworking Machine Tools

Toronto Sales Office

721 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.



The Chain Mark of Quality

That's good **LOOKING** chain—you've often heard it said.

But—what about its **PERFORMANCE** after months of service?

All chains **LOOK** somewhat alike — but they don't all **ACT** alike.


There's a difference in chains—and it isn't always apparent on the surface.

Chain is really good when it gives good service. Performance, long life, reliable trouble-free service—that's good chain.

And what makes "good" chain? Inbuilt values!

Skilled workmen, the proper use of raw materials, the correct design, expert molding, annealing, rigid tests and inspections—a few steps in chain making which must be conscientiously applied.

It is these "inbuilt values" that result in reliable chain performance.

Link-Belt has had fifty years' experience in chain making. This trademark  appears on every link of genuine Link-Belt chain. It is the standard by which chain values are measured the world over.

Send for new book No. 660, showing the complete line of Link-Belt equipment for saw mills.

LINK-BELT LIMITED

(FORMERLY CANADIAN LINK-BELT COMPANY, LIMITED)

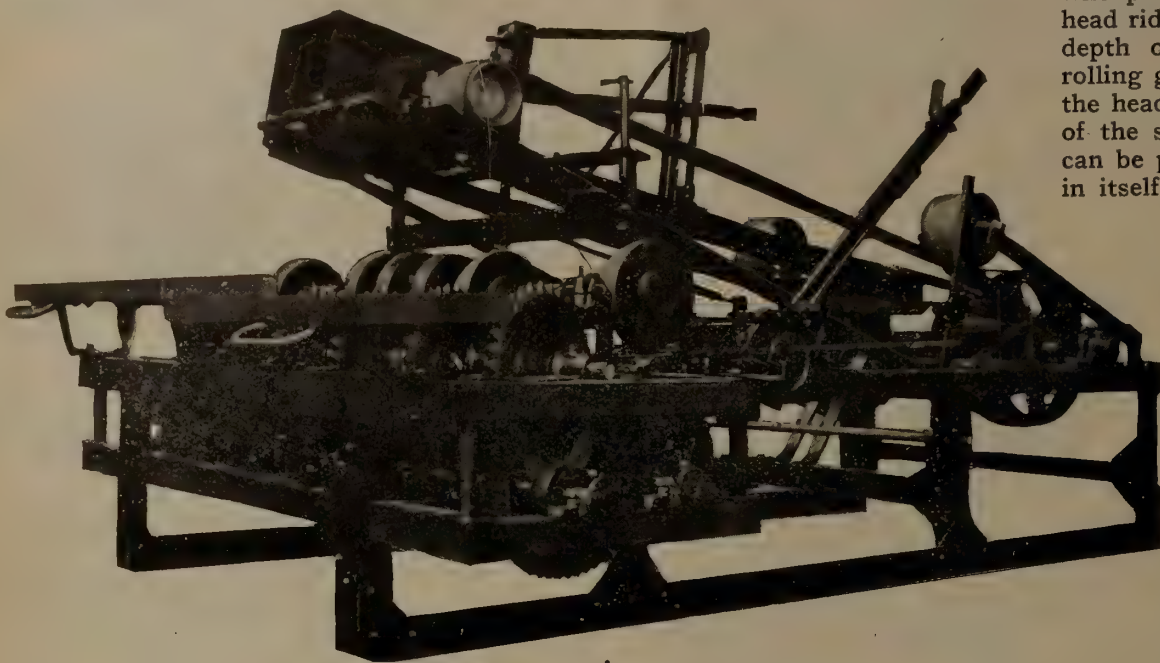
TORONTO—WELLINGTON AND PETER STREETS

MONTREAL—10 GAUVIN LANE

LINK-BELT

The Ross Holds all Records for Economy

Guaranteed Production of 4 Sticks per Minute of Average Wood



The principle of the machine is a planer head riding on the revolving stick, with the depth of cut controlled by an adjustable rolling gauge. The stick is firmly held and the head rises and falls with the variations of the stick being peeled. Crooked sticks can be peeled as well as straight, which is in itself a considerable advantage.

Actual Test of September 20th, 1920

In a recent demonstration at Colby in the presence of G. F. Higgins of Presque Isle, representing the Stebbins Lumber Co., of Boston, and G. B. Burr of Bangor, Me., 40 pieces of wood, which made one-half a cord, ranging in size from 4 to 13 inches in diameter. Girting them before rossing, they measured 998 inches, and after rossing, they measured 920 in circumference. This was well knotted wood, some of which was quite out of round. Piling this in a rack it measured 52 inches high before rossing, as the State laws require, and after rossing it measured 46 inches, a net loss of only 2 inches, as the wood is sold four feet high.

Prices and full particulars gladly forwarded upon request.

The Smith Foundry Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Company

Hamilton - Canada

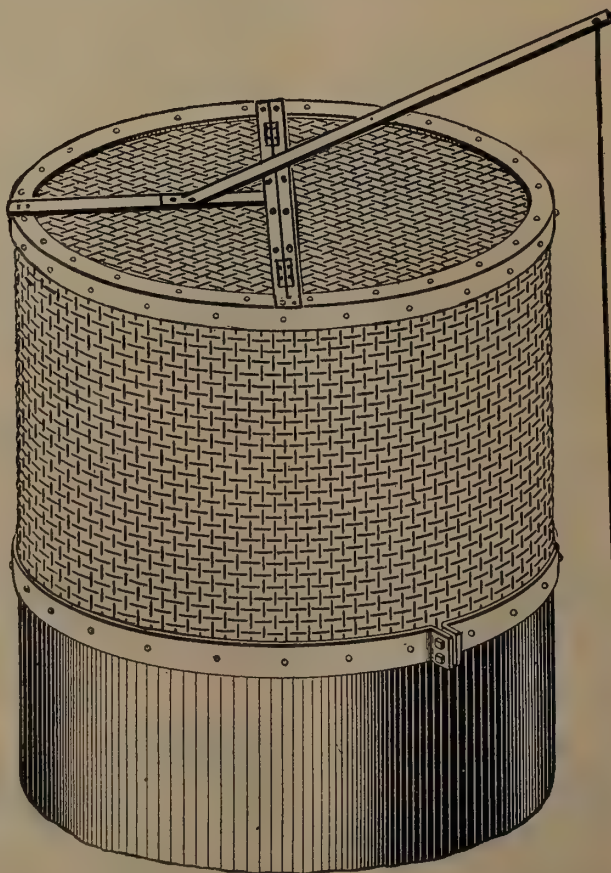
SPARK ARRESTERS

A spark arrester eliminates one of the greatest fire hazards in the woodworking and lumbering industries.

Its cost is nothing, compared to the protection it offers woodworking plants, saw and planing mills.

Our refuse burners are also noted fire preventers. Write for prices of both these devices.

Our other lines of Manufacture are Wire Cloth for all uses, Perforated Metals, Wire Pulp Mats, Clothes Lockers, Machinery and Window Guards, Pulp Mats. Inquiries solicited.



WIRE ROPE

Lumbering operations call for steel wire rope of the greatest dependability—a fact which is kept constantly uppermost throughout every stage of the construction of our Rope.

The contributing factors in making good Wire Rope are:
Men who know how
The best grade of materials
The most modern machinery
We have all 3 and are producing the goods. Give us a trial.

Carson "Quality" Harness

CARSON Harness is made better to fit better, consequently horses can do a harder day's work with less exertion and the danger of breaking is minimized.

The best quality Oak Tanned leather is used exclusively and every section of harness thoroughly tested before leaving our factory. In short, it is a "Real" Harness with a reputation in the lumber industry that proclaims its worth. We also manufacture and carry in stock all kinds of Horse Goods and Equipment, such as, Saddlery Hardware, Horse Blankets, Horse Collars, Oiled Duck Covers, etc.



Carson Quality

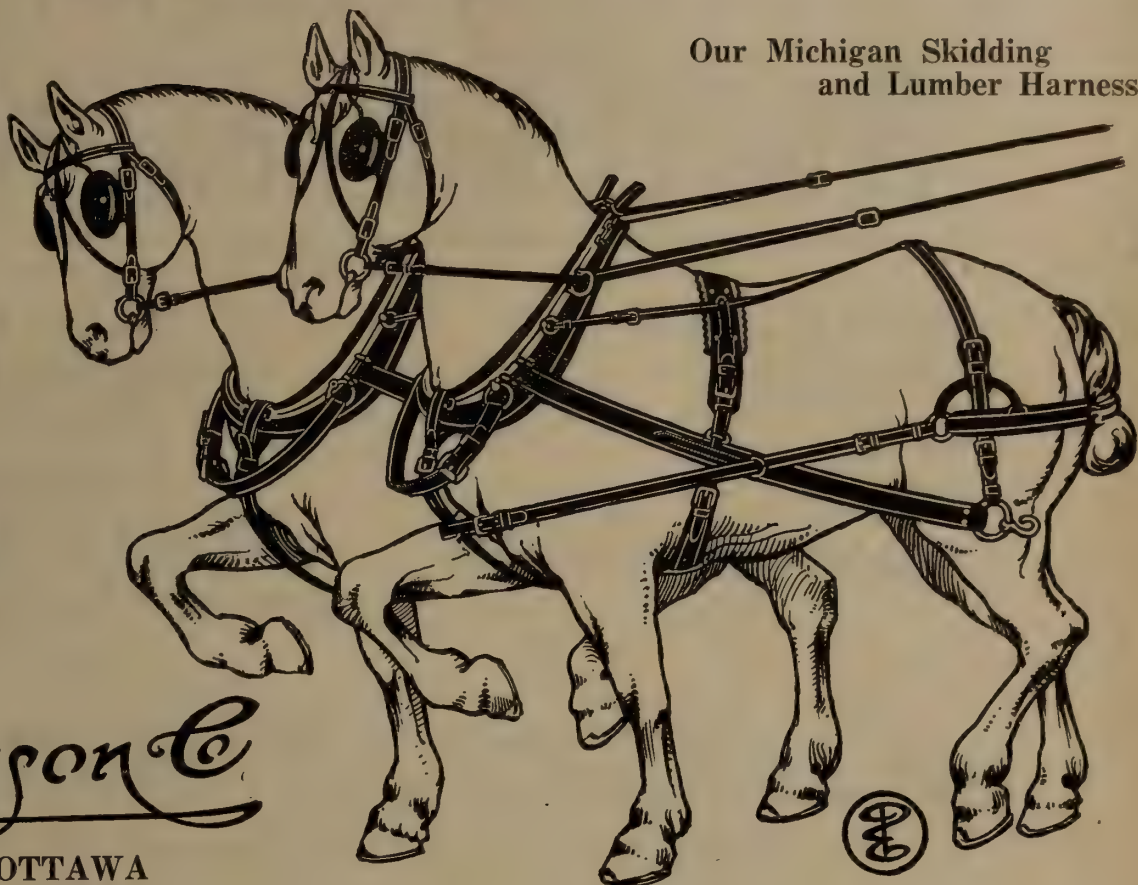
Catalogues and price lists on request

We also manufacture:
"Carson Quality Luggage", Trunks, Bags, Suitcases, Packs and Canvas Goods, Oiltan Moccasins.

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LIMITED

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Our Michigan Skidding
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Make Your Horses' Lives Easier

With Well Fitted
HARNESS

We make all styles
Lumberman's Harness
Made with the best stock

*You will save money by
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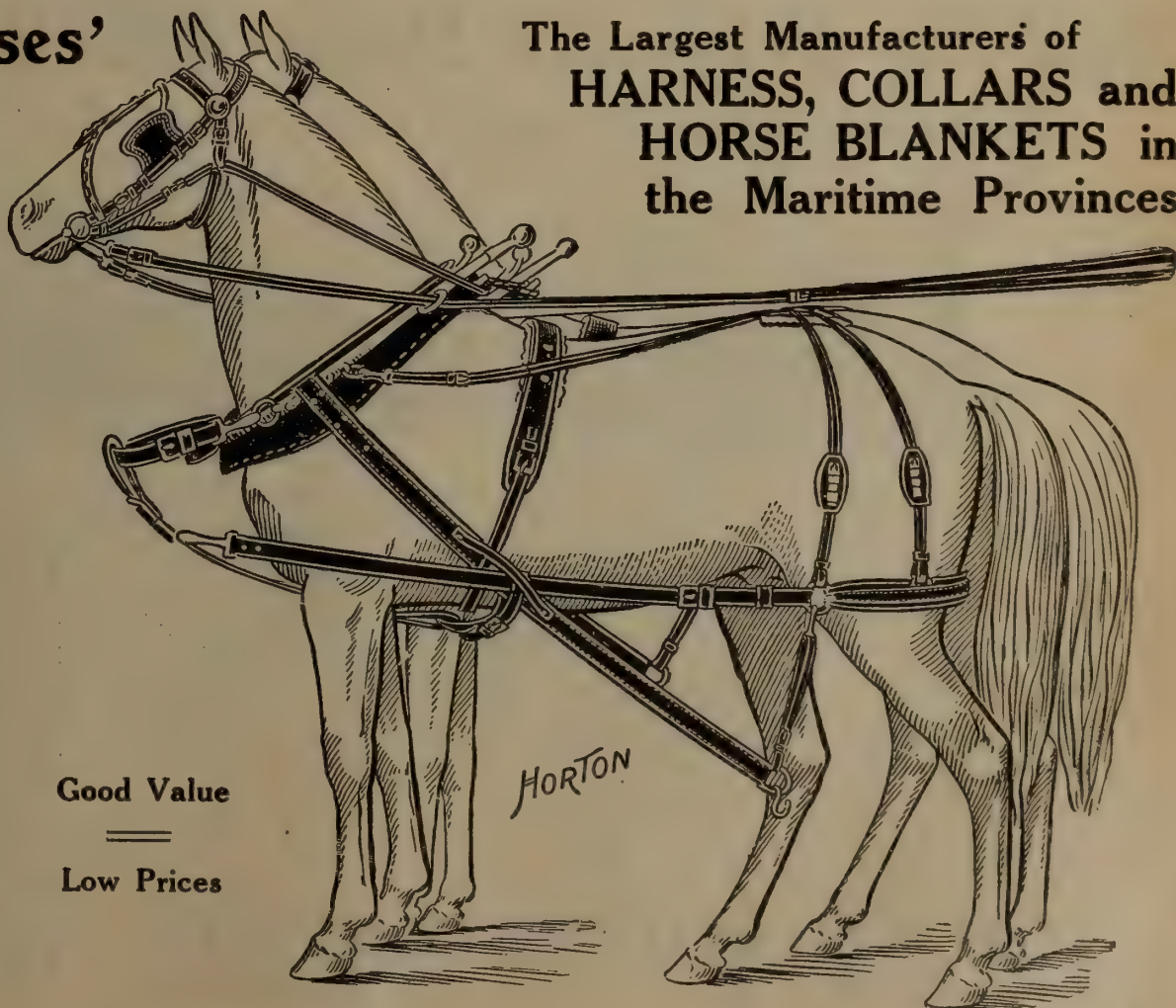
H. Horton & Son
LIMITED

9 and 11 Market Square
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Good Value

Low Prices

The Largest Manufacturers of
**HARNESS, COLLARS and
HORSE BLANKETS** in
the Maritime Provinces



The McFarlane-Neill

MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

BOSS LUMBERING TOOLS

McFARLANE'S
FORGED
STEEL
SOCKET
PEAVEYS

In use from
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Works and Office:

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New Brunswick - Canada



When ordering ask for "BOSS LINE" Steel Socket Peaveys

Catalogues and Prices gladly furnished

We welcome your investigation

We also Manufacture a full line of Heavy and Light Varnished Wood Hames

Ask the Pembroke Shook Mills

What they think of Toronto Blower Systems



HERE are some of the advantages of a Toronto Blower System with which the Pembroke Shook Mills are well acquainted:

Economy, efficiency, the saving of time and labor, the promotion of better working conditions and the minimized risk of fire from combustible materials.

These advantages cannot reasonably be expected from a system which is not planned by experts—so why take chances?

Let Toronto Blower experts take care of your problem—they'll guarantee satisfaction.

TORONTO BLOWER COMPANY
156 DUKE ST. TORONTO



Patented
Side view of 30 inch blower showing inlet and upright discharge duct

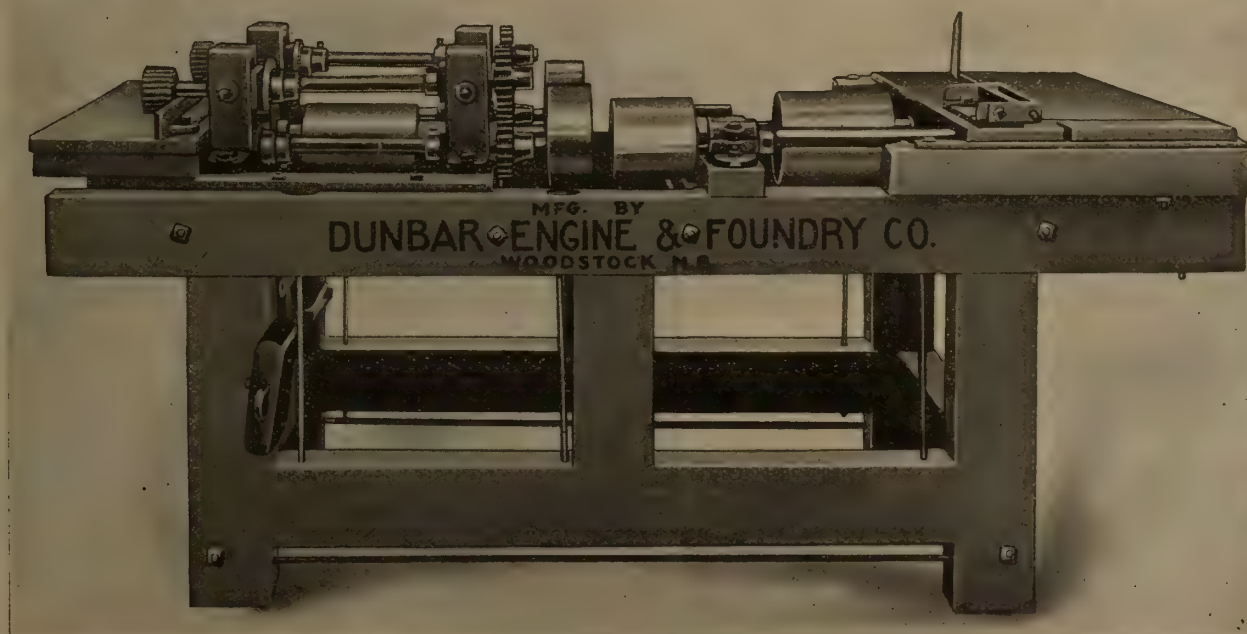
MERSHON BAND RESAWS MERSHON BAND RIPSAWS

WE MAKE
NO OTHER MACHINERY

*Mershons have been in the Lumber Business for
three generations and know what is practical.*

WM. B. MERSHON & CO. Saginaw, Mich.

No. 1 Dunbar Combined Lath Mill and Bolter



The above photograph shows the sturdy, carefully planned construction, and the simple design and accessibility of the Dunbar Combined Lath Mill and Bolter.

It cannot, however, tell of the remarkable speed and economy which have made this machine famous throughout Eastern Canada. These facts we will be pleased to forward immediately upon receipt of your enquiry.

THE DUNBAR ENGINE & FOUNDRY CO. - WOODSTOCK, N.B.
Manufacturers of High Grade Sawmill Machinery



Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

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Rubber Footwear We make a complete line of Lumbermen's boots. For over 25 years, our Maltese Cross Brand has been the leading line in Canada. Make sure you get this old dependable brand.

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA
SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

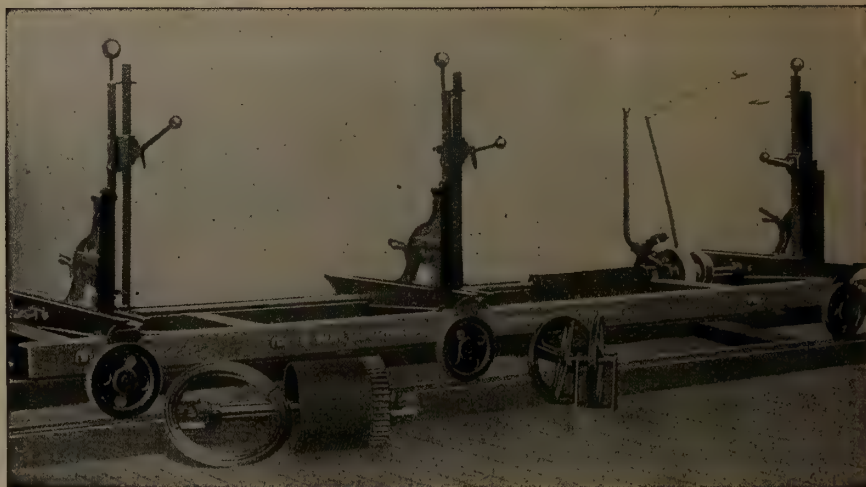
The Carriage You Are Looking For

Our No. 1 Size

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1 3/4 in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.



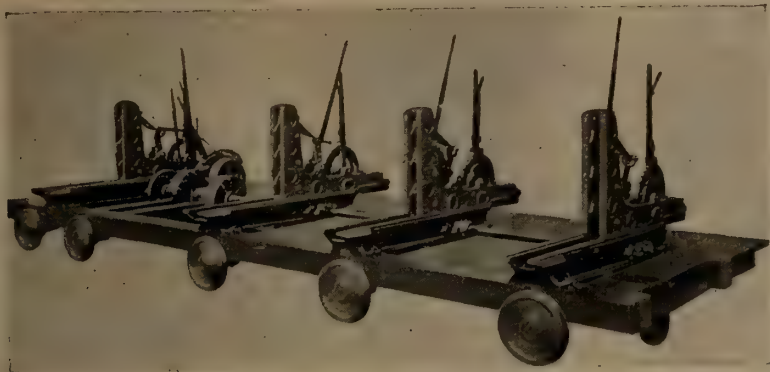
GRAY IRON CASTINGS A SPECIALTY

For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery write the well known manufacturers

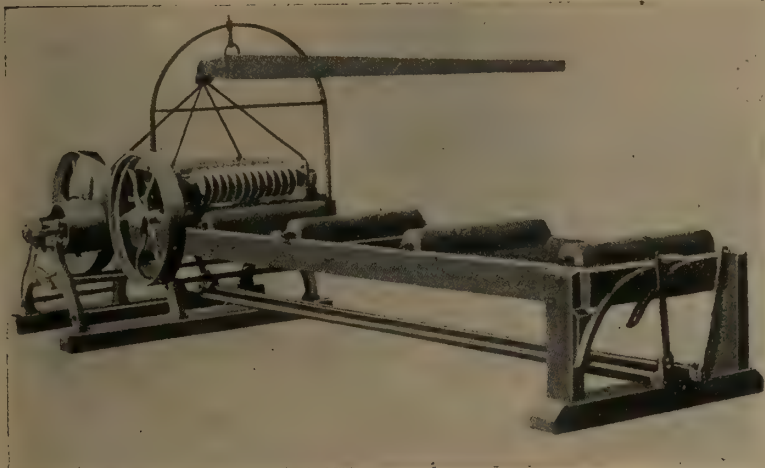
The G. Walter Green Co., Limited

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

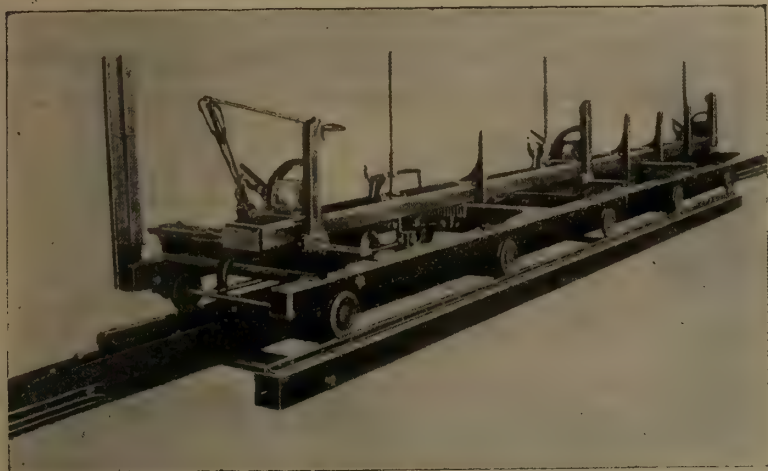
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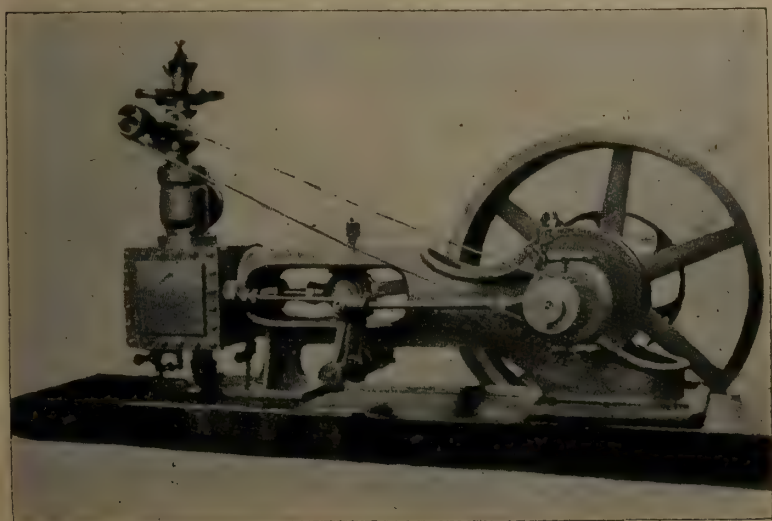
Heavy Carriage with Independent Set Works and Multi Hook Dogs



Three-Saw Gang Edger



20-Foot Ordinary Frame Carriage



New Model Horizontal Engine, Particularly Adapted for Portable Mill Work

SAWMILL MACHINERY

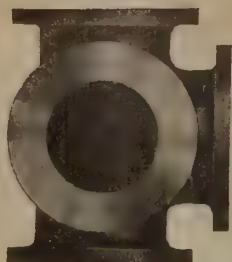
THE mill equipped with Oxford machinery has an advantage over competitors not so fortunately equipped. For Oxford machinery gives to its owner greater production, less overhead and better manufactured stock.

We supply carriages with steel Logseats and Light Variable Feed Saw Husk, rope drive to suit light power. Edgers carrying from 2 to 7 saws to suit capacity of mill built in four sizes. Saw Husks with patented belted friction feed for ordinary size mills, also adapted for steam feed if desired. Lath machine capacity 40,000 in 10 hrs. Pole Road Trolleys 8 to 10 in. flange.

Full information upon request

**OXFORD
FOUNDRY
& MACHINE
COMPANY, LIMITED**

**OXFORD
NOVA SCOTIA**

Side Outlet
Flanged Tee

Long Turn Elbow



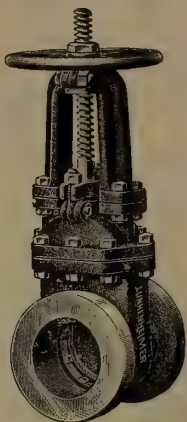
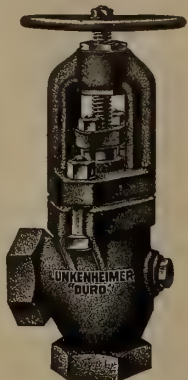
Single Sweep Tee



Base Elbow



Double Sweep Tee



Established 1875

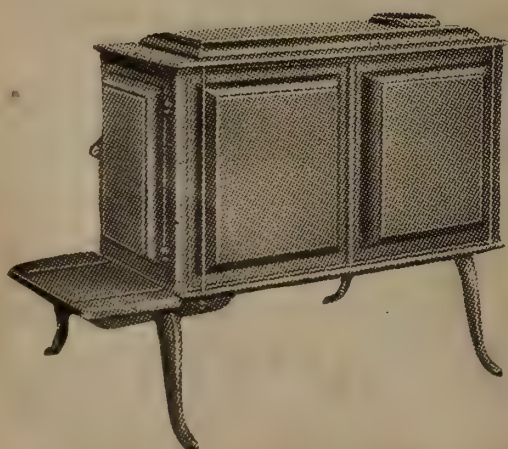
THE R. BIGLEY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., TORONTO, CAN.

Manufacturers of

Cast Iron Screwed and Flanged Fittings, Standard and Extra Heavy. Distributors of Lunkenheimer and Jenkins Valves, Wrought Iron Pipe, Packing, etc.

Let us know your requirements and we will be pleased to furnish immediate quotations.

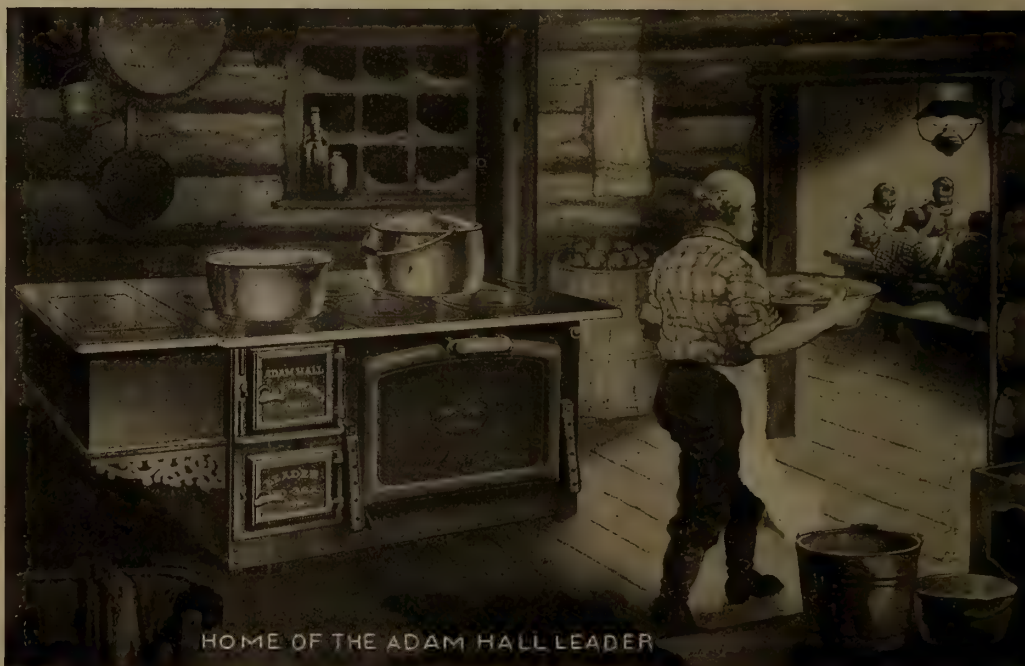
We can fill orders direct from stock.



Invest Your Money Wisely!

Select Adam Hall Heaters and Ranges

Highest Quality—Moderately Priced



HOME OF THE ADAM HALL LEADER

ADAM HALL, LTD. Peterborough, Ont.

Pioneer Manufacturers of Camp Ranges and Heaters

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

A Record of Achievement

The history of Waterous Sawmill equipment and the part it has played in the development of Canada's second basic industry is a record of achievement without parallel in this great field.

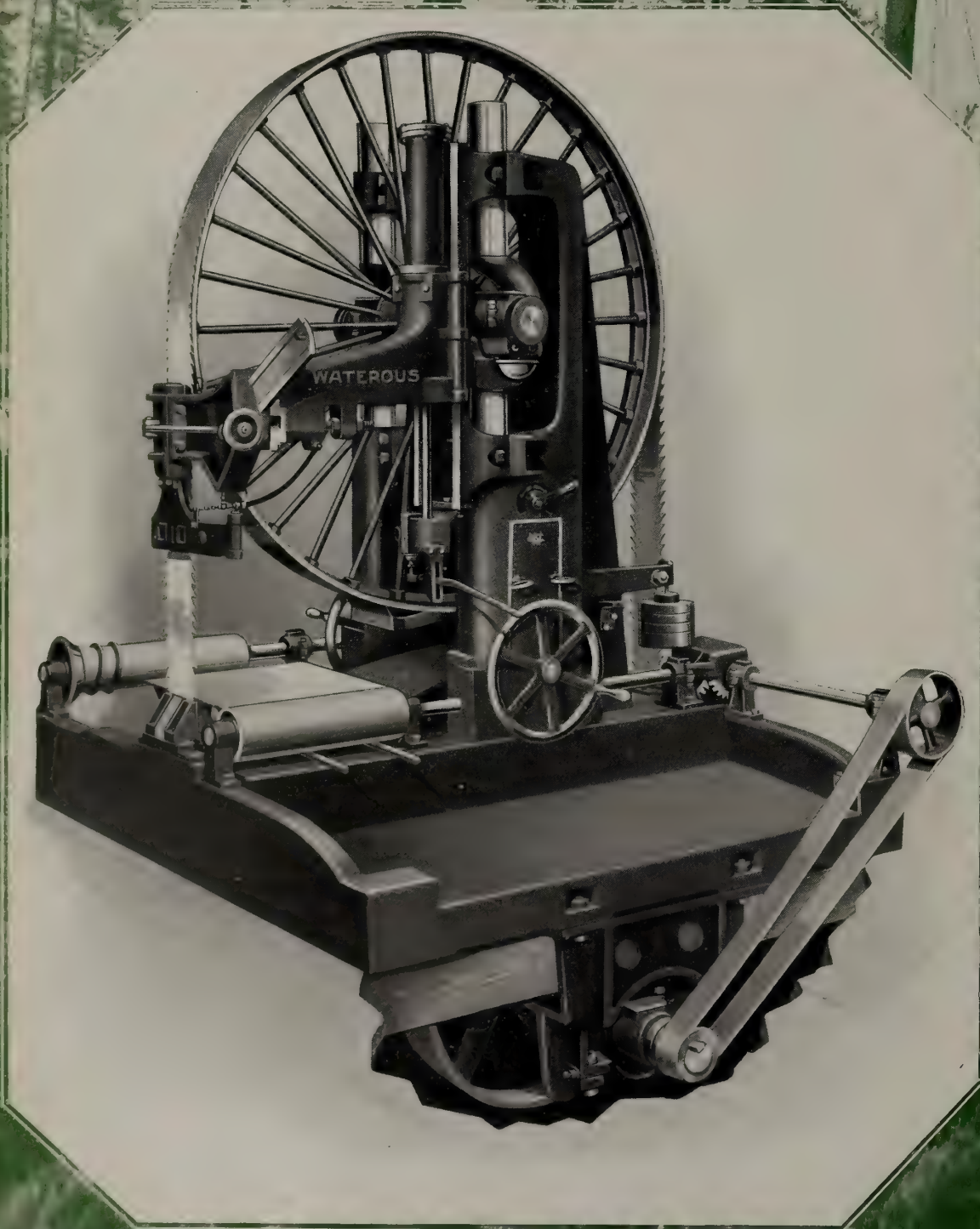
Beginning more than three-quarters of a century ago, Waterous equipment has consistently shown the way with new improvements in design and construction. "Efficiency with economy" has been the watchword of Waterous engineers, and their success in this direction can be found in practically every mill in Canada.

And, not only in this country, but in the far corners of the globe—India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, South America—Waterous equipment is the popular choice.



PIONEERS IN BANDMILL CONSTRUCTION

From the time Waterous introduced the first satisfactory Bandmill into Canada in 1890, successive models have maintained their supremacy by reason of the continuous improvements in their design and construction. The "New Model" Bandmill combines many exclusive features, such as the tilting device, improved guides and columns, specially built lower wheel and, again the tensioning device. These prolong the life of both machines and saws, speed up the work and cut operating costs. They are some of the reasons why 255 Waterous Bandmills have been purchased.



WATEROUS EDGERS

Probably the most convincing proof we can put forward in support of our claim that Waterous Edgers produce better lumber at lower cost is this: "More than three hundred of these machines are now at work in mills throughout Canada, many of which are repeat orders." Performance counts. Why take chances on anything but **proven** machinery?



Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

BELOW we illustrate another Waterous product that is used and approved from coast to coast—the Waterous Side Crank Sawmill Engine. It is designed and constructed to meet every requirement. An occasional oiling and wipe-down is all the attention this engine requires to stay on the job from whistle to whistle. Built in our

own shops, of the very best materials, this type comes in both Single and Twin Engines, in sizes up to 600 H. P. When you want a sturdy reliable engine, get data on this direct from us or your nearest branch. They are fully equipped to render instant service on all orders and enquiries.

Branch—WINNIPEG

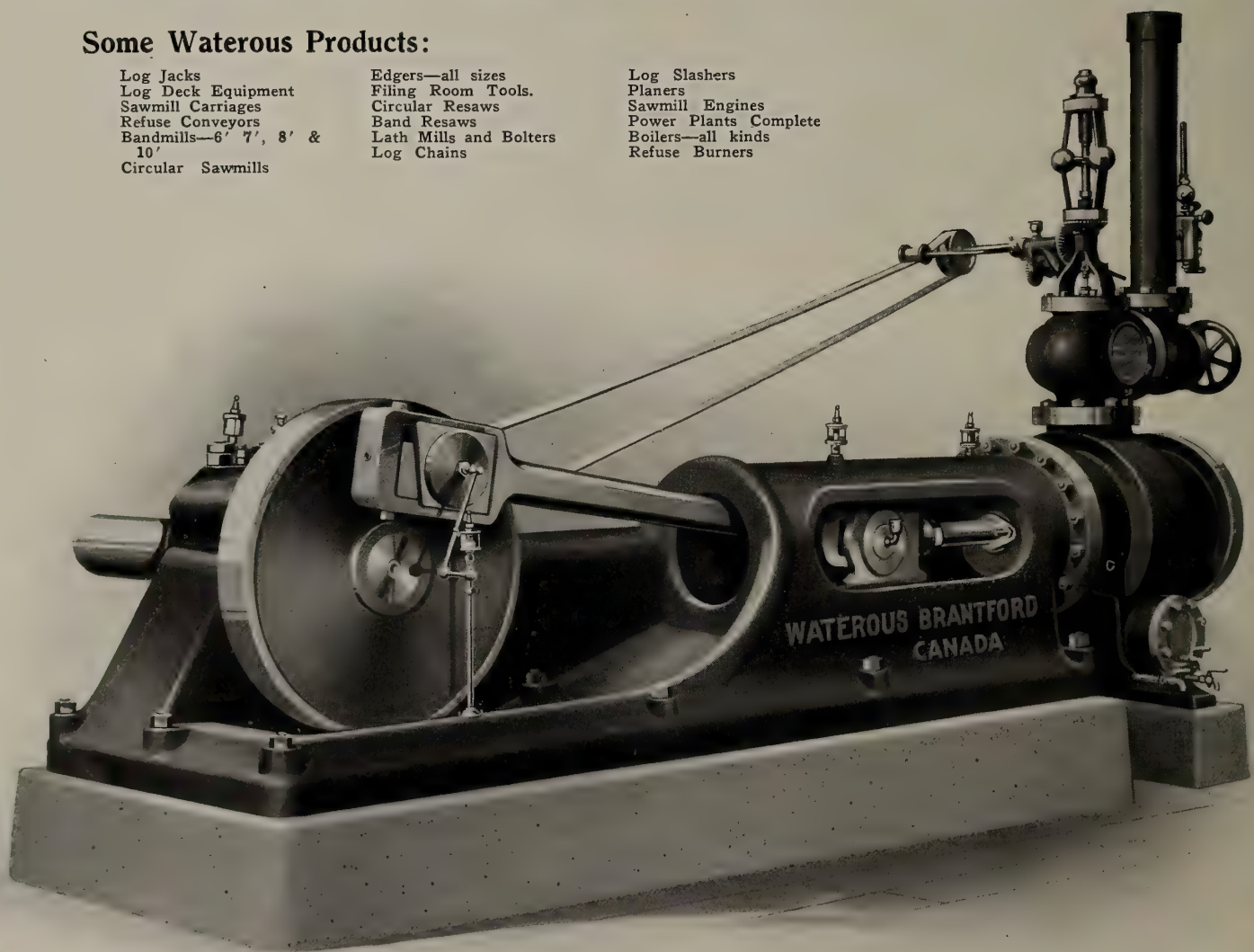
Agency—Molsons Bank Bldg., VANCOUVER

Some Waterous Products:

Log Jacks
Log Deck Equipment
Sawmill Carriages
Refuse Conveyors
Bandmills—6', 7', 8' & 10'
Circular Sawmills

Edgers—all sizes
Filing Room Tools.
Circular Resaws
Band Resaws
Lath Mills and Bolters
Log Chains

Log Slashers
Planers
Sawmill Engines
Power Plants Complete
Boilers—all kinds
Refuse Burners

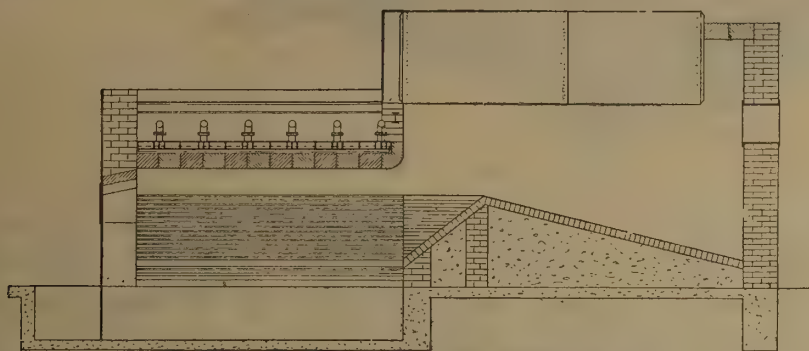


Gates Furnace

For Burning Sawdust and Hog Fuel

Gates Engineering Co. Ltd., 314 Notre Dame St. W.
Montreal

Will burn tan bark, hog fuel and sawdust efficiently, with up to 60% moisture



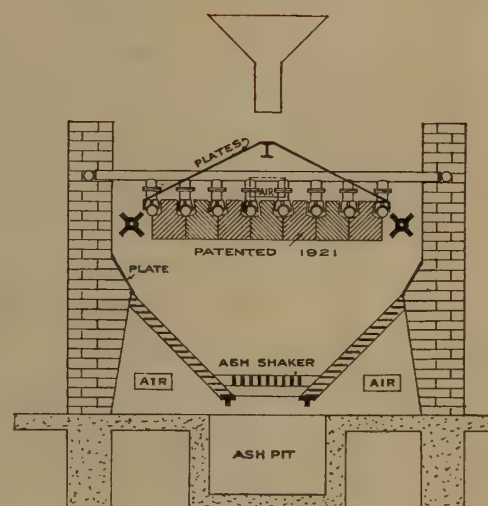
Gates Air Cooled Suspended Arches

Boiler Door Arches and Jambs

Boiler and Furnace Efficiency

KNOX Bros. Ltd., who are specialists in British Columbia forest products, and handle the very best, in and from, the West have decided that the best equipments for handling their products economically (is none too good) for their first unit of their new re-inforced Concrete Mill which they are erecting on the Bickerdike Pier, Montreal, Quebec.

With boiler and furnace efficiency in view, and lowest maintenance cost being a factor as well, they have awarded the contract for the Boiler Brick Setting and the supplying of three Gates Engineering Co. Ltd's. special Dutch Ovens with incline grates and Flat Arch Suspension Harness of the Air Cooled type, for taking care of all their mill refuse. This type of furnace will burn economically, tan bark, hog fuel, and sawdust efficiently, with up to 60% moisture content and 150% to 200% Boiler Rating.



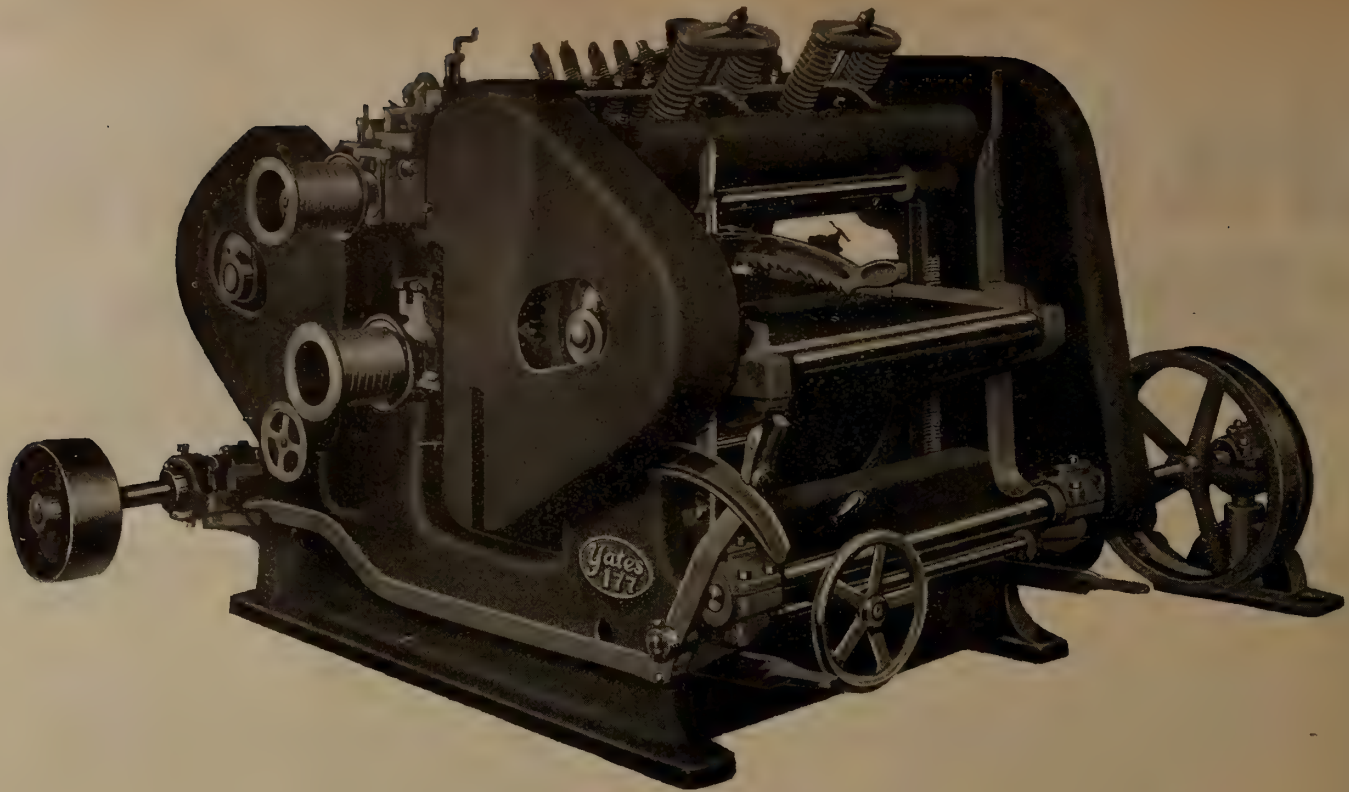
We specialize in Boiler Settings and Furnace Brickwork and give the benefit of (30) thirty years' experience. Ready to go anywhere to build new Boiler Settings and overhaul and Reset old Boilers and build Furnaces.

Gates Engineering Company Limited

J. W. Gates, General Manager

314 Notre Dame St. West - Montreal, Can.

Phone Main 662, Melrose 367



A DOUBLE SURFACER YOU CAN DEPEND ON

We believe there are more Yates 177 Double Surfacers in operation than any other machine of this type. So successful has been their performance that practically all users of the machine, when in the market for additional surfacers of this type, have re-ordered 177's. This is a gratifying fact.

Here is an important detail of its construction. Eight inch feed rolls, exceptionally large for a surfacer of this type, are furnished on the 177 and make possible a very powerful feed. These rolls successfully will feed to any cut which the machine might be called upon to take.

Then too, Yates 177 has various other exclusive features which make it exceedingly accessible and easy to operate. We suggest that you request full particulars of the machine.

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

EASTERN SALES OFFICE

263 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS WOODWORKING MACHINERY



Hit the Man Above his Belt!

Play fair: there is nothing gained by taking unfair advantage of men who rely on well cooked meals to keep up with the strenuous pace of lumbering.

The cookhouse is the heart of the camp—McClary's Algoma Range the centre of interest. This wonderful, reliable Camp Range has already proved its worth in thousands of Canadian Camps.

The large oven and cooking surface provides full scope for the Chef's requirements. The firebox is large and easily controlled. The main body of Range is of high grade steel with thick heavy cast iron top. Elevated or flush reservoir.

Secure full information from our nearest Branch.

McClary's

London

Toronto

Montreal

Calgary

Winnipeg

Saskatoon

Vancouver

Edmonton

St. John, N.B.

Hamilton



"The Repository" 10-28 Nelson St. TORONTO

Established 1856

Heavy Lumber Horses, 1500 to 1800 lbs. 150-200 horses on hand at all times. Every horse sold with an individual guarantee. We sell 8,000 horses a year to satisfied customers. We will be glad to quote you prices on Horses, Harness, Lumber Harness and Blankets.

COULTER BROS., Props. Long Distance Telephone Adelaide 0858



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery
and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices



It pays dividends—

A new, modern, horizontal return tubular Boiler from us built to Interprovincial Boiler Code, will be a most important money maker in your plant.

Equip it with our National Hand Operated Stoker and you have a steaming combination that cannot be beaten.

We make Boilers of all types and sizes and with 35 years of experience we produce high quality goods at moderate prices.

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada, Limited

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Powell Equipment Co., Limited, Agents at Winnipeg
T. M. Grindley Co., Agents at Vancouver

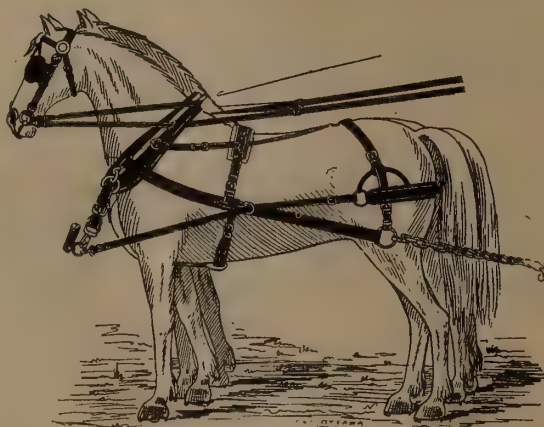


S. & H. BORBRIDGE Manufacturers of MAPLE LEAF BRAND

SOMETHING BETTER
Our patented seamless heel Moccasins are high grade draw-string moccasins, oil tanned without any seams at the heel, making a smooth, ripless waterproof moccasin.

Write for catalogue.

No. 125, 10" High
cut patented seamless
heel moccasin



Michigan or American style lumber, logging and skidding
harness—2¼, 2½, 2¾

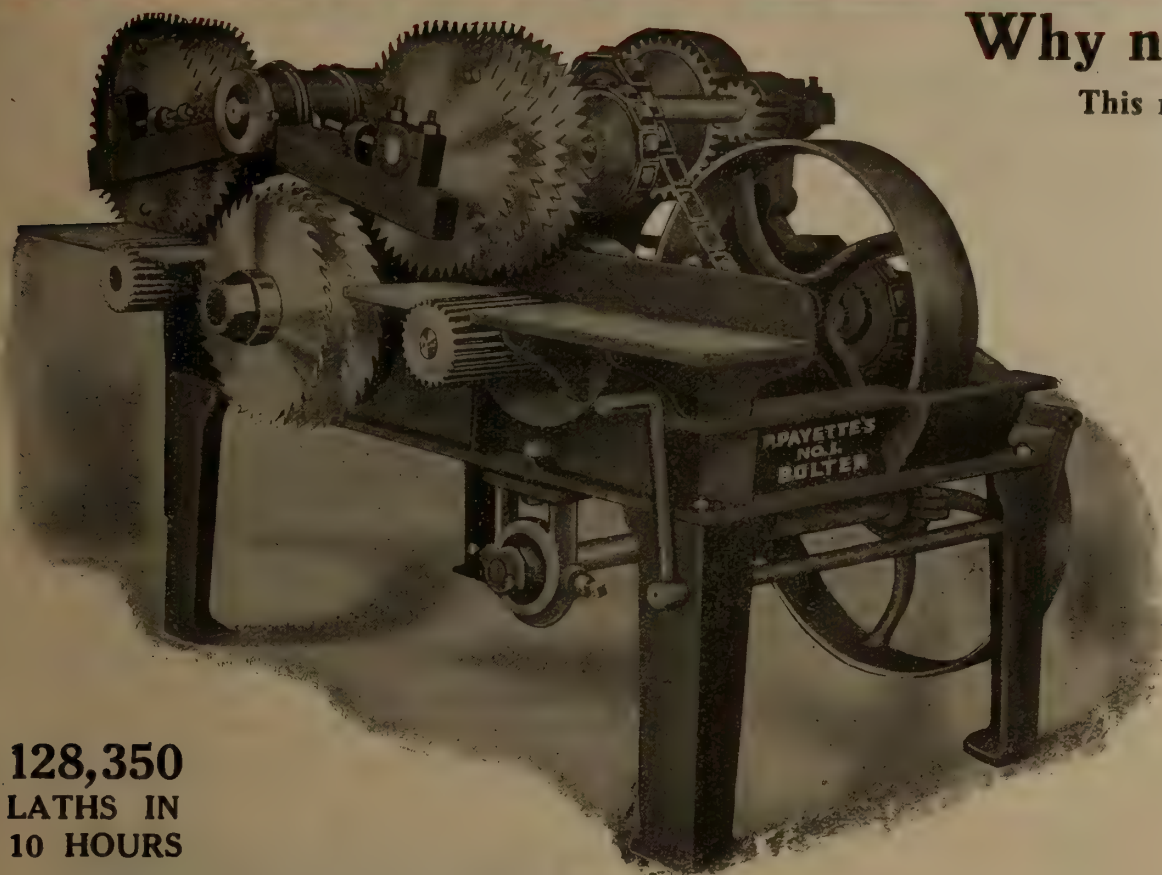


6' 6" long, 80" wide, square cut with gusset.
Heavy jute horse blanket with leg straps No. 10
jute. Write for blanket catalogue

OTTAWA
WINNIPEG

P. PAYETTE COMPANY

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor PENETANG, ONT.



Why not have the best?

This machine
holds the record
for rapid lath cutting

There are a number of lath bolters on the market—many of them excellent machines. How is the buyer to know which is the very best? Mere claims tell nothing. What the buyer wants is facts.

Here is a fact that conveys more than bookful of indefinite claims. "The Payette holds the record for cutting, counting, tying and piling." This was established during a recent ten hour test when 128,350 laths passed through the machine.

It is this remarkable capacity for turning our quality-plus-quantity production that has established the Payette as favorite in over 450 mills throughout Canada and the United States.

Saves Time and Money

THE ADAMS GASOLINE ALLIGATOR POINTER

Of the various types of craft developed for lumbering purposes, the Adams Pointer has unquestionably proved the most valuable.

Superior in many respects to alligators and tugs.



Adams Pointers are built to last. Their construction is the best throughout. And the motor is powerful and remarkably efficient.

We shall be pleased to forward prices and full details.

ADAMS ENGINE CO.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor
PENETANG - ONTARIO

WELDING

The Modern Method

YOUR welding work can safely be entrusted to the men in our plant. Not only have they the most complete facilities to work with, but their experience in serving the lumber and planing mill field has taught them exactly what is required. Your work can therefore be handled at minimum expense.

Portable electric machines available to go to any place at any time—

Electric, Thermit and Oxy-Acetyline Welding, Structural Work, Boiler and Ship Repairs, Welded Tanks.

Owner—Welding Tug "Evelyn" Phone Sack. 1170

T. HOGAN & COMPANY
HALIFAX — N. S.

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc. We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

**"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
"St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"**

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:

RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.

Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.



Sell Your Shavings

Why send your shavings up in smoke when you can bale them economically and sell them at a good profit?

THE AMERICAN STEAM STEEL FRAME PRESS

is a machine that has been on the market for many years and is a proven money-maker in scores of mills throughout Canada and the United States. We make it with two sizes of cylinders—30" x 45" and 26" x 45".

Full particulars and prices upon request.

Write for booklet.

American Engine & Boiler Works
TONAWANDA, N.Y., U.S.A.



Put your problem up to us

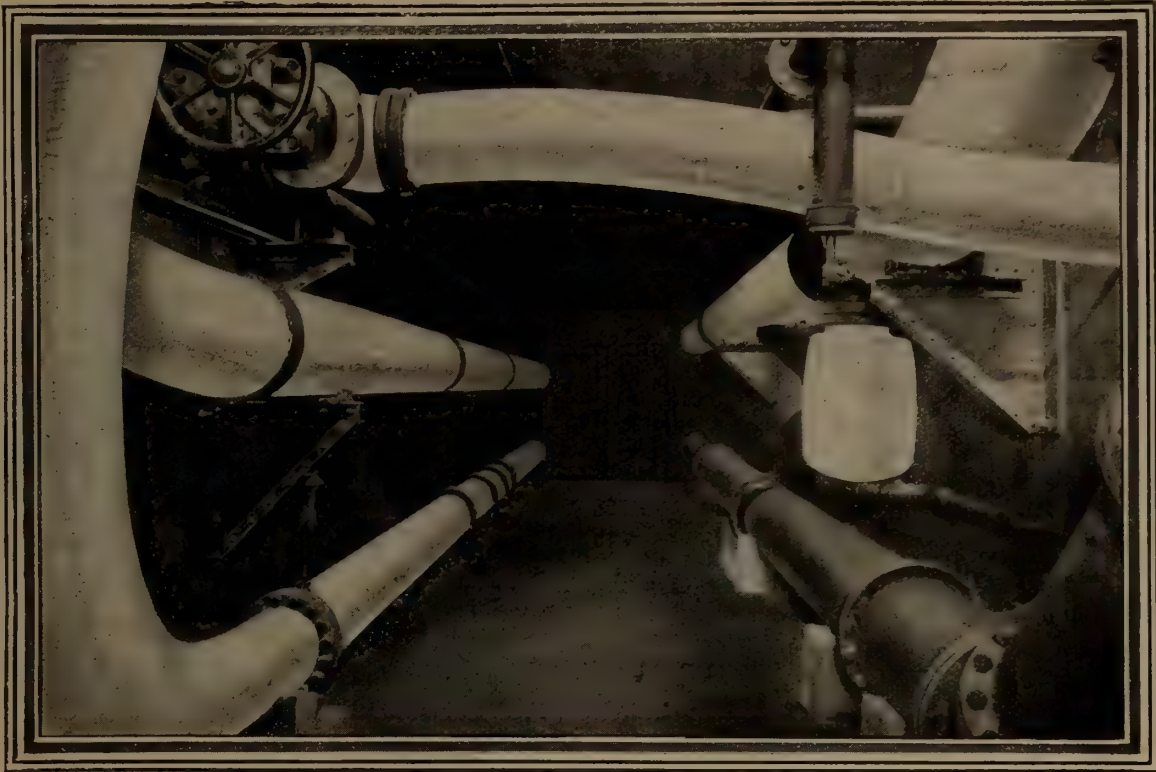
We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

**Put Your Locomotive Problem
up to us.**

Montreal Locomotive Works
Limited

Dominion Express Building, : Montreal, Canada



CRANE EQUIPMENT GIVES THE ASSURANCE OF UNFAILING SERVICE FROM THESE
PIPE-LINES OF A LARGE FURNACE PLANT

WHEN DEPENDABLE STEAM PIPING COUNTS

Steam pipe-lines located in tunnels or basements or buried in the ground must give dependable service at all times. Crane valves, fittings and pipe bends for such installations are designed and produced to stand up under the most extreme conditions.

Only selected materials are used in the manufacture of Crane equipment. Production operations are checked by rigid inspections, and searching factory tests guard uniform quality in the finished units. This careful factory practice gives exceptional endurance to Crane piping equipment.

CRANE

CRANE LIMITED, GENERAL OFFICES: 386 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL
CRANE-BENNETT, LTD., HEAD OFFICE: 45-51 LEMAN STREET, LONDON, ENG.

*Branches and Sales Offices in 21 Cities in Canada and British Isles
Works: Montreal, Canada, and Ipswich, England*



Efficiency Wash Sink with Pedal Valve



Train of saw logs at the dump, on the operation of the International Land & Lumber Co. Limited, near St. Felicien, Que.
The Linn Logging Tractor can be seen at the extreme right

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

When a Linn Logging Tractor commences operation with a new user, our instructor goes in with it, and remains, without further charge for a period of two weeks, and thoroughly instructs the designated operator in the operation, care, maintenance and repair of the Linn Logging Tractor.

Our instructors are experienced men in the log haul as well as mechanically—they are the operator's assurance of success, and we cannot afford, any more than can the user, to have an operation, where a Linn Logging Tractor is in operation, other than a complete success.

The writer of this advertisement was talking to a large operator, who is a Linn Logging Tractor user, and this gentleman was relating an experience he had at a recent meeting of Lumbermen that was held in Toronto—this operator in question told the writer of some discussions regarding the Linn Logging Tractor, by these gentlemen, and of his telling them what he had accomplished last season with his machine—and he said to the writer, "Do you know I rather had the feeling that they thought I was exaggerating"—and the writer took occasion to remind this operator of the time, when the writer was telling him what the Linn Logging Tractor would do for him, that he thought the writer was telling fairy tales.

The performance of the Linn Logging Tractor is the same wherever you find it—a success beyond the expectation of the man who owns it.

"Ask the logger who uses one"

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal



The illustration appearing above shows a Linn Logging Tractor equipped with Pulp wood rack, having a capacity for four cords of four foot wood

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

Where the operator is hauling logs, we supply double bolsters, 10' long, inside, and having a capacity of 1750', or about 3½ cords.

The Linn Logging Tractor comes equipped with both sled and wheel steerage—the wheel steerage enables the operator to utilize his Linn Logging Tractor, also, for partaging—the Linn Logging Tractor with a platform mounted on bolsters or pulp wood rack, has a carrying capacity of itself, of ten tons, entirely in addition to the trailer loads it hauls behind it.

The Linn Logging Tractor has Electric Lights, with generator and storage batteries as well as closed and heated cab over the driver's seat.

Every detail of the design and construction of the Linn Logging Tractor has been developed with the thought for convenience and usefulness in logging—it was designed exclusively for log hauling—it was developed on actual logging operations—and its unparalleled success in this work is one of the rewards for the thought devoted to its development.

The writer of this advertisement was recently in a city in the Maritimes, just leaving the hotel to visit one of the largest operators in New Brunswick—he met two Linn users who had just arrived from the States and one of these gentlemen asked what he was doing there—upon receiving his reply the American user said, "I've been using Linn for five years—tell your man to ask me—I'll tell him."

"Ask the logger who uses one"

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal



The Results Obtained From

"Dominion" Wire Rope

Are ENDURING WEAR and INSURANCE AGAINST
SUDDEN ROPE FAILURE

Have you used our BLUE STRAND?

The Dominion Wire Rope Co. Limited

Head Office: MONTREAL

Stocks also Carried at: TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

STROUD

AIR SEPARATION WOOD PULVERIZER

AN EFFICIENT METHOD
AND
MACHINE FOR MAKING

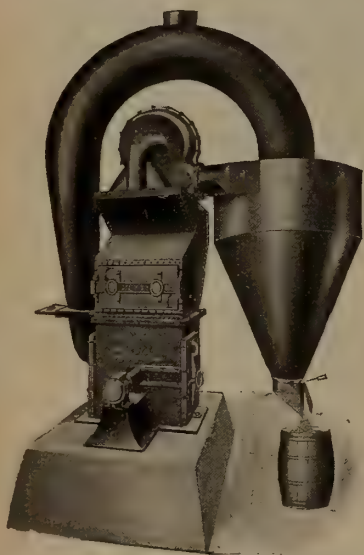
WOOD FLOUR

FROM
SAWDUST, SHAVINGS,
PLANER CHIPS,
AND
OTHER WASTE WOOD
OF
FEED SIZE.

A VERY PROFITABLE

DISPOSITION
OF
THESE PRODUCTS

OPERATES CON-
TINUOUSLY WITH VERY
LITTLE ATTENTION.



No bearings in the grinding chamber. No sieves or screens. Automatic lubrication. Makes Wood Flour far finer than any other known method. Made in 5 sizes.

The one machine makes any grade of Meal or Flour desired, at low cost.

E. H. STROUD & COMPANY

Engineers and Manufacturers

928, 930, 932 & 934 Fullerton Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Relieve the Box Shook Shortage

By the use of

Gerlach Box Board Mills

For the cutting of

BOX, CRATE, CHAIR, FURNITURE, CABINET and other dimension stock, LATH, HANDLE MATERIAL, Etc.

These machines are built in three sizes:—

CHAMPION for stock 10" to 24" Long
SPECIAL " " 10" to 36" Long
JUMBO " " 10" to 48" Long

All cut any required thickness from 1/4" to 3" and from 3" to 20" wide.

Cut either plain or quarter sawn, through the side or with the grain of wood, hence saw dust is like excelsior. Saw kerf 1/8". Round or quartered bolts may be utilized, as well as slabs and mill waste. Will cut 3000 feet of lumber per man per day. Turns 80% of standing trees into finished product against 40% for the saw mill.



Average net cost of producing finished box lumber from small timber delivered at mill:

TIMBER	\$ 8.00	per M ft.
SAWING & OVERHEAD	2.00	" "
NET COST	10.00	" "

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Builders
CLEVELAND, OHIO

LOWER YOUR HAULING COSTS WITH



The Full-Crawler Equipped Fordson

Does the work of from 2 to 4 teams. Doing it better, faster and cheaper. Increased traction—adapted for deep snow, iced roads, swamp or sand.

Write us for information.

W. C. WARBURTON & CO. LTD.

670 Bloor St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

Pulpwood Operators, Lumbermen and Jobbers

Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
Rowing and Power Pointers.

Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all Kinds

PENETANG, ONT.



Van Donk Stake Pockets

have splendid new features

No waste stakes, no trouble. Absolute safety as the pockets may be opened from side of the car opposite the operating shaft. The cost is low—the saving tremendous. Get the particulars to-day.

The Wm. Kennedy & Sons Limited
OWEN SOUND · ONTARIO

REPRESENTATIVES:

Cobalt	Montreal	Halifax, N.S.
M. B. SAUNDERS,	H. C. KENNEDY,	C. A. FOWLER,
8 Silver St.,	232 St. James St.,	Tramway Building,
Phone 153	Phone Main 394	Phone Sackville 1700

New **RAILS** Relaying
12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore Limited
58 Front St. West, Toronto

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES
ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS



Get
Catalogue
"K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
CLIMAX LOCOMOTIVE CO., 67 COLUMBIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B.C.



Completed Alligators Waiting Shipment

Land or Water Workers

Will tow a boom of 60,000 logs to the mill, climb overland to another lake, and skid heavy logs with its powerful winch and mile of cable.

West, Peachey & Sons, Simcoe, Ont.

Write for list
of our
Enthusiastic Owners

Indispensable
Capable
Economical

The Strongest Harness for the Drive Is **ALLIGATOR BRAND**

No other harness will stand up so well under the terrific strain the lumber drive and its heavy loads impose.

Alligator Brand Harness is made with the requirements of the lumber industry in mind.



The toughest leather obtainable is used in its manufacture together with a special tanning process.

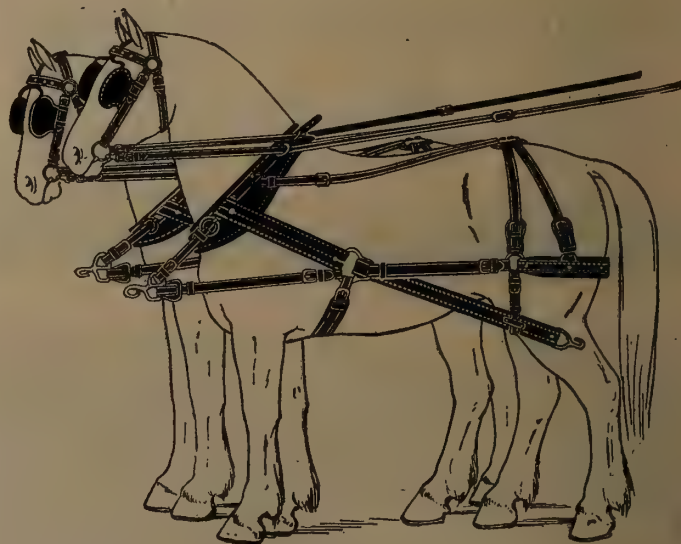
Careful workmanship and the strongest of stitching make Alligator Harness wear longest.

Horse Blankets

We also specialize in horse blankets for the lumber industry and in length of service they are fit companions to Alligator Brand Harness.

Now is the time to get your equipment in shape for a winter in the bush. Make up your list of requirements in harness and blankets and send it in.

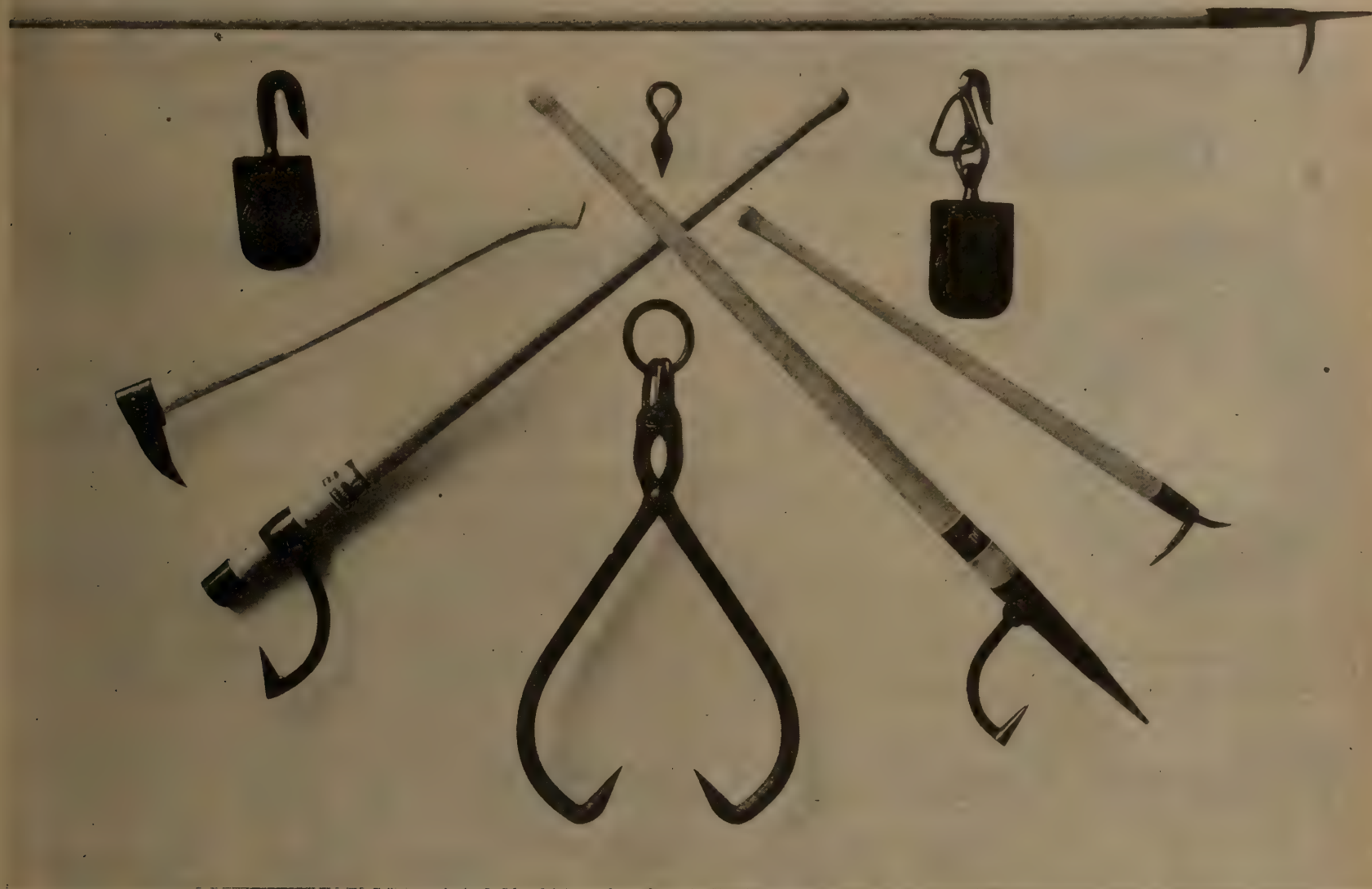
We'll be glad to quote prices by return.



Samontagne Limited.

Headquarters: 338 Notre Dame St. W., MONTREAL

Pink's Lumbering and Driving Tools



Lumbermen of the World Look to "Pink"

Swedes Iron
Piling Hook



No. 34

To lumbermen the world over, the name Pink has stood for the best in Peaveys, Cant Hooks and other logging Tools.

What makes Pink Tools superior? The fact that we use only the finest materials procurable—but more especially because of our longer experience, dating 'way back to 1866. Our Cant Hook and Peavey Handles are manufactured entirely from the best quality hand split (not sawn) air-seasoned Rock Maple and Hickory. Hooks are made from hammered crucible cast steel or wrought steel and special steel bolts used. The various models are fashioned to serve every purpose.

Price lists and catalogs of our complete line are yours for the asking. Why not get in touch with us to-day?

Canada Long Distance Phone No. 87

THOMAS PINK COMPANY, LIMITED

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO CANADA

We are also makers of Car Movers, etc.

Swedes Iron
Piling Hook



No. 35

Britain's Bulwark --

Gibraltar Rock



Canadian Industries' Bulwark --

Dunlop Gibraltar

Red Special Belting



Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

Branches in Leading Cities

Makers of High-Grade Fire Hose and Water Hose for all purposes

Where Quality Counts It Pays to Use the Best

We are large manufacturers of:

**Team and Lumber Harness, Horse Collars and Sweat Pads,
Duck and Jute Horse Blankets.**

Wholesale Jobbers of:

**Harness Hardware, Brushes, Hames, Teamsters' Mitts and
Gloves, Mackinaw Coats, Sleigh Bells, Fur Robes and Fur
Coats, Shoe Findings.**

In Business Since 1866

Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices

WE SHIP PROMPTLY

SAMUEL TREES & COMPANY, LIMITED

Harness, Trunk, Bag Factory and Warehouse: Corner King and Bathurst St., Toronto

**Horse Blanket & Collar Factory:
Whitby, Ont.**

**Western Warehouse:
312 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

A Requirement of Every Lumber Camp



The Desjardine Patent Log Sleight

It facilitates speedy removal of logs and lumber, and is easy to manipulate. Very strongly made, and is a great utility in lumber operations. Made in various sizes, and supplied with either short pole or rigged to receive cross chains.

ALSO-MADE

MILL DUMP WAGONS	LOG SLEIGH RUNNERS
STANDARD RAILROAD	(Plain and Shaped)
OR QUARRY CARTS,	LUMBERMEN'S
LUMBERMEN'S BUCK-	DRIVING SLEIGHTS.
BOARDS AND SLEIGHTS	.. .. .

Send for Catalogue

ALEXANDER BARR
PEMBROKE, ONT.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Built and Repaired Iron and Brass Castings, Boilers, etc. Ask for quotations on anything you may require in our line.

Special Attention given to
MILL MACHINERY

Union Foundry & Machine Works
LIMITED
SAINT JOHN (West), N.B.



They averaged 17 cords per load

After exhaustively testing their first Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger last winter, making closest comparisons in costs and results with other methods and machines, the Mt. Murray Woodlands Corporation of Mt. Murray, Quebec, has now standardized on "Holt" and purchased four more of these powerful tractors for next winter's operations.

Hauling day and night over common snow roads with many bad grades, each load averaged around 17 cords of green unbarked spruce, a remarkable record over those roads. By the end of last season the total cordage, the continuous operation, number of trips, low costs and the ability of the "Caterpillar" to meet every situation, convinced the Mt. Murray officials that no other machine or method can successfully compete with the "Caterpillar."

Let us give you further facts about remarkable "Caterpillar" records on this, as well as on other Canadian pulpwood and lumber operations.

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, Limited

1109 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal, P.Q.

Telephone Uptown 1504

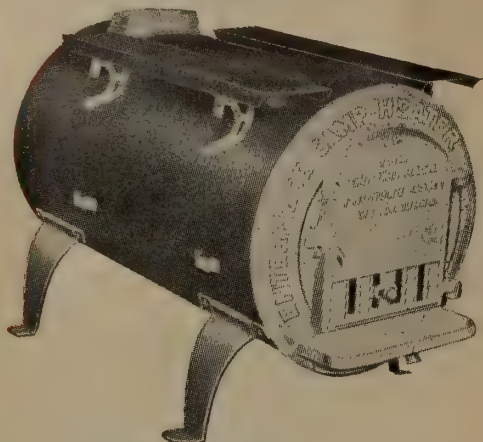
Complete service stocks in all principal lumbering districts.

CATERPILLAR
H O L T

ENTERPRISE

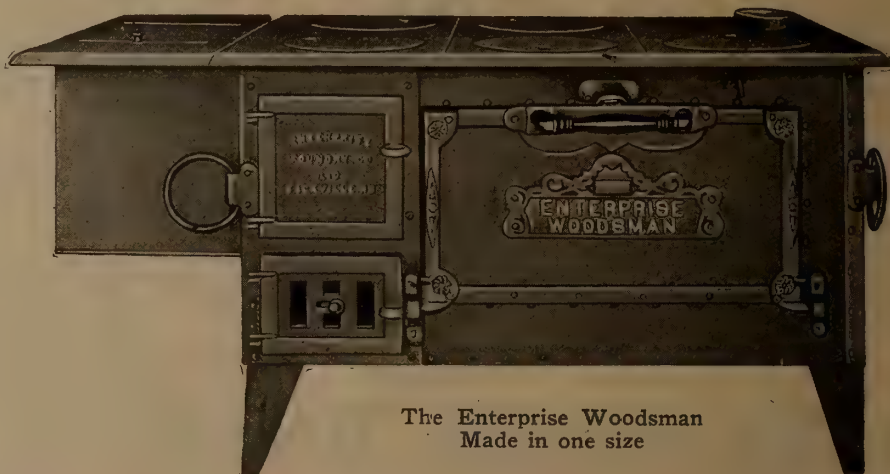
CAMP RANGES AND HEATERS

In the bush, as well as in the cities, the name Enterprise stands for dependable service in stoves and ranges. Say "Enterprise" and be done with it. The article you buy will outlast any other camp range or heater that is made. If the initial cost is anything more, and likely it is not, you will save it many times over. The Enterprise prices are the lowest you can get consistent with goods that can be depended upon under all conditions.



The Enterprise Camp Heater
Made in two sizes
No. 38 and 50

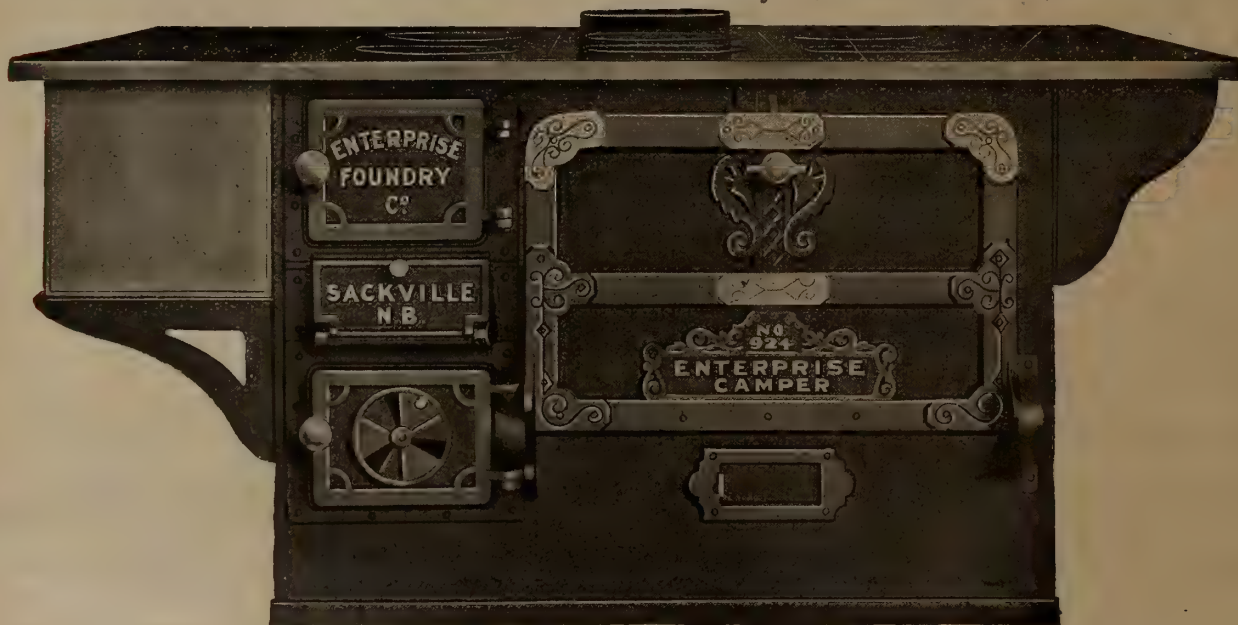
A powerful heater, designed specially for lumber and mining camp boarding houses. Burns 38 and 50 inch sticks of rough, heavy wood. Built not for one season, but of rust resisting steel, for year-after-year use and abuse.



The Enterprise Woodsman
Made in one size

For the Drive or Small Camp

The Woodsman might have been patterned after your own plans. Everything has been thought of, even to wrought iron rings for easy moving. Oven 21 inches. Takes a 22 inch stick of wood. In this range extra quality steel takes the place of weight. Though light and easily handled, it will wear as long as other makes of ranges twice as heavy.



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Here is the range for the heavy work—the medium or large sized camp or boarding house—a dependable baker, an excellent cooker—built by Enterprise workers on Enterprise principles—a range to delight the cook's heart and please your workers with better cooked food.

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on steep hills with the

BARIENGER BRAKING DEVICE

Employ the Barienger Braking Device on your steep hills this winter and cut your time and labor costs. This device will take heavy loads down quickly and easily under control the whole way. It is simple to operate, requiring only one man, and saves the cost of sand and straw hilling.

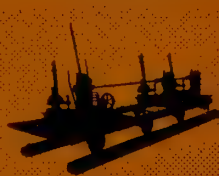
Don't go to the expense of grading and building long winding roads to overcome steep hills. The Barienger Braking Device will overcome these obstacles at a fraction of the cost and save time in drawing every day.

Now is the time to order for delivery this season. Photographs and prices on request. Write today—NOW.



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EQUIPMENT



**—The
Mark
of
Quality**

THIS mark on your saw mill machinery indicates that you have the best outfit that money can buy, and is a guarantee that you are equipped with the latest and most improved appliances for the rapid and economical manufacture of lumber. Our thorough organization and complete, up-to-date equipment enable us to fill orders or contracts of any size whatever in the shortest possible time.

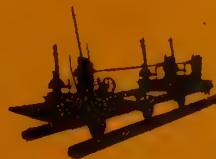
We are practical saw mill men, and if you will allow us to submit plans and specifications for your equipment, we will gladly do so and guarantee results.

SAW CARRIAGES—We make all sizes of Saw Carriages for every type of mill. The model illustrated is our No. 40, three block outfit, which is one of the most substantial carriages ever designed. Full particulars are contained in our catalog No. 100.



The E. Long Manufacturing

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LUMBERMEN'S



EQUIPMENT

A Money-Making Machine

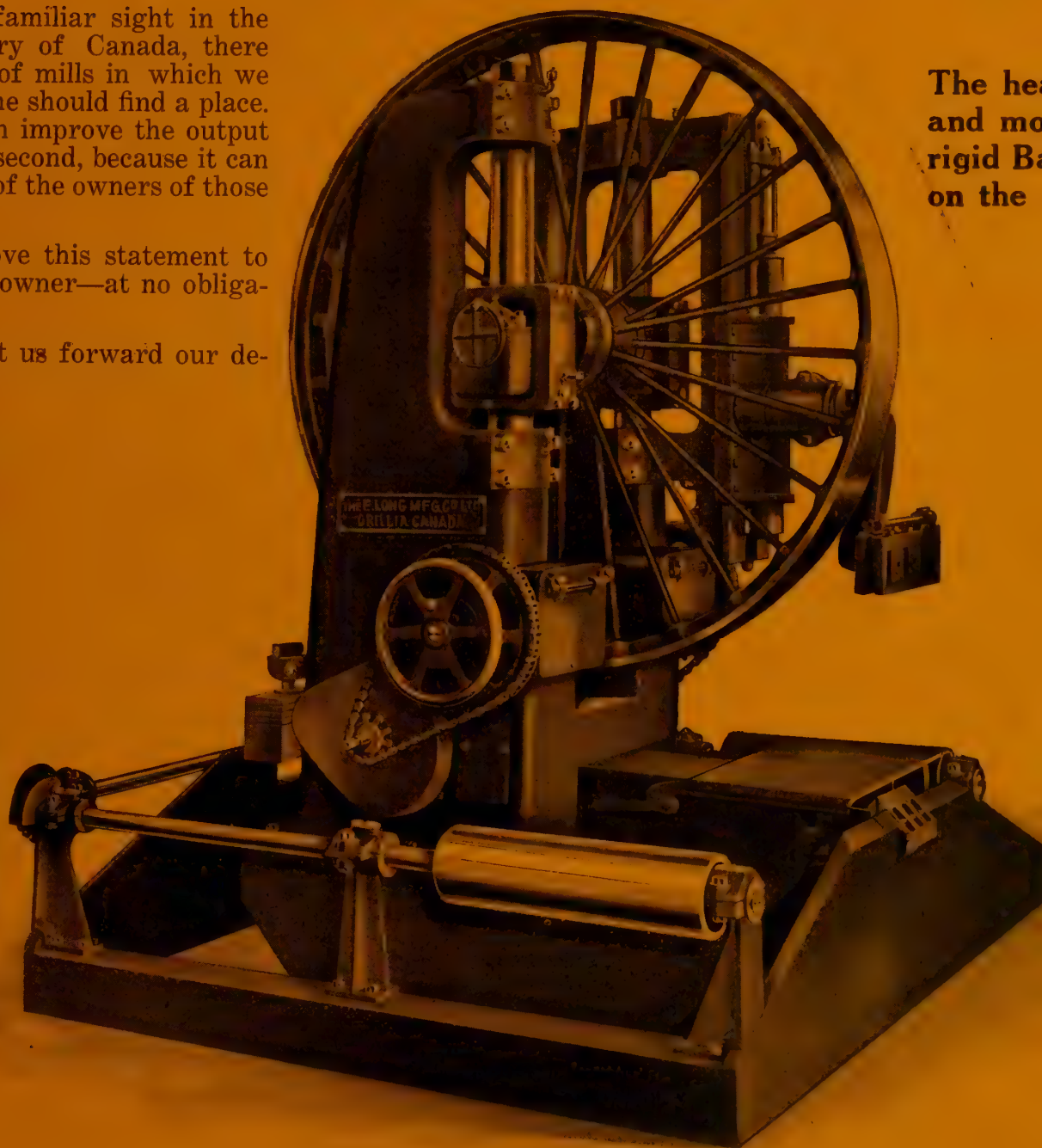
ALTHOUGH a familiar sight in the lumber industry of Canada, there are still a number of mills in which we are sure this machine should find a place. First, because it can improve the output of those mills, and, second, because it can increase the profits of the owners of those mills.

We can readily prove this statement to any interested mill owner—at no obligation, of course.

In the meantime let us forward our descriptive catalogue.

Partial list of "Long" machines:

Niggers, Steam and Friction
Rollers, Live and Dead
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The heaviest and most rigid Bandmill on the market

Company, Limited

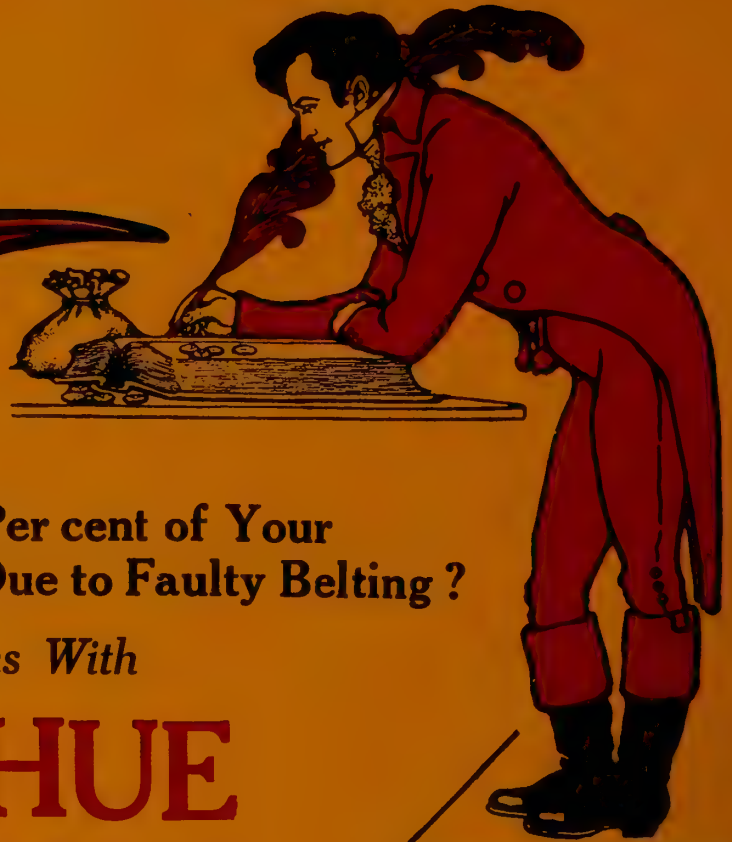
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Stop The Leaks With

GOODHUE BELTING

"Extra" "Standard" "Acme" "Waterproof"

Poor belts are a constant expense, because they grow slack, waste power and finally have to be "taken up", which means a shut-down. Goodhue Belting eliminates this needless waste of time and money because the stretch is taken out before the belt leaves us. In addition, only the toughest hides and the most modern tanning process, are used in their manufacture, which lengthens the life. All stretcher ends are cut off, leaving a belt which will work under the most difficult conditions. Ask our belting experts to prescribe the proper belt for your transmission troubles. No obligation at all.

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Stretch**

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at plant of
Voth Hardwood Company
Voth, Texas

Two eighteen ton overhanging boom cranes handle from 225,000 to 250,000 feet of lumber daily, using but six men.

From 75,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber is handled daily from sorter to stacker.

From 15,000 to 30,000 feet of timbers and ties from timber dock to loading dock.

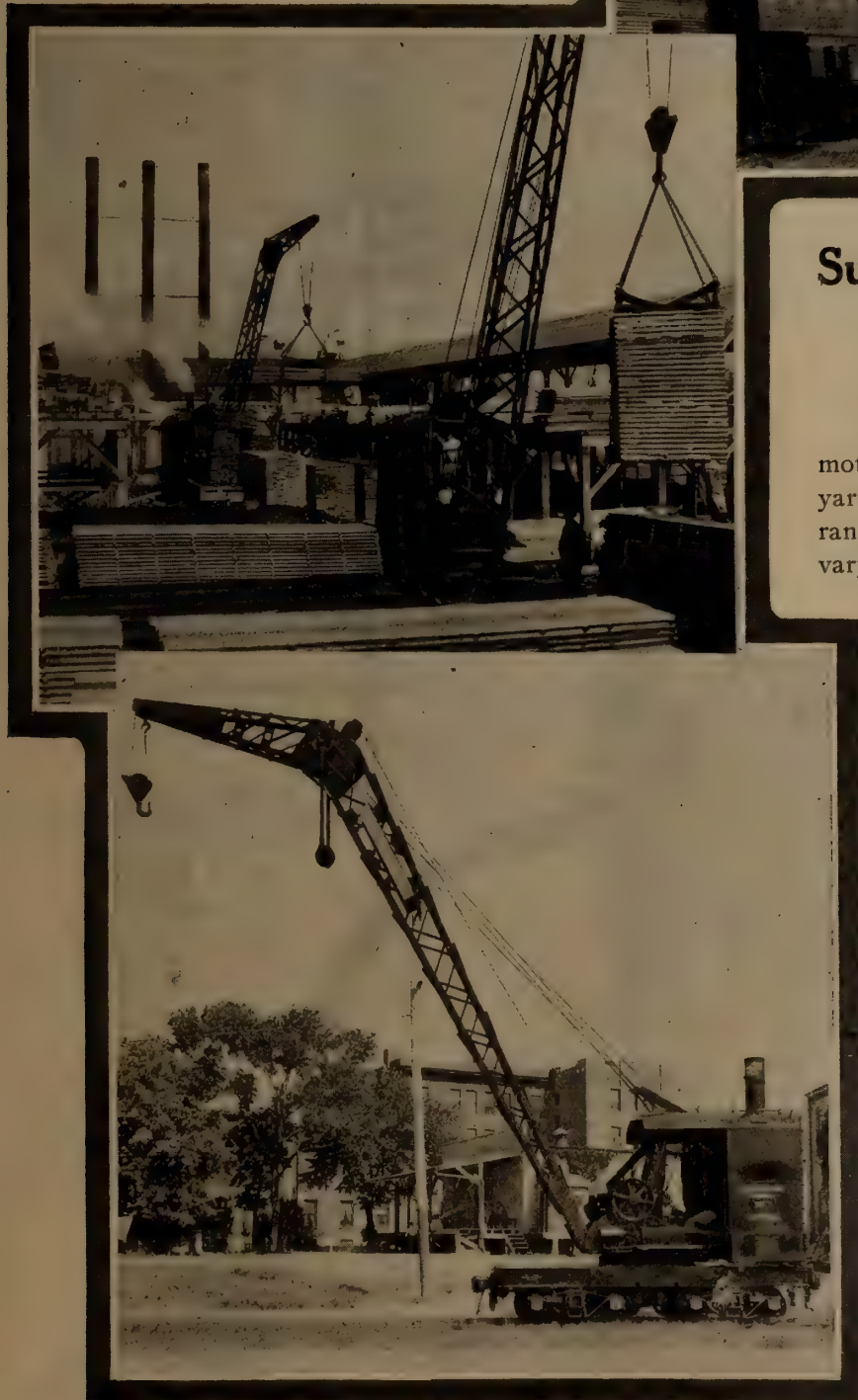
From 50,000 to 75,000 feet of lumber from stacker to yard.

From 15,000 to 30,000 feet from kiln to loading shed.

From 50,000 to 75,000 feet from yard to loading shed.

(Figures supplied by Voth Hardwood Co., Voth, Texas)

See Article Pages 137-8



Submit Your Requirements to Industrial Works Engineers

Steam, gasoline or electrically operated Locomotive Cranes for bucket, dipper or magnet operation; yard service and construction work; with capacities ranging from five tons to sixty tons; booms to suit, varying from 40 ft. to 140 ft. in length.

"INDUSTRIAL" Locomotive Cranes are built so as to be really convertible for various operations. The same Crane may be used for handling lumber and logs, building logging railroads, pile driving, automatic bucket operation and for handling heavy loads with hook and block. Booms may be built in sections so that the length may be quickly changed to meet various conditions. The propelling mechanism is of a powerful, sturdy type that makes the Crane efficient in switching and hauling heavily loaded cars.

Your requirements, when submitted to Industrial Works engineers, will receive the benefit of 50 years' experience in the designing and building of lumber and log handling equipment.

Our Golden Anniversary catalogue will be mailed you on request.

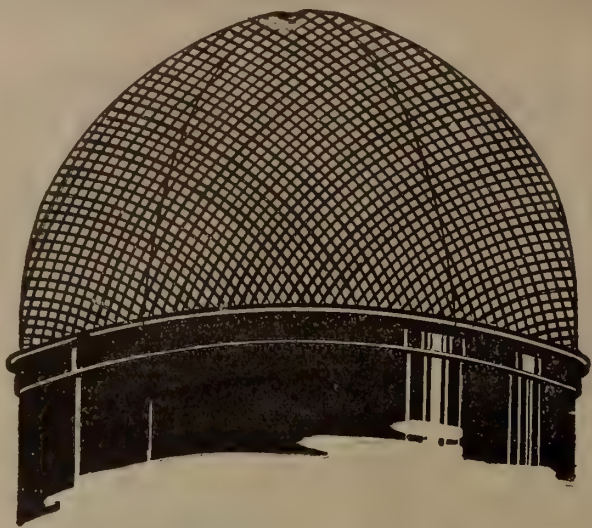
Locomotive, Erection and Wrecking Cranes, 5 to 200 tons capacity. Pile Drivers, Pillar Cranes, Transfer Cranes, Gantry Cranes, Crawling Tractor Cranes, Rail Saws, Grab Buckets. Double-Acting Steam Pile Hammers, Wood Grapples.

Prompt deliveries can be made on any type of Crane.

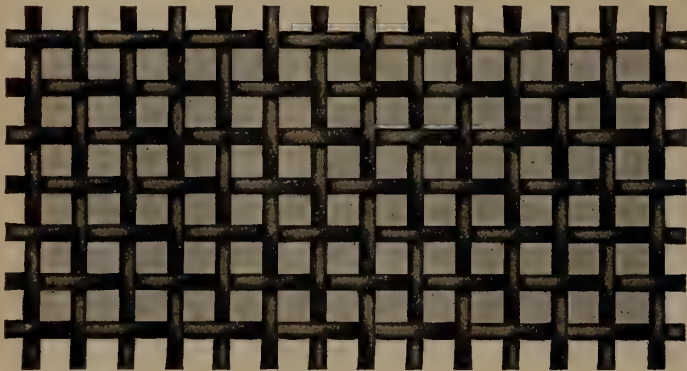
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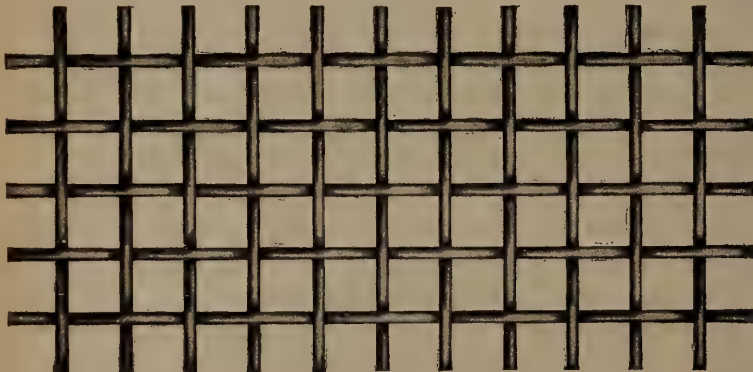
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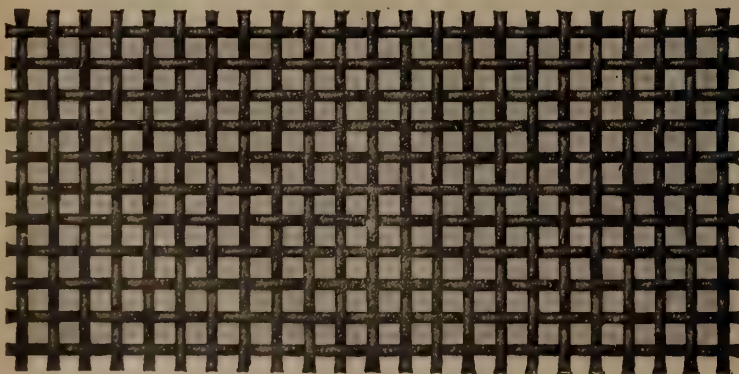
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4x4 mesh No. 14 wire, imperial gauge, for burner tops



3x3 mesh, No. 14 wire, imperial gauge, for burner tops



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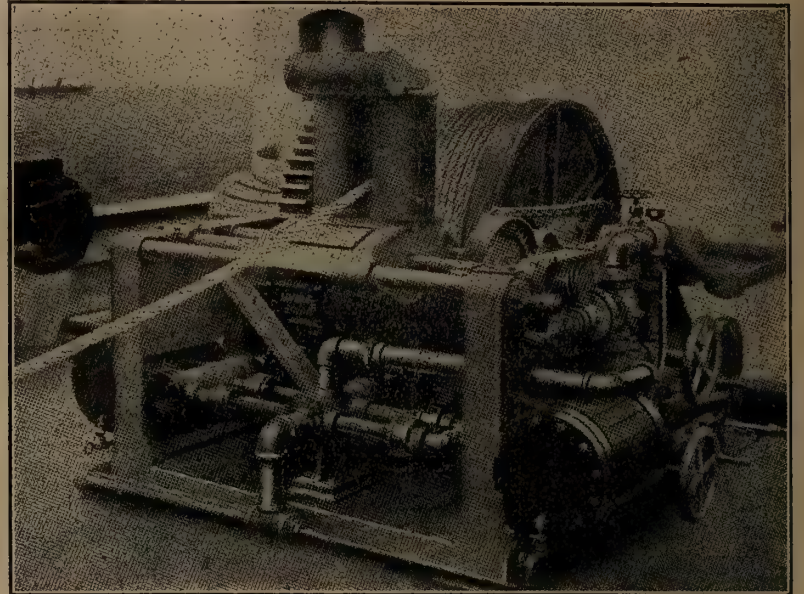
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Manufactured by

The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.
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Over 125 satisfied customers have this machine installed in their ships today.

The Corbet Automatic Steam Towing Machine

Made in Six Sizes to accommodate Flexible Steel Hawsers from $\frac{5}{8}$ in. up to 2 in. Diameter

The Peavey Manufacturing Company

Parker Street, Brewer, Maine

are now manufacturing their improved

Peavey Patent Cant Dog

with Taper Solid Socket, all in one piece.

This is the **Lightest, Strongest and most Practical Cant Hook** made.

We carry a large assortment in stock comprising 5 sizes and are prepared to fill orders promptly.



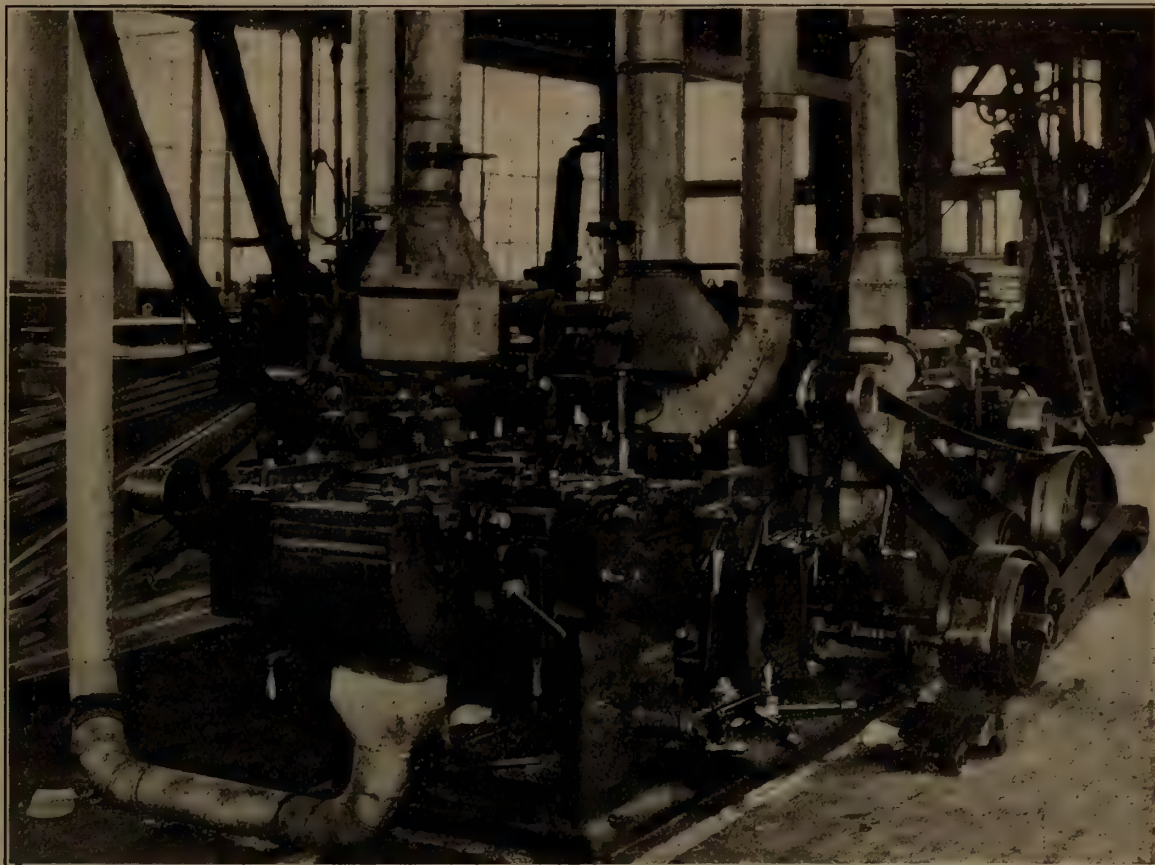
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CANT HOOKS

with extension Toe Rings, Duck Bill or Round Bill Hooks.

Our New Catalogue showing full line of Lumbering Tools will be ready soon.

Send us your name now and get it on our mailing list.





Three Definite Economies

By positively preventing the accumulation of Shavings and Sawdust in your mill three definite economies result, namely: Lower Insurance Rates, Reduced Costs of Lubrication and improved Health and Efficiency of Employees.

The positive preventative is a Sturtevant Collecting and Conveying System. Full details are in folder 601, which will be sent complimentary upon application.

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Equipment for Sale

We offer for immediate delivery the following equipment, some of which is unused:

Power Plant.

1—750 K.W. Westinghouse Turbo Generator, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, 3600 R. P. M. direct driven by Westinghouse Turbine and complete with LeBlanc condenser (has never been used).

1—400 H. P. Babcock and Wilcox horizontal water tube boiler 200 lbs. working pressure (never used).

1—100 foot steel stack, self supporting 6' diameter.

Locomotives.

2—American Saddle Tank Locomotives, standard gauge, cylinders 10 x 16.

Hoists.

1—Single drum hoist direct, connected by Foot gear reducer to 30 H.P. Westinghouse motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, 720 R. P. M. complete with grids and automatic brake.

Pumps.

1—6" DeLaval Belt driven pump 1200 U. S. gals., 100' head single stage, bronze fitted, 1450 R. P. M.

1—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 5 Aldrich vertical triplex 35 gal. per minute, 175 lbs. pressure.

1—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 6 stage Allis Chalmers Turbine pump, 405 ft. head, 160 U. S. gal., direct driven by 40 H. P. C.G.E. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, 1800 R.P.M.

2—Single stage Mather & Platt vertical pumps, 700 U.S. gal., 100' head driven by vertical C.G.E. motors, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, 1800 R.P.M.

Cranes and Buckets.

1—Brown Hoist Locomotive Crane, standard gauge, 4 ton capacity, 23' boom operated by 3 phase, 60 cycle, 22 H.P. C.G.E. crane motor.

1—1 yard enclosed type Brown Hoist clam bucket (never used).

1— $\frac{3}{4}$ yard Owen Bucket.

Cars.

5—Standard gauge cars, wooden truss, length 28' 4, wheels 30".

Motors.

1—225 H.P. C.G.E. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, 360 R.P.M. complete with controller and grids.

1—150 H.P. Westinghouse, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, 600 R.P.M. complete with controller and grids.

1—75 H.P. Crocker Wheeler 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts, 900 R.P.M. complete with controller and grids.

1—50 H.P. C.G.E. 3 phase, 60 cycle 550 volts, 514 R.P.M. complete with controller and grids.

Also a large number of smaller motors all 3 phase, 60 cycle, 550 volts.

The above equipment is located at the plant of Moose Mountain Ltd., Sellwood, Ont.

In addition to the above we have a large amount of equipment consisting of rails, hoists, belting, elevators, etc.

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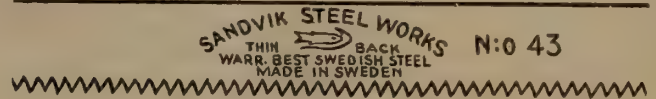
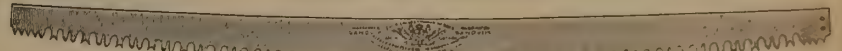
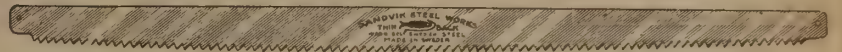
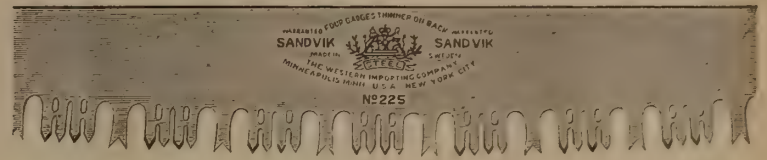
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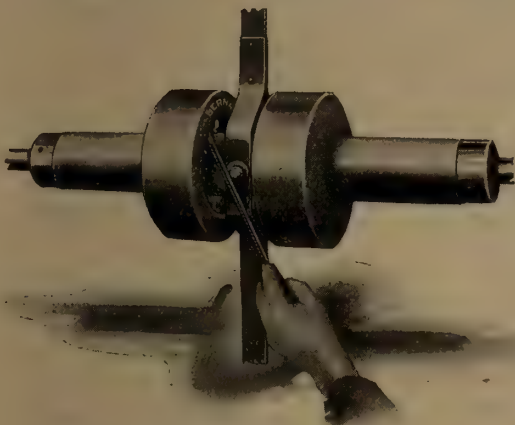
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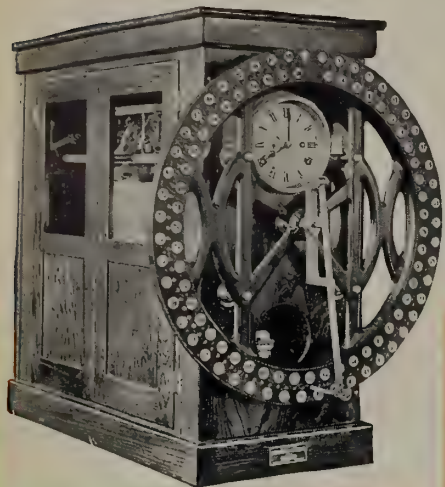
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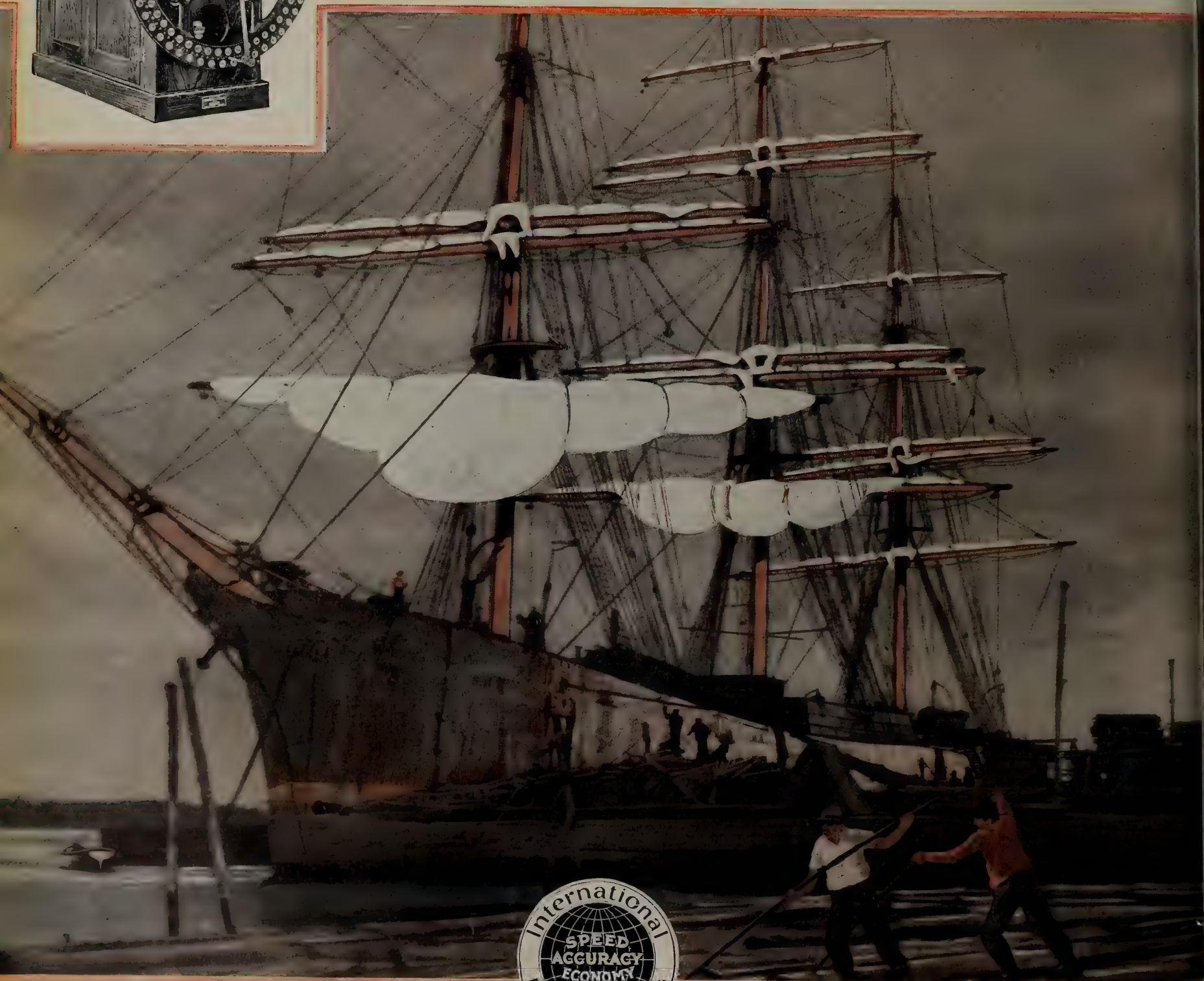


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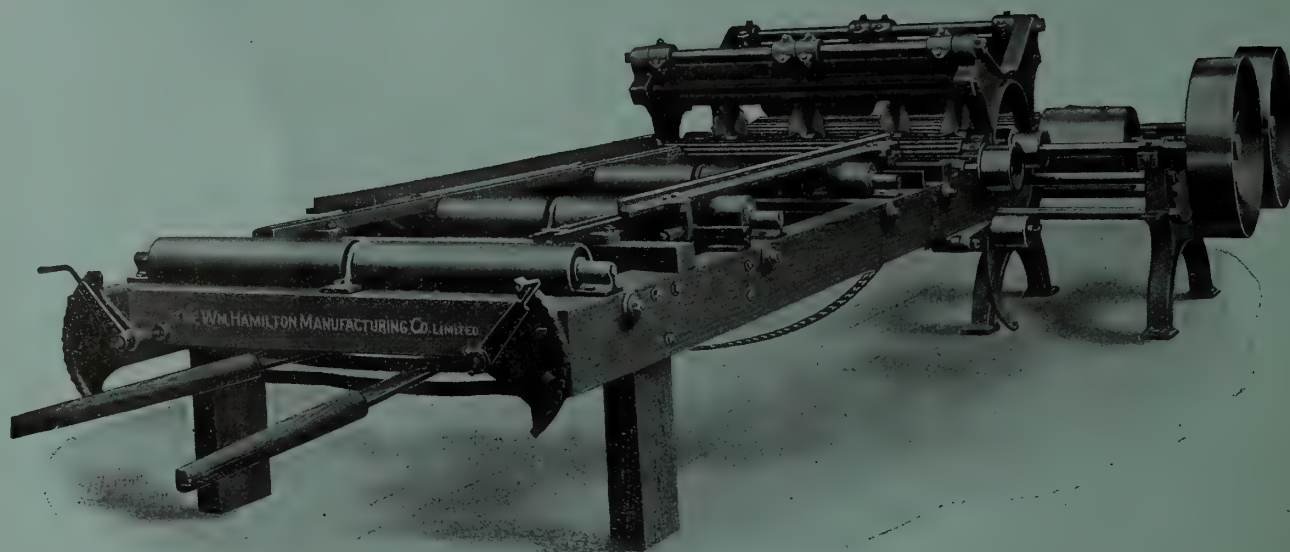
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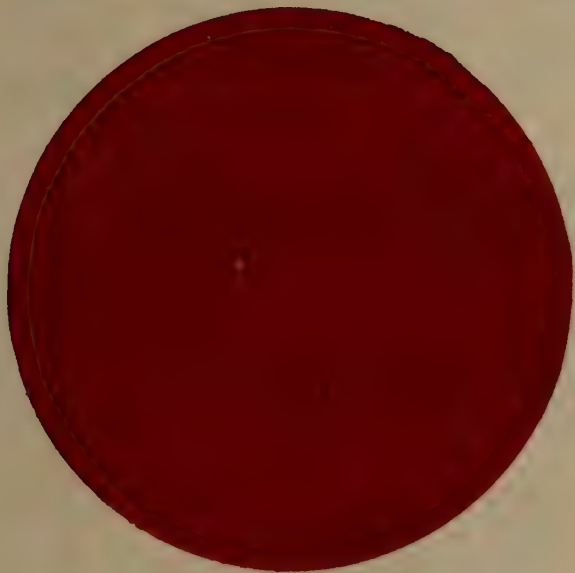


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1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
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Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6"	White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
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One "	" 1 1/4 x 1 1/2 & up,	" "	12 to 14 ft.
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All grades and
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and scant all widths and lengths, sorted.

LATH—Jack and White Pine—4 ft. M. R. 32" M. R.
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Sized Hemlock
White and Red Pine
Jack Pine, Lath, B.C. Products

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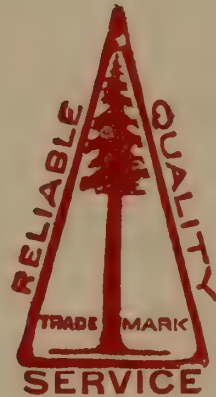
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In all standard grades
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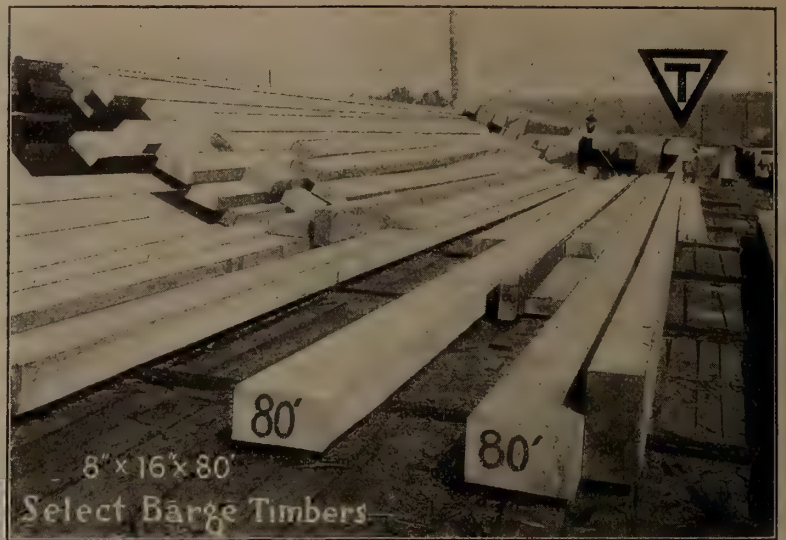
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Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'

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This is a small-knotted type which makes excellent boards and shiplap, also a good cheap siding.

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**Saleable Lumber that
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Select from these—Pine,
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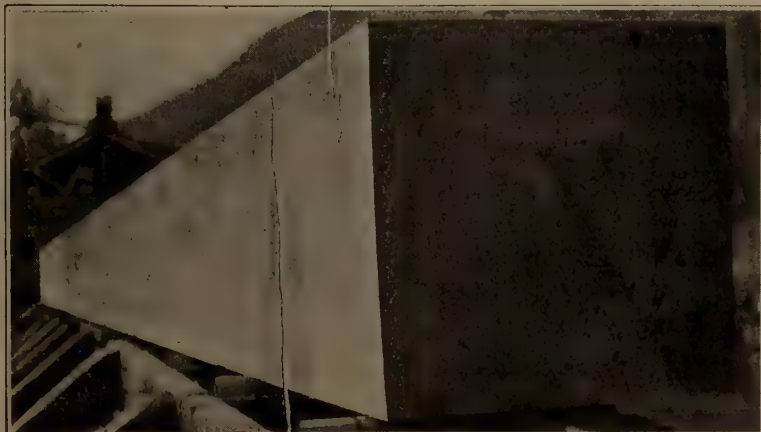
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1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	Bright		1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
3/4 in.	1,000	1,500	2,500	1 in.	102,000	151,000	16,200	1 in.	40,000			3/4 in.	1,000	1,500	2,500
1 in.	104,000	82,000	107,000	1 1/4 in.	21,000	27,000	2,700	1 1/4 in.	14,000	12,100	50,900	1 in.	9,200	6,400	14,000
1 1/4 in.	22,000	6,000	90,000	1 1/2 in.	15,000	50,000	15,000	1 1/2 in.	2,300	10,000	89,000	1 1/4 in.	5,900	5,900	5,900
1 1/2 in.	20,000	11,000	76,000	2 in.	3,000	27,000	15,000	2 in.	5,300	4,000	32,000	1 1/2 in.	400	4,000	4,000
2 in.	131,000	21,000	68,000	10/4	1,500	600	600	2 1/2 in.	22,300	5,000	90,800	2 in.		7,400	
2 1/2 in.	270,000	41,000	5,600					3 in.	2,600	8,000	17,000				
3 in.	59,000	48,000	21,000					4 in.	6,000	6,500	9,200				
4 in.	56,000	40,000	9,500												
CHERRY				FIGURED RED GUM				POPLAR				QUARTERED WHITE OAK			
1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	Bright		1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	51,000	10,500	161,000	1 in.	19,000	26,000		1 in.	4,000	2,700		1 in.	6,100		
1 1/4 in.	27,000	9,000	21,000	1 1/4 in.	18,000	800		1 1/4 in.	1,000	14,000	12,100	1 1/4 in.	3,900	2,300	3,000
1 1/2 in.	30,200	100	23,000	1 1/2 in.	700			1 1/2 in.	2,300	10,000	89,000	1 1/2 in.		400	800
2 in.	6,000	9,000	65,000	8/4	1,000	200		2 in.	5,300	4,000	32,000	1 1/2 in.	91,000	400	30,000
2 1/2 in.	4,500	4,300	3,000					2 1/2 in.	22,300	5,000	90,800	1 1/4 in.	21,000	27,000	79,000
3 in.	21,700	4,500	4,000					3 in.	2,600	8,000	17,000	1 1/2 in.	18,000	500	29,500
4 in.	9,300	900						4 in.	6,000	6,500	9,200	2 in.	700	22,000	5,700
CHESTNUT				QUARTERED RED GUM				PLAIN RED OAK				BLACK WALNUT			
1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	
3/4 in.	1,600	3,000		1 in.	12,000	26,500	2,500	3/4 in.	50,000	224,000	1,500	1 in.	3,000	24,000	20,000
1 in.	68,000	163,000	125,000	1 1/4 in.	15,400	15,000	2,000	1 1/4 in.	55,000	94,000	2,000	1 1/4 in.	1,600	6,600	5,000
1 1/4 in.	3,000	450	57,000	1 1/2 in.	1,800	5,200	9,000	1 1/2 in.	50,000	74,200	5,000	1 1/2 in.	7,200	4,200	500
1 1/2 in.	24,700	1,600	79,000	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	2 in.	63,000	132,000	26,000	2 in.	2,000	5,000	3,000
2 in.	5,000	18,000	32,000					2 1/2 in.	1,500	1,400		2 1/2 in.	300	1,000	
2 1/2 in.	2,000							2 1/2 in.	94,100	34,000		3 in.	300	1,000	
3 in.	1,300							3 in.	53,800	35,000	5,000	4 in.	400	500	1,200
4 in.	1,500	300						4 in.	27,600	10,600					
CYPRESS				QUARTERED SAP GUM				PLAIN WHITE OAK				BASSWOOD			
1 & 2	Select	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
3/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	1 in.	12,000	26,500	2,500	3/4 in.	14,000	7,000	15,900	1 in.	202,000	7,000	272,000
1 in.	38,000	74,000		1 1/4 in.	15,400	15,000	2,000	1 in.	51,000	160,000	23,000	1 1/4 in.	262,000	18,000	203,000
1 1/4 in.	62,000	41,300	32,000	1 1/2 in.	1,800	5,200	9,000	1 1/4 in.	91,000	124,000	44,200	1 1/2 in.	104,000	4,300	54,000
1 1/2 in.	115,000	69,000	50,600	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	1 1/2 in.	30,000	16,000	1,500	2 in.	54,500	25,000	22,000
2 in.	39,000	65,000	8,900					2 in.	19,000	61,000	3,000	2 1/2 in.	5,200	2,500	900
2 1/2 in.	12,000							2 1/2 in.	3,200	3,200	1,800	3 in.	7,000		13,000
3 in.	25,000	10,000	14,000					3 in.	26,000	22,000		4 in.	5,000	1,500	4,000
4 in.	4,200	3,200	4,000					4 in.	4,500	5,000					
									44,000	17,800					

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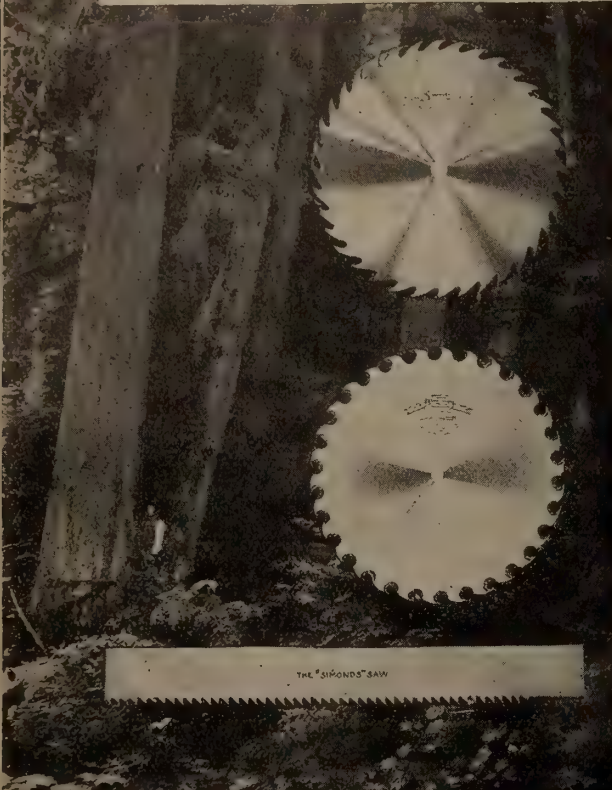
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President of Canadian Lumbermen's Association Extends Felicitations and Reviews Outlook in the Industry

By Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association my fellow-members conferred upon me the highest gift in their power in placing me at the head of the organization. I am deeply grateful for the confidence reposed in me and trust that my year of office may be marked by progress on the part of the industry and advancement in the membership and strength of the Association.

Of the work and worth of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, what it has accomplished during the fifteen years of its existence, its growing status and prestige, it is not necessary to deal. The membership today is the largest in its history. There are still many firms who should be within our ranks, keeping step to step in the march of events and co-operating with us for the weal and uplift of forest products activities and we hope they will come in and augment our number.

All lumbermen will deeply regret the circumstances which have led up to the resignation of our veteran Secretary, Mr. Frank Hawkins, Ottawa, who has left on an extended trip to the Old Country in search of health. We trust that he may return greatly benefited from his outing and that many years may yet be spared to him. Mr. Hawkins was a capable, faithful and courteous official and to him is due a great deal of the credit for the expansion and prosperity of the C. L. A. He was ever watchful of the interests of the lumbermen and anything that pertained to our great pioneer calling. In his successor, Mr. R. L. Sargent, we have an energetic and active young man, who is thoroughly familiar, not only with transportation problems and general routine work of the office, but who has also managed to get a splendid grasp of secretarial duties. I am sure that he will prove a worthy successor to our late secretary.

The Next Convention in Buffalo

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association is broad in its outlook and wide in its vision. It is no narrow, secretarian body but has become international in character and standing. Two years ago, at the annual gathering in Toronto, two American directors were elected and today we have about thirty representative firms in leading cities in the United States who belong to our body. These concerns are large buyers of Canadian lumber and a number of them market their product in this country. In recognition of the friendly relations which have always existed between Canada and the United States,

it is gratifying to see the lumbermen keep pace with the times.

Another evidence of the tolerant, friendly spirit which prevails, is evidenced by the fact that a hearty invitation was extended to us, at our last convention in Montreal, to assemble in Buffalo in January 1924 for our sixteenth annual gathering. This invitation came from representative lumber and commercial Associations and was unanimously accepted by the Board of Directors and concurred in by the membership. The date of the next annual meeting is January 30-31.

Possibly it may be thought by some shortsighted and prejudiced persons that Canadian lumbermen, holding their big session in a United States city, were overlooking the claims of their own convention centres, but, when it is remembered that the C. L. A. has met several times in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Toronto, no objection can be offered to accepting the invitation of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, White Pine Association of North Tonawanda and other bodies.

Importance of Lumber Trade

These influential organizations of America have paid a distinct compliment to Canada in inviting the Canadian lumber parliament to meet in the border city. The sessions will be held in the new Statler Hotel, which is one of the finest in America. In passing it might be stated that Canada has at different times welcomed American conventions who have taken advantage of the beauty and attractions of the Dominion to gather here for their deliberations. The mingling and intermingling of our business men and citizens evidences the cordiality existing between the people of Canada and those of the United States and it is, when representative bodies ignore boundary lines, that brotherhood has its widest sweep and co-operation its strongest expression and there is real reciprocity of sentiment, thought and outlook.

The sale of wood products in the shape of lumber, pulp and paper, to the United States is growing every year and showing constantly heavy increases. It is not my intention to go into statistics which are available to all, but I desire to state that it is the export of the products of the forest which is doing more than any other agency to preserve our trade equilibrium, keep down the rate of exchange and uphold the dignity and the value of our Canadian dollar.

There is, in my opinion, too much disposition today to criticize the lumberman and to imagine that he is a "timber baron" or a "millionaire operator." These terms are too freely bandied about by the people who give little thought or heed to the vast undertakings which the lumbermen have in hand. The latter must all be men of vision and strong faith, not only in their own ability but in facing the various elements which play so large a part in the success of logging activities. Lumbering is the most hazardous of all undertakings and the profits are the longest in arriving. The lumberman must be a man of far-flung vision. The logs that he cuts this fall may not be converted into the finished product for two years and until the dry lumber is sold, no money comes into the treasury of the operator.

But it is not my intention to talk shop. I have been asked by the editor of the "Canada Lumberman" to say something regarding the general situation and outlook. What are the hampering features of business today? Now and then it is asked "what is wrong with the lumber industry?" Prima facie, there is nothing wrong with it at all but there are several contributing causes which might be ameliorated, in the sales tax, levies by the Workmen's Compensation Board, heavy freight rates, increasing timber dues, the demands of labor, inefficiency of lumber-jacks, the wide destruction of limits by the budworm and other pests and, last but not least, the menace and devastation of forest fires.

Urgency of Better Fire Protection

To deal specifically with each of these would take up too much of your valuable space, but on certain points outlined I feel very strongly, particularly with respect to fire protection. When it is considered that the most expert information shows that ten trees have been wasted by human-set fires to every tree that has been utilized in the service of the Canadian people, it is time that our governments and other public bodies were aroused to action.

What the upkeep of our forests and their perpetuation mean, not only to the present but succeeding generations, is almost beyond human ken. The consumption of wood is increasing all the time but supplies are growing scarcer and more remote and the day of cheap lumber has passed. New conditions have to be faced and new methods employed. We can no longer be prodigal or indifferent in this matter as the days

(Continued on page 59)

The Days of Cheap Lumber Have Passed

Old Timers in the Ottawa Valley District Declare Lumber Will be Prized Product in Another Decade or Two

By Everett Andrew

Lower priced lumber—that much talked of and visionary commodity, which, of late years and particularly today, is occupying a foremost place in the eye of the general public, is as far distant as ever, so far as can be ascertained by preparations which are under way for the logging and camp operations of Ottawa Valley lumber companies for the woods season of 1923-24.

A survey of the situation shows that there is little or no chance of operating costs in the woods coming down, and the likelihood is that they may be higher than a year ago. If the latter through time proves correct, lumber values cannot go down and may have to go higher. If they do not, it will be time for the lumbermen to go out of business, or function as benevolent martyrs to a consuming public, whose general refrain, regardless of actual conditions, has been "give us cheaper lumber."

The lumberman are quite content and prepared to take a fair profit, and provide cheaper lumber, if their critics can show them in actuality, how it can be done. In other words, if the public knows more about the trials, hardships, and ups and downs, of a lumber manufacturer, than he knows himself, let the public come up and provide the remedy, and the lumberman will deliver the cure.

The outlook in the Ottawa Valley for cheap lumber, unless some unexpected miracle arrives, and it has got to be a "really truly" miracle, is that lumber costs to the public will never get back to old days. In short, veteran lumbermen with all their years of operating experience and knowledge are at a loss to re-establish the old order of things. The old order has first got to be established, before costs permitting cheaper lumber can even be dreamed of.

Combination of Factors Exist

Notwithstanding an outlook which is none too favorable, the Ottawa Valley Lumber manufacturers are going back into the woods this season with the purpose, it generally seems, of getting out as many, if not more, logs than they did twelve months ago. Some companies have not as yet got their money back, or even their logs in the mill-pond, for an expenditure which they made on similar operations twelve or more months ago.

"It would make a very nice story if you could follow a lumberman's dollar around from the time it leaves his pocket till the time he gets it back," was the comment of one manufacturer.

The chief feature of this year's camp operations as the lumbermen see it is the upkeep in the cost of camp supplies and the apparent advance in wages, part of which has already evidenced itself and the extent of which is not yet fully known. Wages for the bush have jumped five dollars per month over last year. Men as is usual at this time of year are scarce, but the prospect seems that there may be still a further advance in pay before the camps are filled.

The wages already offered for bushmen for this season's operations while on a striking average the lowest since 1916, are considerably higher than those paid in 1914 and are much higher than those of 1915. To go back even further they are higher than those paid for the season of 1912-13.

The advance in wages alone is not the serious part of the bush operations or what is taking up the secret spare time of lumbermen. Production and efficiency in the woods are the two chief calls, if profits are to be made and the cost of lumber kept where it is or only slightly higher.

Only Fifty Percent Efficient

The efficiency of labor offering for the woods camps and engaged at existing wages, since 1916, is estimated as one half or fifty per cent of old time efficiency, from a production standpoint, of the woodsmen of ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. The names of companies agreeing to this statement are withheld. It is however a generally recognized fact.

Taking such an affirmation to be correct the wages of from thirty-five to forty-five dollars per month, with board, (and board nowadays in lumber camps is no mean item), represent only one half of what an old woodsman should have received considering his efficiency and production. Therefore, today it is evident lumbermen expend from \$70 to \$90 per month and board two, instead of one man, with better fare than old woodsmen ever thought of, to get as much work done as a good woodsman did ten or more years ago. Is it any wonder that the price of lumber has gone up? The end fortunately for the lumber operator is not yet.

Ever since the beginning of the European war real old time lumbermen, who knew their game, have been growing remarkably scarce. So scarce in fact are they becoming that they are looked upon in some camps as modern curiosities, some are really old, but when it comes to production they are there, and the scoffers about old age, are woefully behind when the log count for the day is made.

Replacement squadrons of alleged woodsmen are being shipped into the camps this

Article	1913-14	1920
Axes, doz.	\$7.00	
Bacon, lb.	12½-15c.	24½-28½
Beans, bush	2.00	3.50-4.95
Butter Lb.	20	
Flour Bbl.	4.40	10.25-14.75
Hay, ton	12-17	20.00-38.00
Oats, bush.	33-38	60-1.14
Oleo. Lb.		
Pork, (Mess) Bbl.	21.00	35.00-45.00
Shortening lb.	10-11¼c.	23-26
Sugar (Brown) Bbl.	3.49	
Tea, Lb.	13½-c	12.43

year the same as they have been since 1916. The lumber companies cannot apparently do anything else, and while they know beforehand they are not going to get the production they want as compared with the money expended, they have simply got to put up with it. There is perhaps no other industry in Canada that has been hit as hard by the war, as the lumber industry.

While good woods management has prevailed in the majority of instances, the production of the class of men, who are performing the work is not there. This, in a large measure, is shown by log production and if one wants to look further open the chapter of 15 or 20 years ago and find quality log production. Volume in a measure is coming from the woods today, but is a long way from being the old time quality stuff,

The time and effort of many scores of men in the woods this winter will be utilized in sawing and felling trees according to new governmental regulations, which all operators are well acquainted. In the new order of things trees have to be felled according to certain standards. This in brief results in poorer quality lumber having to be taken out by the operator, whereas in the old days he took the good stuff and left the poor behind. It is going to cost the lumbermen this year thousands of dollars in wages to get out poor quality stock, which, after it is manufactured, they can only hope to collect a small margin of profit. Still the government says this has to be done and the lumbermen have no alternative but to put up with it. Aside from newer regulations as to cutting, etc., the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, is another piece of legislation that is certainly not tending to make lumber any cheaper to the consumer.

New Standard Cutting Regulations

The cost of operating the camps this year will be about the same as last season so far as supplies go. Flour, hay, and pork, three of the principal commodities, show indications of being slightly cheaper than a year ago. During the last 12 months the action of the Canadian Government in regard to prohibiting the use of oleomargarine will mean that for this season's operations the companies will have to furnish butter at a cost of from 30 to 33 cents per pound. Some companies last season used from three to four tons of oleomargarine which they were able to obtain at from 18 to 20 cents per pound.

The following table showing the cost of some of the principal commodities entering into the costs of camp operations gives some idea of the increased cost of lumber production of Ottawa Valley Companies.

In addition to these commodities there are also a variety of other foods, prunes, jams, honey, syrup, molasses, etc., which have to be supplied to meet the present day desires of workers. For this year's operation the prices of these have not showed a great deal of change, and the amount involved by it will scarcely effect the major cost of the operations. Chains, axe handles,

1921		1922		1923	
16-	22½	17-	21	15-	21
\$ 2.90-\$ 3.60		\$ 2.75-\$ 4.00		\$ 3.40-\$ 4.00	
6.40- 10.80		5.80- 8.10		6.20	
22.00- 33.50		12.00- 21.00		12.00- 18.50	
32- 70		36- 70		45- 60	
18.00- 20.00		18.00- 20.00		prohibited	
23.75- 34.00		31.00- 36.25		30.00-33.00	
12¼ 16		11½- 15		12¾- 14½	
				8.00- 9.00	
				26- 30	

peavies, etc., are also higher than before the war.

Bush Wages During the Last Decade

A summary of the wages paid for woods workers from 1913-14, also reveals that labor costs are still considerably higher than in the pre-war days. The wages which have been paid since the season of 1913-14 are as follows:

1913-14	\$18 to \$26 per month and board
1914-15	26 to 35 per month and board
1915-16	35 to 42 per month and board
1916-17	50 to 60 per month and board
1917-18	50 to 60 per month and board
1918-19	55 to 65 per month and board
1919-20	65 to 75 per month and board
1920-21	26 to 32 per month and board
1921-22	30 to 35 per month and board
1922-23	35 to 45 per month and board

THE LUMBER YARD AND FOREST IN PICTURE



On the right is J. P. Dupuis, president of the Montreal Lumber Dealers' Association, and Secretary Thompson and George Label, president of the Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. On the left are Messrs. Label and Dupuis in a hearty handclasp



The attractive front of the Seaman, Kent Company's mill office in Meaford. Note the beautiful vines and flowers at all windows



United Grain Growers' sawmill at Hutton, B.C., showing logs ready for sawing



The furthest north sawmill on the American continent, being operated by the Canadian Mounted Police at Aklavik



This picture is a composite one of the forest, showing from left to right fir, hemlock, spruce, hemlock, hemlock, hemlock and cedar

Big Sawmill at Cutler is Burned

The large and well-equipped sawmill of the Spanish River Lumber Co., Limited at Cutler, Ont., was burned to the ground recently. The blaze originated from a hot box on the lower pulley of a band mill early in the morning and the flames spread rapidly to other parts of the structure. Cutler is about midway between Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury and a progressive lumbering centre in the Algoma district. The mill which was operated both day and night this season was built in 1915, the former one having been destroyed in the spring of that year.

A unique feature of the Cutler mill was that the entire foundation was constructed of concrete. The mill was equipped exclusively with band saws, making it one of the most modern and up-to-date plants on the north shore. It had excellent shipping facilities both by rail and vessel and had two single-cutting Waterous 8-foot band mills, with Prescott carriage, two 11-inch gun shot steam feeds and lumber sorting table, furnished by the Waterous Company; a Mershon 7-foot vertical resaw and a Diamond Iron Works 6-foot horizontal resaw. The plant had a capacity of 125,000 feet in ten hours. The mill was a frame building, 56 feet x 216 feet, with an addition for a lath department 36 feet x 80 feet, and a sorting shed and table 30 feet x 224 feet. There was also a complete filing room equipment and a miscellaneous assortment of live assortment rolls, transfers, etc.

The company also own another plant at Spanish Mills, situated at the eastern end of Aird Island, about eight miles distant from Cutler. This mill, which will be put in operation at once to complete the season's sawing was built many years ago and at different times has been extensively remodelled. The capacity of the plant is about 190,000 feet in ten hours and the equipment includes a Waterous single-cutting band mill, a Diamond Iron Works twin band, Wickes gang, Prescott rift edger and Diamond Iron Works horizontal resaw.

The officers of the company are B. W. Arnold, of Albany, N.Y., president; W. J. Bell, of Sudbury, vice-president and general manager, and M. T. Raymond, Albany, N. Y., sales-manager. A. J. McDonald is the secretary-treasurer of the company, and J. A. Ferguson, of Massey, where the logging headquarters of the organization are located, is in charge of the entire woods activities.

The loss on the mill is about \$150,000, and is covered by insurance.

B. F. Rogers, of Burk's Falls, who was head filer in the mill, lost his life in the fire. He was a returned veteran.

Northern Sawmill Destroyed by Fire

The sawmill belonging to the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, and located at Krugersdorf in the Temiskaming district, a few miles north of Englehart, was burned to the ground recently. The blaze broke out at midnight from some unknown cause and the structure was completely destroyed. The lumber, which was piled some distance away, escaped. The loss is about \$35,000, and partly covered by insurance. The mill was a circular one, built three years ago by the Fesserton Timber Co., and had a cutting capacity of 40,000 feet a day and its destruction came at a particularly inopportune time as the company had about a million and a half feet of jack pine and spruce logs in the water yet to be sawn this season. It will be impossible to get them attended to elsewhere owing to the distance from other mills.

It is understood that the Fesserton Timber Co. will shortly erect a new sawmill at Timmins, Ont., and negotiations for a suitable railway siding have been going on for some time.

Hoo-Hoo Holds Annual at New Orleans

A notable meeting was the Hoo-Hoo annual which took place recently in New Orleans, La. There was a representative attendance from all sections of the country and of all branches of the industry. The sessions were marked by much enjoyment and enthusiasm.

During the convention a telegram arrived announcing the death of W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., a former snark of the universe, and one of the most beloved members of the Order. Mr. Hadley had a short time before his death referred to the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a subject which was very dear to his heart.

Snark of the universe Dickason could not conceal his emotion as he read the death message. The meeting was instantly thrown into mourning and various delegates arose and paid brief and touching tributes to the memory of Mr. Hadley. A prayer was offered for the deceased member and Mr. Dickason appointed a committee to make arrangements for paying respects to Mr. Hadley's memory.

Minneapolis was chosen as the convention city for 1924 and the following officers were elected for the coming year:—

C. D. LeMaster, of Fresno, Calif., snark of the universe; George

J. Osgood, Tacoma, Wash., senior Hoo Hoo; A. J. Hager, Lansing, Mich., junior Hoo Hoo; J. H. Allen, St. Louis, Mo., bojum; T. T. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn., scrivener; J. A. Mahlstedt, New York, jabberwock; C. B. Harmon, Atlanta, custocatian; J. H. Kurth, Jr., New Orleans, La., arcanoper; G. C. Hemmingway, Colorado Springs, Colo., gurdon.

Resolutions adopted placed the Order squarely behind law enforcement, one of these being obviously aimed at violations of the eighteenth amendment, as follows: "Whereas we stand for loftiest citizenship and most unquestioned obedience to law of land, and being conscious of growing lawlessness and contempt of authority, therefore, be it resolved that our entire membership be called on to pledge itself to the fullest maintenance of all laws and regulations—for this is the essence and safeguard of true citizenship."

An amendment was adopted to the by-laws prohibiting the serving of liquors at any session of the Order or any meeting under its auspices and forbidding the initiation of the presence of any candidate or member while under the perceptible influence of liquor.

Another resolution provided for the order's fostering of reforestation by setting aside 160-acre tracts in each of the nine jurisdictions throughout the country for experimental purposes. A resolution provided a contribution of \$99.99 for the Japanese earthquake relief.

Other resolutions expressed warm gratitude to the trade press for its efforts on behalf of the Order and the industry, to New Orleans committees for providing such splendid entertainment and to various officers for distinguished services.

The secretary, H. R. Isherwood, of St. Louis, Mo., presented an encouraging report. He expressed the gratitude over the growth of the Order and predicted that the time would come when the lumber industry would be 90 per cent. Hoo-Hoo and Hoo-Hoo would be 90 per cent. lumbermen. During the past year 1,240 new members were initiated, while about 500 members were reinstated. The present membership consists of over 7,000,—65 honorary members, 180 honorary life members, 76 life members and the remainder ordinary membership.

More Timberlands are Disposed of

The Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Company, Fort Frances, were recently the successful tenderers on nine square miles of timber lands between Clear Water, and Trout Lakes, Rainy River. For red and white pine they will pay \$3.05 per thousand; jack pine, \$2.50; spruce logs, \$2; spruce pulp, 80 cents a cord; other pulp, 40 cents; fuel wood, 25 cents, all prices inclusive of usual Crown dues.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company Port Arthur, was successful bidder on 13 square miles of burnt-over area in McGregor township, Thunder Bay, receiving cutting rights for \$9.50 per thousand on pine timber; \$7 on spruce timber; \$1.65 a cord on spruce pulp, and 80 cents a cord on other pulp.

Marked cheques were received from each of the successful bidders.

Quebec Restores Old Rate of Stumpage

The 1920 tariff of stumpage which is the highest enforced in Quebec and has been suspended for the past two seasons, will be in operation again this year, in the Province of Quebec. The regions affected by forest fires which, however can still be exploited, will benefit by a reduction of 50 per cent. on the tariff. Renewed activity in the lumber business and a general improvement in conditions are said to have warranted this move on the part of the Government which will bring in increased revenues.

The 1920 tariff was only enforced for the season of 1920-21, its enforcement having been suspended successively in 1921-22 and 1922-23 at the request of the lumbermen, who pointed out that the industry was in such a condition that the new tariff would prevent the operation of many camps and that the 1918 tariff would still bring sufficient revenues with possibilities of exploitation on a larger scale. Last year, there was talk of closing the lumber camps at first, and the Government decided to offer to maintain the lower tariff under the understanding that the camps would be kept in full activity to relieve unemployment. This agreement was carried out and a record year was finally recorded.

By granting a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. on the 1920 tariff on burnt timber, the Government expects to encourage timber limit holders to exploit these affected reserves more than the whole forestry limits and thus preserve a large area of timber.

Forecasts are that notwithstanding the fact that the cutting of timber has begun earlier than usual this year and that great activity is reported in the lumber camps the cutting will not be much over the average. Wages of lumberjacks are said to be taking a serious rise, which may reduce the activity in some camps.

Montreal Wholesalers Adopt Grading Rules

Idea is to Obtain More Uniform Method and to Secure Definite Understanding Regarding Grades of Spruce, Hemlock and Other Forest Products

The Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at its monthly meeting on September 20th, adopted grading rules for rough spruce, balsam, jack pine, red pine, merchantable and cull hemlock, 4 in. and up and 6 ft. and up. The rules were drawn up by a committee consisting of Messrs. J. S. Bock, C. Villiers, W. B. Blair, G. M. Strong and O. Page. Although they are primarily intended for the use of the Association's Arbitration Committee, it is hoped that they will be adopted by the Quebec mills. The rules will be printed in book form in English and French.

The meeting discussed the rules in detail and made slight alterations to the report of the committee. The following took part in the discussion:—Messrs. Bock (who presided); W. B. Blair; F. W. Hutcheson; C. McDonald; J. Bennett; A. Beaudette and G. Church.

Mr. Bock pointed out that the rules did not change the present practise, the report simply reduced them to a written form. The idea was to obtain a uniform method of grading and also to secure, when making a contract, a definite understanding as to the grades. As they were aware, the Canadian trade had adopted the National hardwood rules because there was a necessity for it. The Association rules, when put into book form, could be sent to the mills and to customers and he believed that they would tend to the elimination of friction and expense. The grading in some of the larger mills varied and the rules might advantageously be used by these producers.

For Rough Spruce and Other Woods

The following are the rules for rough spruce, balsam, jack pine and red pine, Deals,—Planks and boards, 4 in. and up, 6 ft. and up.

1st Quality—To be sound, good grained and of a good appearance, a few solid knots on one edge, $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, one to three in number allowed. Four to six solid knots of the same size could be allowed on one face provided these knots are so situated that they will appear only on one side of a 3 in. piece. Moderate wane shall not prevent a good piece to be classified a 1st. qual. say $\frac{1}{2}$ in. if running both sides of the piece for about one third of the length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. if the wane is running on only one side. If clear firsts are requested, pieces with knots of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. are generally eliminated but knots of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. are allowed. Pieces of 12 ft. and up by 9 in. and up will carry more than pieces under these sizes.

2nd Quality—To be sound and of a good appearance, same as 1st quality. A few solid knots $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., two to four, could be allowed on both edges, also four to six solid knots $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 in. could be allowed on both faces. It all depends on the knots, their peculiar position and the size of the piece. Moderate wane is also allowed, say $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. if its runs on both sides for half the length of piece, 1 in. if it runs on only one side.

3rd Quality—To be sound and strong, several good knots varying in number and sizes allowed, slight heart shakes on one face of a piece allowed, both ends to be free from splits and shakes. Moderate wane according to size and quality allowed, few worm holes could be allowed provided they do not cross a piece entirely, red discoloration, if sound, is no defect and is allowed.

4th Quality—To be sound, same as 3rds and better, numerous large and solid knots on both faces and edges allowed, slight gum seams and moderate heart shakes on both faces of a piece allowed, but both ends of the piece to be solid, red discoloration, if sound, is no defect and is allowed, a few worm holes could be allowed on both sides, provided a piece would have been better than 4th Qual. without them.

5th Quality—Shall be pieces not coming within the definition of the 4th and better and which, in the opinion and judgment of the culler, are good and strong pieces. Any amount of solid and sound knots of all sizes allowed. Hard red and the end of a rot allowed. Moderate gum seams from one end to the other and heart shakes allowed, several worm holes can be allowed but they must not affect the solidness of the piece. Hard red, if solid can be allowed on both faces and full length. Wane to be allowed in proportion, consideration being given to quality, providing the wane will not prevent the piece from matching equal edges.

6th Quality—Although being of inferior quality these 3 in. pcs. require more attention than the others on account of having to bear all the defects excluded from the other grades and yet have to be

presentable as a good merchandise. However, this quality is a valuable one and if attended to carefully, will be praised in consideration of being cheaper. 6th quality should be a good piece, soft, red, the end of a rot allowed, real rot at the ends to be butted off, gum seams and heart shakes allowed from one end to the other, rotten knots of all kinds and unlimited number allowed, numerous worm holes allowed, more wane is generally allowed for 6ths than for the other qualities, but if a piece is just good enough for a 6th without wane, same proportion in allowing for wane must be taken into consideration. Although defects of all kinds such as soft red, gum seams, wind shakes, worm holes, bark, etc., can be allowed to a certain extent none of these, defects to be so detrimental as to render the piece useless.

Same rules to be observed for lumber under 3 in. always keeping proportion for each thickness, each width and the peculiar nature of the wood.

Hemlock Grading Rules

Rules for Merchantable and Cull Hemlock 4 in. and up—6 ft. and up.

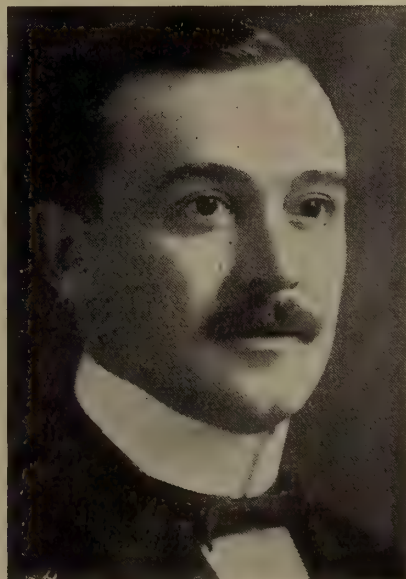
Merchantable Hemlock. To be sound, numerous large and solid knots on both sides and edges, slight gum seams and moderate heart shakes on both faces of the piece allowed, but both ends of the piece must be solid, discoloration if sound, is no defect and shall be allowed. Wane—twenty-five per cent of the thickness one-third of the length on two edges or the full length of the piece if only on one edge allowed.

Cull Hemlock shall permit of soft red (the end of a rot) allowed, real rot at the ends to be butted off, gum seams and heart shakes allowed from one end to the other, rotten knots of all kinds and unlimited in number allowed, defects of all kinds, such as soft red, gum seams, wind shakes, wane and bark can be allowed to a certain extent, none of these defects however to be so detrimental as to render the piece useless.

May Form an Export Section

The question of the formation of an export section was discussed. The idea is to interest overseas exporters in the Association, and, with that view, to form a small section which could deal with questions of special interest to those shippers. Some exporters are already members of the Association. Messrs. P. O. O'Brien, Bennett and Stearns were appointed a committee to consider the desirability of such a section and to interview the representatives of export firms.

Attention was again called to the desirability of all members of the Association enforcing the credit terms recently adopted.



C. A. Labrecque, Montreal. Newly appointed Secretary of the Province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Inspector Milne is Doing Good Work



Robert Milne, Ottawa, Ont.,

It is a very isolated settlement in Northern Ontario where they do not know "big Bob Milne," inspector of the Lumbermen's Safety Association, whose headquarters are in Ottawa. Mr. Milne has a smile and a cheerful word for everybody and his visits are always welcomed in the lumber camps and the sawmills. He is a practical man and is well known in the lumber business, having held several important positions which he faithfully filled. In the manufacture of lumber and the operating of plants he is regarded as an expert.

A Canadian by birth, R. F. Milne first saw the light of day in Chelsea, Que., and obtained his education in that village and in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute then known as the

Grammar School. He served an apprenticeship with Gilmour & Co., Gatineau Mills, Que., and was with them for fifteen years, working up to the position of general superintendent and, after eight years' service in that position, he resigned in 1890 and went with McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, with whom he remained nineteen years. He was for several years mechanical superintendent for the firm. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Milne journeyed to Waldo, B.C., where he was general superintendent of the Baker Lumber Co. When war broke out he resigned and came East. This was in 1915 when he was immediately appointed inspector of the Lumbermen's Safety Association covering the province of Ontario. Mr. Milne is in the field practically all the year round. In the summer months he is inspecting sawmills and during the winter he visits the lumber camps and inspects the sanitary conditions, etc. He is, possibly, the only industrial inspector giving instructions in First Aid work. This was started as an experiment and has proved to be of inestimable value to employers and employees in both camps and mills. Mr. Milne's many friends will wish him many years of active service in the effective work in which he is engaged.

Pitwood from Canada for South Wales

As a result of a recent visit to Canada of two managing directors of an important Cardiff firm of colliery owners who in addition control a fleet of 39 vessels, a shipment of 3,000 tons of pitwood from Nova Scotia is about to be sent from Halifax to South Wales, says Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, Douglas S. Cole, in a recent communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Some few shipments were made during the war, but this is believed to be the first delivery under normal conditions of Canadian pitwood to South Wales, and provided supplies and prices can be maintained, marks the beginning of what may develop into an important trade. It is anticipated that the firm above referred to will themselves be able to utilize in their own mines as much pitwood as can be exported from Nova Scotia.

This cargo of 3,000 tons was purchased at \$8 per long ton c.i.f. Cardiff, and consists of wood ranging in size from 6½ feet to 9 feet with a small amount of 11 feet and 13 feet, diameter ranging from 2½ inches for the shorter lengths to 9 inches for the 11 feet and 13 feet lengths. In view of the low ocean freight rates ruling between Bristol Channel ports and Canada, and the fact that this pitwood will be return cargo for Welsh coal shipped to the Dominion, an opportunity to compete with Continental countries presents itself which did not heretofore exist. As was pointed out in a report from this office published recently, the pitwood must be of good straight larch or fir cut in sizes of 6½ feet, 9 feet, 11 feet and 13 feet lengths with the diameter at the small end from 3 inches in the smaller wood to about 7 inches in the longest. Prices should not exceed \$6.50 per long ton free on board, stowed at Montreal, Quebec or similar port. It will be useless for shippers to attempt to bring wood from places necessitating a long rail haul, as this would kill the business.

Scandinavia is the source from which South Wales in the past has obtained the best of its supplies. The wood which is imported into Cardiff, Newport and Swansea from the Bay of Biscay and Portugal is for rougher and less important work: when the price of Canadian wood becomes proportionately as cheap for the work done, the firm referred to will not hesitate to use it in preference to French

and Portuguese wood, especially in view of their developing trade for Welsh coal with Canada.

There are two classes of timber used in the South Wales coal fields. First, pitwood is timber with the bark on in sizes already given. (This timber is sold by weight per long ton.) Second, pit props, as known to South Wales, is free of bark and sold by measurement, per fathom, according to the top diameter. Suitable lengths are 4 1/2 feet, 5 1/2 feet, and 6 1/2 feet.

The following are the returns of the registered quantity of pit props and pitwood imported into Cardiff, Newport, Port Talbot and Swansea during the years 1920, 1921, and 1922:

1920	1921	1922
Loads	Loads	Loads
1,054,283	775,283	1,550,226

Note.—To bring loads into tons deduct one-fifth. Thus 100 loads is equivalent to 80 tons.

The imports during 1922, it will be noted, show a heavy increase over the previous years, although any comparison between 1921 and 1922 is inconclusive, owing to prolonged colliery strikes in the former year. France maintains a very strong lead, and Portugal is in the second position, Newfoundland's shipments were just under 30,000 loads in 1922. Russia is no longer a competitor.

The average price for last year was approximately 31s. 6d. (\$7.43 at \$4.72 exchange to the pound sterling) per long ton ex ship. This average compares unfavourably from the exporter's view with an average price of 60s. (14.16) ex ship in 1920 and 45s. (\$10.62) in 1921. The reduction in the price of mining timber has been a big factor in lowering the cost of coal produced at the mines. Freights on pitwood cargoes varied between 8s. (1.89) and 12s. \$2.36 per ton from Bordeaux to the Bristol Channel during the last calendar year.

Canadian firms or individuals may obtain a general list of Welsh importers of pit props and pitwood as well as the names of the Welsh colliery owners at present importing Canadian pitwood on application to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service (file No. 21971). Quotations in Canadian currency f.o.b. Canadian port forwarded to the Bristol office will be placed before the South Wales trade.

New Lumber Concern Operating in Thorold

The McCleary Lumber & Coal Co., Limited, of Thorold, Ont., was recently granted a provincial charter to deal in lumber and coal, both wholesale and retail. The company has taken over the coal business of A. Martin & Son, of Thorold, Mr. Adam Martin, Sr., being on the board of directors of the new organization. The firm will handle lumber, millwork, fuel, building materials and has the agency in the Niagara district for the Sterling Roofing and Paint Products Co. It is the intention in the near future to erect a planing mill. A. E. Kaiser, of Park Falls, Wis., is the president of the organization; F. W. Moore, Thorold, Ont., vice-president, and L. B. E. McCleary, of Thorold, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Kaiser, the head of the concern, was for many years office manager for McCleary & McLean, who were lumber manufacturers with mills and yards at Thorold. Some years ago Mr. Kaiser went to Wisconsin and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He has built up an extensive business, at the present time owning large holdings and having a well equipped sawmill for the manufacture of his timber. He has also a line of retail yards in Wisconsin with headquarters at Park Falls.

Mr. Moore, the vice-president of the company, is also vice-president of Exolon Co., with plants at Thorold and Blaisdale, N.Y.

Mr. McCleary, secretary of the McCleary Lumber & Coal Co., is a son of the late William McCleary of McCleary & McLean already referred to. He was brought up in the lumber business in his father's firm and, after the death of the latter, conducted the business for some years, later going to Minnesota where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. McCleary returned to Ontario in 1915 enlisting in the Canadian army. He will have charge of the company's activities at Thorold.

One of the real old-timers of the city and district visited New Westminster, B. C., recently in the person of Robt. T. Williams, Victoria, who spent some time with friends recalling old scenes in the city and vicinity, of the days when the present site of Vancouver was not much more than a logging camp. Mr. Williams first settled in Delta on the land which is now held by the Kitson family, having drained and ditched the farm. He had for his hired man the present prime minister, Hon. John Oliver. Until recently, Mr. Williams was the owner of 108 acres in East Delta and Surrey adjoining the old Morgan property, on which land is still one of the best stands of timber left remaining close to New Westminster. It was for the conveyance of this land, which, by the way, was crown granted to him in 1868, that he came here.

Proposed Regulations Under New Sales Tax

Minister of Customs and Excise Requests Conditions be Studied and Any Suggestions Promptly Made—Comment of Those Interested Asked

The federal government has issued a draft of the proposed regulations under the new Sales Tax Act; which will come into operation on January 1st next. These regulations, signed by R. R. Farrow, Commissioner of Customs, are not final and are issued for the purpose of securing the comment of those interested. The Minister of Customs and Excise asks that any suggestions should be promptly made.

It will be noted that there are in these tentative regulations no clauses which will meet the former criticisms of representatives of the lumber trade to the effect that the Act was cumbersome, complicated and a burden to industry, especially in the method of collecting the tax. As the regulations stand, they will entail considerable expense and labor on the part of those engaged in Canadian commerce.

The following regulations are hereby established, under authority of Subsection 7, Section 19, of the Special War Revenue Act, 1915:

Licenses

(a) The annual fee for a license required under this Act shall be \$2, payable on the 1st day of April in each fiscal year.

(b) The Collector of Customs and Excise of the Port where the Head Office of a licensee is situated may, upon application therefor, issue certified copies of the license, for the branches situated in other Ports. Such certified copies shall be forwarded by the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Port where the license was issued to the Collector at the Port where the branch is situated there to be recorded and delivered by him to the branch office of the firm.

(c) Every licensed manufacturer, when purchasing or importing goods, to be used in, wrought into or attached to articles manufactured or produced by him for sale, and which are goods subject to the consumption or sales tax, shall quote his license number and certify on the order or entry that such goods are to be used in, wrought into or attached to taxable articles manufactured or produced by him for sale. A licensed wholesaler purchasing or importing goods for resale shall quote his license number and certify on the order or entry that such goods are for resale.

(d) Licensees shall not quote their license number nor give a certificate as above when purchasing or importing plant equipment, articles or goods for their own use and not for resale. Licensed manufacturers, when purchasing or importing goods for resale only in condition as purchased, shall not quote their license number nor give the above mentioned certificate.

Licensed manufacturers shall not quote their license number nor give a certificate as above when purchasing or importing goods to

be used in, wrought into or attached to articles specified as exempt from the Consumption or Sales Tax.

Returns and Payment of Tax

(a) Every one subject to license under Section 19 BBB of the Special War Revenue Act shall make a monthly return showing the total amount of his taxable sales, and the tax payable thereon.

(b) Each such return shall be delivered to the Collector of Customs and Excise with an accepted cheque or cash, covering the amount of the tax, on or before the last day of the month next succeeding the month covered by the return. Cheques shall be made payable to "The Collector of Customs and Excise."

(c) The monthly return shall be made on a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise and shall be sworn to before a proper Officer, of Customs, Justice of the Peace or Commissioner for taking affidavits. Certificates in the following prescribed from Chartered Accountants or independent Auditors, endorsed on the face of the return may be accepted in lieu of the declaration of the licensee; and a person, firm or corporation located at a point where no Officer of Customs and Excise is situated may, if the return is for an amount of \$10 or under, likewise endorse on the face thereof a certificate in the following terms in lieu of the statutory declaration:—

"I do hereby certify that the above amount truly represents all the tax accrued upon sales of merchandise, as imposed by law."

(d) Return shall be delivered to the Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs and Excise at the Port or Outport where the licensee is located.

(e) Persons, firms or corporations operating with Offices or Branches in more than one locality shall deliver the return covering the sales by the Head Office at the Port or Outport where such Office is located, but the returns covering the sales by the branches shall be delivered at the Port or Outport where each branch is located.

(f) Returns delivered to Ports shall be in triplicate and to Outports in quadruplicate. A copy of the return is to be stamped by the Cashier and returned to the licensee, who shall keep such copy on file for a period of not less than three years: one copy of the return is to be retained at each Port and Outport, the original to be forwarded to the Department with the Excise Tax Cash Sheet.

(g) Returns shall be signed by the proprietor or a partner of the business, President or Secretary-Treasurer, of a company, or by any person duly authorized by Power of Attorney to sign on their behalf. When the return is to be signed by a person other than the proprietor, partner, President or Secretary-Treasurer, Power of



On the right and left are interior views of rooms in the British Columbia bungalow shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. In the centre is seen the exterior of the attractive dwelling and several lines of forest products. Practically every western wood is represented in the various panels, flooring, ceiling and trim of the bungalow

Attorney executed in due form shall be filed with the Collector of Customs and Excise.

(j) The return delivered by a licensed wholesaler shall show the amounts of the non-taxable sales and the taxable sales separately and the amount of the tax payable.

Dominion of Canada Bonds given as security provided for in section 19-BBB, subsection 7.

When Dominion of Canada Bonds are tendered as security by a licensed wholesaler, they shall be accompanied by a written assignment to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Definition of "Substantial Portion" of Goods

When the portion of goods exempt from the tax exceeds 1/3 of the value of all of the materials used in the manufacture or production of goods as referred to in Subsection 3 of Section 19-BBB, the manufacturer shall take out a license and pay the consumption or sales tax on his sales.

Refunds and Deductions

(a) Licensed manufacturers or wholesalers who desire to make application for deduction of the sales tax paid on materials on hand on the 1st day of January, 1924, as provided for in Section 19-BBB, Subsection 8, in respect of goods which have been or are to be used in, wrought into or attached to articles to be manufactured or produced for sale, which articles are subject to sales tax, shall signify their intention of so doing in writing, to the Collector of Customs and Excise on or before the 1st of December, 1923, and shall submit an inventory in duplicate to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Port in which the business is located, not later than the 31st March, 1924.

Such inventory shall show a description of the goods and trade number, if any, and the quantity and value of each kind of goods, such value being the value upon which tax was actually paid. Each item shall be serially numbered. Goods in transit on January 1, 1924, upon which the tax was paid or payable, shall be regarded as goods on hand.

An exact copy of such inventory shall be kept on file in the office of the licensee. The inventory shall be certified to as true and correct by an authorized official of the manufacturer or wholesaler.

Must Submit Claims Before June

Licensed manufacturers or producers or licensed wholesalers or jobbers who desire the deduction, are required by law to submit their claim for the total amount of the deduction, together with complete evidence, on or before the 30th June, 1924. The claim shall be made in the form prescribed by the Department, viz.: Form No. The total amount of deduction claimed shall be established to the satisfaction of the Department of Customs and Excise, as not being more than the amount of tax actually paid by the manufacturers or producers, wholesalers or jobbers.

The deductions may be made from the tax returns of licensed manufacturers or producers for tax paid on materials used in the manufacture of goods sold during the period covered by the return. The deductions from licensed wholesalers' or jobbers' tax returns may be made as the goods are sold.

(b) When consumption or sales tax has been paid on goods to be used in wrought into or attached to articles manufactured or produced for sale, and which articles are subject to consumption or sales tax, a refund or deduction of the amount of the tax may be made as follows:—

Routine in Deduction Claims

When the claim for deduction or refund is made by licensed manufacturer or producer it shall be accompanied by—

1. The written consent of the wholesaler, jobber or other dealers;

2. The invoice for the purchase of the goods showing the tax as a separate item.

3. A certificate that the goods are to be used in, wrought into or attached to articles for sale, which articles are subject to consumption or sales tax.

When the claim for deduction or refund is made by a licensed wholesaler or jobber, the claim shall be accompanied by:

1. The invoice for the purchase of the goods showing the tax as a separate item;

2. The purchase order bearing the certificate of the licensed manufacturer or producer as to use and his license number;

3. Proof of the delivery of the goods in fulfilment of the order.

When Made by Unlicensed Jobber

When the claim for refund is made by an unlicensed wholesaler or jobber or other dealer, it shall be accompanied by the invoice showing the tax as a separate item and,—

1. The purchase order bearing the certificate of the licensed

wholesaler or jobber that the goods are for resale and his license number;

2. The order bearing the certificate of the manufacturer as to use in manufacture and his license number;

3. Proof of the delivery of the goods in fulfilment of the order.

Claims for deduction shall be made on form No. and Claims for refund on Form No. 15.

(c) Claims for refund of the tax paid on domestic goods exported shall be accompanied by a certified copy of Customs Export Entry and proof of payment of the tax. Claims shall not be allowed on goods sold and used for domestic consumption and subsequently exported.

On Sales Made Prior to May

(d) Claims for deduction in respect of goods sold at a price fixed by bona fide contract of sale made prior to May 12, 1923, shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the contract of sale. Such claims shall show the date upon which the contract was drawn, the quantity, trade number, value of goods deductions allowed or applied for in respect of tax paid on raw materials covered by the contract, dates and quantities of goods delivered on the contract previous to the 1st January, 1924, and between the dates of 1st January, 1924, and 31st March, 1924, inclusive. Claims shall be presented on Form No. to the Collector of Customs and Excise, with complete evidence attached on or before the 30th June, 1924.

The total amount of deduction claimed shall be established to the satisfaction of the Department of Customs and Excise, not being more than the difference between the amount of the sales tax calculated at the rate in force on the eleventh day of May, 1923, and the amount of the consumption or sales tax paid or to be payable on or after the 1st January, 1924.

The deductions may be made from tax returns of licensees as the goods are sold.

Claims for refund under Section 19-G shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of payment of the tax and a certified invoice of the sale to the Provincial Government or department bearing a certificate from an authorized official that the goods are not for resale.

Books and Records

(a) Each licensee shall be furnished with a copy of these Regulations and a notice in writing from the Collector of Customs and Excise that by direction of The Honorable The Minister he is required to keep adequate books and accounts in English or French at his place of business in Canada, for the purposes of this Act.

(b) Such books or accounts shall show the details of every transaction of the licensee and shall be preserved by him available for inspection for a period of three years.

(c) Licensed manufacturers or producers, or licensed wholesalers or jobbers who also conduct a retail branch or branches shall keep separate records for each of their branches and the license of such manufacturers, producers, wholesalers or jobbers shall not be used in connection with purchases or importations by the retail branch or branches.

Computation of Tax

In respect of goods subject to consumption or sales tax sold by retail by the manufacturer or producer thereof in Canada, the value of the goods for purposes of the tax will be determined by the Minister of Customs and Excise in each class of cases.

In respect of goods subject to consumption or sales tax sold or transferred by the manufacturer or producer thereof in Canada, to his own wholesale houses, the value for purposes of the tax shall not be less than the wholesale price.

Returnable Containers

Licensed manufacturers and licensed wholesalers, dealing in goods shipped in returnable packages, may make to the Government not later than the end of March in each year an annual consumption or sales tax return as to such packages instead of monthly returns, and the tax so payable to the Government by the manufacturer shall be paid on the difference between the amount charged for the returnable containers shipped during the year and the equivalent amount rebated for containers returned during the same period.

Returned Goods

Where goods are returned as unsatisfactory or damaged in transit and goods of the same value are supplied, in exchange, no charge being made for the goods so supplied, no tax is applicable on the goods supplied in exchange.

Where the articles supplied in exchange for those returned as unsatisfactory or damaged in transit are of greater value, sales tax is collectable on the difference in value as payable by the purchaser.

Where the goods supplied in exchange for those returned unsatisfactory or damaged in transit are of a less value, the amount of tax on such difference may be refunded or credited to the purchaser, if the original amount of tax was charged to him or paid by him.

Wholesalers' Association Resumes After Holidays

"I am glad to see all you gentlemen looking so pleasant and happy after the summer holiday season and I hope now that our meetings have been resumed, you will see that every effort is made to bring out a good attendance," said Chairman A. C. Gordon at the first of the fall monthly gatherings of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., held on September 21st.

Following the usual dinner at the Albany club, Toronto, there was considerable business taken up and an interesting and edifying address delivered by Dr. G. W. Ross, of Toronto, on "Medical and Scientific Research, Its Progress and What It has Done for Humanity."

L. D. Barclay, chairman of the Picnic Committee, reported on the recent successful gathering held at Clarkson. A surplus of \$57.28 was reported and the committee was authorized to make arrangements for a dance to be held about the middle of November.

A feeling reference was made by the chairman to the illness of W. E. Bigwood. A resolution of sympathy was passed, on motion of D. C. Johnston and Roy Campbell, and will be forwarded to Mrs. Bigwood. Warm tributes were paid to Mr. Bigwood as one of the most beloved, upright and highly esteemed men in the Canadian lumber trade and the hope was fervently expressed that he might recover to take his place again in the ranks of the industry.

On motion of Hugh A. Rose and F. H. Bigwood, the secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. W. A. Hadley and family, of Chatham, Ont., in the death of Mr. Hadley who was widely known in the retail arena and particularly as a former head of the Hoo Hoo organization.

Members Will Discuss Sales Tax

It was decided that at the next meeting which will be held on October 19th, the sales tax should be discussed. The various regulations in regard to license returns and payment of tax, refunds and deductions, computation of tax, returned goods, etc., will be reviewed. This was suggested by A. E. Eckardt, former chairman of the Association, who read a letter from the Tariff Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, stating that the Department of Trade and Customs had been drafting proposed regulations for the administration of the new sales tax which goes into effect on January 1st. The regulations are now coming up for consideration

and it was thought that the lumbermen could profitably devote some time to a discussion of them.

Chairman Gordon brought up the matter of U. S. legislation with respect to the Marking Act as it applies to shingles, requiring the country of origin to be stamped or stenciled on each bunch. The regulation, however, did not apply to lath. Secretary Boulton stated the matter had been referred to Chester W. Martin, U. S. Consular Agent, at Toronto who, in a recent letter, stated that he was enclosing a copy of a communication from the Assistant Collector of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y., quoting a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, dated July 24th 1923, which fully covers the question of marking so far as the law applies to shingles and lath. The letter received by Mr. Martin from H. W. Smith, assistant collector of Customs, Buffalo, N. Y., was as follows:—

"Replying to your letter of Sept. 8th 1923, relative to marking of shingles, I will quote a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, dated July 24th. You are advised that the Department has ruled in a number of recent cases that shingles imported in bunches are required to be marked to indicate the country of origin. Each bunch of shingles is to be regarded as an article within the meaning of section 304 of the Tariff Act, and subject to the 10 per cent. additional duty specified in said section, if not marked at time of importation.

"As to lath, the Department holds that they should be regarded as material and as such are not subject to the requirements of the marking statute."

The evening closed with a splendid address from Dr. Ross who paid high tribute to the members of the medical profession engaged in research work. He briefly but entertainingly traced its extension from the time of Sir William Jenner who discovered vaccine, down to the discovery of insulin by Dr. Banting. He referred to the Foundation Scholarship of a million dollars which it is now sought to establish in Dr. Banting's honor in order that young Canadians might engage in research work. Dr. Ross, who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, for his able address, by Walter C. Laidlaw and F. H. Bigwood, is a son of Sir George W. Ross, former Premier of Ontario and is widely known in the ranks of the medical men of Canada.

Lumbermen Hold Enjoyable Picnic at Country Club

Enjoyable and enthusiastic was the third annual picnic of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Toronto, which was held at the Lake Shore Golf and Country Club, Clarkson, on September 14th. The grounds are ideal for recreative purposes and during the afternoon golf, tennis, baseball and other sports were engaged in. The attendance was large and the competition in the various events exceptionally keen.

The success of the picnic is due in a large measure to the members of the Entertainment Committee of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, composed of L. D. Barclay, chairman; J. R. Carter, R. G. Chesbro, J. E. Wachter and R. S. Plant, all of whom worked diligently and had the reward of seeing their efforts appreciated.

After spending some hours on the fairways, greens and tennis courts, the company gathered at 7 o'clock for dinner, a large number from Toronto, who were not able to get away in the early afternoon, motored out. A. C. Gordon, chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, presided and at his right was Frank Oliver, through whose courtesy and kindness the outing was held on the grounds of the Lake Shore Club, of which he is past president. After short addresses from Mr. Gordon and Mr. Barclay, the program for the evening was handed over to Mr. Oliver who proved to be an adept in keeping things on the move.

Several prizes were presented in the golf competition. Miss T. Dunster, of the Canfield-Wilmot, Limited, Woodstock, won the prize in clock golf with a score of 30. Frank H. Harris captured the trophy in the gentlemen's golf competition with a tally of 86 for 18 holes, while Mrs. Boulton, wife of Secretary Boulton, was the victor in the ladies contest with a score of 112 for the course. It was stated that these records set a new high water mark and it will be up to the members of the Lake Shore Club to equal them. Another prize in the shape of a miniature silver cup, gold-lined, was presented to G. B. Van Blaricom, editor, "Canada Lumberman," for remarkable agility and all-round fitness in the baseball contest of the afternoon.

Several songs were sung during the prandial proceedings and the flow of raillery was incessant. Everything passed off smoothly and the evening was spent in a jolly dance. Excellent music was furnish-

ed, the floor was in splendid shape and an exhibition of legerdemain was cleverly presented by Thomas Bowyer, assistant secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. All the members motored home at a late hour, voting the picnic one of the most outstanding social successes of the season.

Some Traitors in our Midst

Comrades, we have some traitors in our midst,

Poor purblind fools, of reasoning power bereft,
Who'll fan the flame that accident has lit
or nurse the fire that carelessness has left.

Ay, even in their green-distorted minds

They'll frame the plan of kindling it anew,
And sacrifice a Forest to the flames

To get themselves a job upon a crew!

In blackened valleys, fire-scarred mountain sides,

Now barren wastes where nothing grows, nor can,
We see the traces of this Devil's brood

Of reckless wasters of God's gifts to man.

Traitors are they, cruel selfishness their creed,

They trade your birthright for their paltry stake!

A nation's wealth goes billowing up in smoke!

Come! Help us crush them—for your children's sake!

W. H. C.

Of the total area of forests in the British Empire, Canada holds over 50 per cent. India has 14 per cent., and Australia and New Zealand about 8 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent. of the forest area of the Empire belongs to the people and only 25 per cent. to corporate bodies and private individuals. In Canada alone more than 85 per cent. of the forest area is public owned.

Niagara District Lumbermen Hold Fine Rally

Enthusiastic Meeting Convenes at Welland and New Officers Elected—Vigorous Campaign for Larger Membership—Value of Organization

James Harriman, Niagara Falls, Ont., is the new head of the Niagara Peninsula Retail Lumbermen's Association, and Andrew M. Wise, of St. Catharines, is the new secretary-treasurer. A reorganization meeting was held at the Hotel Reeta, Welland, on Saturday September 22nd, and was well attended. The visiting lumbermen were entertained to dinner by the Association and afterwards a business session was conducted at which S. L. Lambert, of Welland, presided. He expressed pleasure at seeing such a representative gathering and hoped that now that the fall months were here, more interest would be taken in the proceedings and more frequent gatherings held.

O. W. Rice, secretary-treasurer, reported a good balance on hand and stated that he believed in Association work from the standpoint of good fellowship and friendly interest. It was not necessary, he said, to cut prices in order to get business. During the past three years he had made more money than at any previous period in his own business, and he had not slashed prices in order to get trade.

Markus Vaughan, of Welland, who is a newly-elected member of the Ontario Legislature and head of the Vaughan Seed Co., Welland, was introduced by Mr. Lambert and gave a particularly instructive and timely address. He spoke of the benefits of organization and the advisability of getting every lumber dealer in the

resident would not be going many miles away from home to purchase but would secure his material right at his own door. When a man from a neighboring town several miles away was enquiring about lumber, etc., from a district dealer it might be well to watch him and call up the dealers of the town from which he came in order to ascertain his financial standing or record. A man, who was good pay was not generally wandering all over the country in search of stock for building a home.

Horace Boulton, Secretary of the O.R.L.D.A. was called upon to explain the progress that had been made in the Mechanics' Lien Act and gave an outline of what had been accomplished and the benefits of the new Act which went into effect on September 1st. A general discussion then took place regarding certain clauses in the Act and some good suggestions were made.

Addresses of an encouraging character on the value of organization, the outlook for the district and the need for more frequent meetings were given by A. Bailey, of Hagersville, John Davis, of St. Catharines, S. V. House, of Stevensville, K. J. Shirton, president of the O.R.L.D.A., G. B. VanBlaricom, Editor, "Canada Lumberman," Toronto, and others.

Mr. Harriman Becomes Chairman

When the election of officers came up it was unanimously decided that James Harriman, of Niagara Falls, should be made chairman. Mr. Harriman is a veteran retailer, seventy-eight years old, but, is about the youngest man in spirit, thought and action to be found anywhere in the Niagara district. He is always present at every meeting and takes intense interest in the proceedings. For thirty-two years he has been in the retail business in Niagara Falls and previous to that followed his trade as a millwright.

A. M. Wise, the new secretary-treasurer, is a son of the late Henry Wise, of St. Catharines. He is much interested in the work of the Niagara district, and under the new officers everything should proceed smoothly and satisfactorily.

Votes of thanks were tendered Chairman Lambert and Secretary Rice for their services, and it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association at Dunnville on Saturday, October 27th. Mr. Shirton extended the invitation and promised to see that everyone was accorded a warm welcome to his town.

As an evidence of the interest, that is taken in the affairs of the reorganized Niagara District Association, one member sent in a cheque paying his fees for three years in advance.

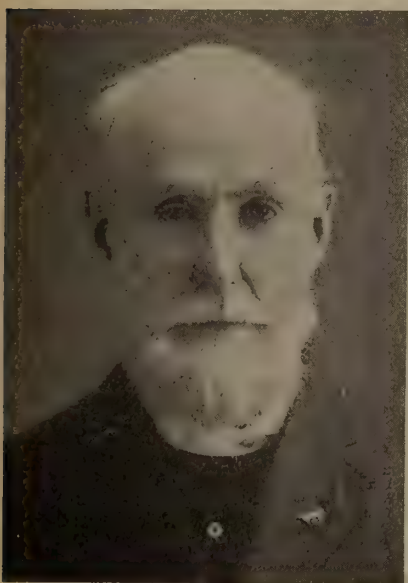
Atrophic Tendency of Lumber Business

The tendency towards atrophy of the lumber business is shown in the census report just published by the Department of Commerce. This tendency is largely due to the dwindling forests and growing remoteness of supply, says the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

The total value of lumber and lumber products manufactured in 1921 was \$2,429,500,000 against \$3,070,072,000 in 1919. Much of this might be accounted for by the temporary decline of prices from the peak that was reached in 1919 and 1920 but the number of establishments and the number of employees engaged in the business also showed marked reductions which under lower prices and an active demand would normally increase.

In 1919 there were 839,000 persons in the manufacture of lumber and lumber products. In 1921 there were only 675,000 which is below the figures of 1914 when there were 833,000. The number of establishments turning out lumber and lumber products in 1921, 20,273, shows a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. in two years, there having been 39,955 in 1919. In 1914 more than twice as many plants were in operation with about a third more wage earners in 1921.

There have been many consolidations of establishments but not enough to account for this loss in the number of plants doing business nor the decrease in employees during these brief periods. Other records show that in seven years before 1919 New York lost 35 per cent. of her secondary woodworking industries—plants using planed lumber. This is an indication of what is going on in the depleted forest areas of the east.



James Harriman, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Newly elected Chairman



Andrew M. Wise, St. Catharines, Ont.,
Newly elected Secy.-Treas.

district within the ranks. This could be done by each man seeing all those in his own town or vicinity and inducing them to come in. As Mr. Rice had stated, there was no necessity of cutting prices in order to get business either in the lumber or any other line, and very few men, Mr. Vaughan said, would be found doing so if they went according to their own conscience. All dealers paid about the same price for the raw material and should know the cost of doing business and what constituted a fair profit. Every man, who is doing business to-day and delivers the goods, was entitled to pay for each thousand feet of lumber that he handled, plus a legitimate profit. The man who was cutting prices was only fooling himself in the long run. He may have thought he was fooling or beating the other fellow but in the end he only cheated himself. It was necessary in association that men should have confidence one in another. This was stronger than bonds or any other agreement.

Necessity for Fellow Confidence

Mr. Vaughan went on to speak of the necessity of prompt collection and how there should be real co-operation among members in order to save one another from poor-pay customers who made the rounds to secure material. If there was freely exchanged information on the matter of credit, the result would be that heavy losses would be eliminated and there would be evidence of real co-operation. It stood to reason that if prices were equal and quality equal, a local

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Who Pays for Lumber Delivery?

The delivery problem is one which is always perplexing and is handled in divers ways. Some retailers say they give free delivery, others say they make a separate charge and show it on the bill, and still others include the cartage cost in selling price. Of course, different communities are accustomed to dissimilar practices and retail merchants have widely varying opinions on this problem. Lumber is not an easy commodity to handle. It is bulky and heavy and in order to move it from place to place, it is necessary to maintain expensive motor trucks, trailers, wagons, horses, etc. This equipment all costs a great deal, requiring skilled help to manage it and considerable overhead to maintain it.

It may be stated at the outset there is absolutely no such a thing as free delivery of lumber and that like everything else in this world the purchaser gets exactly what he pays for. There is a law of compensation and, if a customer proceeds on the assumption of getting the most that he can without rendering an adequate return, he will find that in the end he has only cheated himself. If the retail lumberman does not take proper care of his costs, he too will find at the close of the year's operation that his balance is on the wrong side of the ledger.

Free delivery of lumber is a mockery and unless the dealer gets from his customers the full cost of cartage or hauling either as a direct charge or includes a certain percentage in the selling price to cover this service, he is really out of pocket on this department of his business. Of course, times have changed and are changing and in a few years perhaps retail firms will get rid of the bugaboo of delivery troubles by abolishing the system altogether.

Nearly everyone now has special facilities for conveying his own material home. The cash and carry plan has developed in the grocery, meat, produce and other lines and who knows but what it may spread to include lumber. If such a day should dawn, the retail lumberman will be able to sit back much more contentedly and happy and regard himself as well rid of the vexatious delivery proposition. Up to the present, as one authority said, he has played the role of the good-natured errand boy to the community and also for the surrounding country. He has been cajoled and imposed upon, asked to deliver small jags, to take back certain unused stock and generally to cover the ground many times which he would not have to do if a fair price was charged for delivery service.

Some dealers are so obliging that they will deliver any quantity, anywhere, at any time or, just when and where and how the customer wants the material. They make no charge and then wonder why,

after disposing of so much stock in their yard and mill, their profits at the end of the year are nil. Many retailers deliver free within civic limits but this feature of the service is being extended and now farmers are requesting that the trucks be sent out to their places, several miles from town. Farmers find that one yardman will do it and then naturally use this information when approaching others and thus get the long haul thrown in. One cannot blame a farmer for driving as effective a bargain as possible. So long as others are willing to cater to his comfort and convenience, he will gladly accept these services. He naturally does not want to stop work in the fields to haul lumber from town and his horses are probably not shod for travelling on the hard roads.

The situation in this respect to so-called free delivery has become almost amusing and it is interesting to find out how it is viewed by different retailers. The increasing number of good roads and the ability of motor trucks to eliminate distance are influences which have naturally led to the farmer getting his lumber delivered at his door without any cartage charges and the yardman in the towns and cities is the "goat." He is having something put over on him and it is high time he awoke to a realization that so called "free features" or "service" cost some one something. The outlay comes out of the profit of the retail lumber merchant.

Grave and Gay in Lumber Line

Times and customs change. Business is not as serious a game as it used to be and not the soulless, mercenary procedure. The man who takes himself or his calling too gravely, fails to extract the most enjoyment out of life. This does not mean that he is not to be watchful, thoughtful and earnest, but if he can brighten routine with a little levity or diversion, he feels that he is, after all, pursuing a career worth while, and is more fit and efficient. All business ventures are, to a certain extent, hazardous but their uncertainty and speculative nature calls forth a fighting spirit and aggressive action which makes the game worth while.

In leading newspapers, the strip cartoon has come to occupy a rather unique place and solemn-minded men, in all lines of activity, look for quaint humor, rare philosophy or human nature and parodies on pride, avarice, egotism, aggressiveness, optimism and other qualities. After all, whether engaged in lumber business or any other line, there is back of these sayings more truth than poetry, more earnest than jest, more common sense than hilarity.

An ostentatious character who is rather fond of flaunting his abilities, stated in a recent interview, that while other men were talking things over, he was putting them over. This is a fine policy to pursue for the world is today doing too much talking and not enough producing. The man, who accomplishes things, who achieves something and really gets there, is he who translates thought into decision and action and not mere speech. The one, who is declaring that he is going to do this and that, who is thinking and talking about it, seldom executes or completes his task. There is always some barrier in the way, some flimsy excuse or subtle subterfuge which he offers as a palliation for his failure or neglect. In plain prose, he trots out the banal plea of having had it in mind but never being quite able to get to it or to take it up.

On the other hand, there are men who rush headlong into matters with no well-conceived idea of what they intend to do or what route they will take. They see only the horizon and do not peer beyond the distant hills. They try this and that and swing from one thing to another in rapid succession and, in the end are frequently worse off than when they began.

The man who starts in business, after giving due thought and heed to the opening, the demand, the service he can render, the customers he will have, etc., is worthy of honor. If he uses his own cash in the venture he is backing his own ability or, in other words, financing himself. He shows that he has faith in his powers, in human nature and in the possibility of success.

A recent cartoon illustrates the attitude of many people in reference to a young man launching a business. One lady adviser of uncertain years and doleful disposition tells him that he will lose all his money; that nine out of every ten business concerns fail in a few months; that the present is a bad time to embark in a venture; that business reverses are numerous, the future very uncertain and demand falling off; that over-confidence is the ruin of many and it takes years of experience for a man to succeed in business, and all retail lines are woefully overcrowded, etc. All these gruesome prophecies and many more are uttered with the result that the individual in question goes merrily along, stating that if such counsellors held their way, all flags would be flying at half mast and if an ascension was made into Heaven, an effort would be made by them to convince St. Peter that even he had not a steady job.

This all leads up to a consideration of the lumber business, and, as has been frequently pointed out in these columns, it is the most hazardous of all undertakings. It challenges the innate nature of

man in his combat with the elements and mother nature brings out the dominant spirit within his bosom. As one eloquent speaker at a recent conference said,—“It has been a somewhat popular indulgence in uninformed circles to proclaim the lumberman a wanton destroyer of the forest obsessed in wringing a fortune out of immediate circumstance with no vision nor concern for the future. This proposition I emphatically dissent. Pecuniary interests he unquestionably seeks; otherwise he could not persist. But large fortunes, while occasional, are not his common experience. His consolations are more in the enjoyment of robust and virile employment than large competence. No commercial activity wrestles more with unrestrained competition and fortuitous conditions. No natural product comes to a more fickle and inconstant market. Today it will buy, tomorrow it will abstain. Operations run in long cycles; a year or eighteen months from stump to purchaser. But ever and always the lumberman must bring to market only what it will buy. Must he not, therefore, seek the shortest road and declare a thing to be true only as it works?”

There is certainly no business today that is so little understood and regarding which more misrepresentations are made than the lumber vocation. The public little comprehends its trials, difficulties, hazards, immensity and speculative character, and no great effort has been made to acquaint the people with what manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are doing for the public welfare.

When a man enters business in the lumber line today he must banish the idea of a cheaper commodity. It is well-known that costs are ascending all the time, that raw material is becoming scarcer and farther removed, that selling expenses, wages, levies of sales tax, timber dues, Workmen's Compensation, assessments, etc., are all advancing and higher prices must be obtained in view of rising costs and the amount of money invested in equipment, yards, limits, etc.

And yet, as the “Canada Lumberman” stated in its last issue, the exponents of this great national industry have faith in its future and believe that conditions, fundamentally and basically, are sound and sane. They are convinced that, out of the present period of uncertainty and apprehension, matters will come to a definite head and stabilization will again characterize the market and business be placed on a normal plane as far as production demand and consumption are concerned.

How Business Will Manifest Itself

It is always interesting to cast a horoscope over the future, or to descry what the coming days have in store. In business circles such a study might be termed opportunities, forecasts or barometer of conditions. In private life and in the female world, it would be classed as fortune-telling or finding out one's fate by reading the palm of the hand, the number of dregs in a teacup, gazing into a crystal, or shuffling a pack of cards.

All persons love to learn what is likely to happen. They would tear aside the veil that shuts out the future and have what is ahead disclosed, but such is not possible as a merciful Providence reveals only from day to day the duties, cares and pleasures along the pathway of life. The speculative will, however, always appeal to men. It is an inborn, innate quality that seems to force its way to the front on every occasion. To-day the statements of concerns, which study closely present conditions, review the past, size up certain basic commodities, trade tendencies, exchange situation, peace or war outlook, etc., are eagerly perused.

One of these exponents, Babson, in a recent chart on prospects for fall, reveals some things that are of pertinent interest in the lumber line. He states that statistics to-day strongly indicate that the building of city offices, apartments and possibly homes has reached and passed the peak for this period. There has been a sharp decline during the past few weeks and records show that more than fifty per cent. of the current new building is taking place in the suburbs and that the proportion of suburban to urban activity is growing. This is largely due to the automobile moving people from the cities to the suburbs, and persons, especially interested in materials which go into new homes—and this includes the lumbermen,—should make a special drive on the suburban district.

Some current advice from Mr. Babson is so terse that it might well be taken to heart and carefully studied by everyone. He states that when business declines money becomes easy and rates drop and when money is cheap municipalities, large corporations and railroads find it much easier to borrow. The banks at such times seek bond issues to sell and this means more construction and larger building programmes by counties, states, provinces, municipalities, transportation concerns and other corporations. The same authority goes on to state that it is foolish to portend that the tide is coming in when it is going out; to do so is merely putting one's head against a stone wall and does not do anyone any good. On the other hand, because the tide turns it is no reason why we should moor our ship to the

wharf and refuse to go fishing. There are just as many fish in the ocean whether the tide is coming in or going out. The important thing is to hoist sail, put out to sea and fish.

This is the message which should be convincing to every department head and salesman. If some lines of business decline during the next year, other lines will increase. If some things are harder to sell next year, other lines will be easier to dispose of. Analyze yourself, your lines and your selling talk. Change what is necessary to fit the new conditions. Always keep in mind, however, that there will be opportunities as there always have been; that there will be more people to shelter, feed and clothe than there ever have been and that a decline in business does not mean that people do not buy; rather, they buy different things.

Get Together on Fire Protection

During what may be described as the annual forest fire period, attention is naturally directed to the enormous destruction of the fires and hundreds of columns are written emphasizing the waste of our natural resources. The subject is then practically forgotten until the next season arrives when there is a repetition of the same arguments and appeals to the public to take precautions.

Notwithstanding the admittedly very serious losses of past years, comparative little real progress has been made in preventing fires. The position is such as to call for more drastic methods and for greater co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments and the protective associations. To this end the Governments should get together with a view of co-ordinating their plans and of developing schemes which will result in a diminution of conflagrations. The Quebec Government last season took a step in the direction of securing the co-operation of other Governments at boundary points so that the forces could unite in the case of fires occurring at places near these points. The prevention of forest fires is of national importance and no question of provincial rights should interfere with the work. Now is the time to take action.

The Federal Government is as much concerned with the conservation of natural resources as any Provincial Government and should take the initiative in calling at once a conference with the object of considering what further can be done to prevent this annual waste. The conference should not end with mere discussion. What is wanted is some practical scheme which can surely be devised by men who have had long experience in the work. Let the Government call in the heads of the forest protective associations and receive the benefit of their advice. While the extension of protective work would involve a heavier cost, the outlay will mean a good investment if it results in saving the resources on which the lumber and pulp and paper industries depend for their continuance.

It is significant that the Maritime Board of Trade has passed a resolution calling upon provincial governments to appoint chief fire rangers with a technical knowledge of fire prevention and control and to pursue a more aggressive policy of reforestation.

The Secret of Getting

Every manager wants to get the largest possible cash return from his work—his job. He wants to get all the business he can. He wants to make friends. He wants to learn all he can from others.

There is a secret to getting this. It lies in giving—giving to get.

The amount of money he gets at the end of the month depends, as he knows, upon his usefulness to the firm; upon the amount of goods he sells for his employer during the weeks and months. He who gives of himself most liberally to the service of his employer thereby puts himself in the way of getting more.

He who is most liberal in giving time and attention and service to customers is qualifying for getting business from these same people.

He who tries to help others finds that he is receiving more help than he gives. He who is friendly, finds that all are his friends.

The man who is liberal in giving money and time to good causes seems to prosper in proportion to his giving, while the man who is penurious and “tight” seems never to have anything, in spite of his parsimony.

It is hard to explain or express this seeming paradox, but we can serve our own interests no better than by being entirely unselfish in our motives and actions.

Reorganization of Riordon Co. Under Way

Some Interesting Figures Regarding Timber Holdings of the Company and Annual Production of Lumber—Earning Power of Gatineau Properties

The plan of the reorganization of the Riordon Co. was recently completed. The new capital provided amounts to \$10,000,000 and the capital and debt are now cut in half.

The reorganization of the Riordon Co. will mean a big saving in interest and overhead charges. The plan calls for the reduction of total indebtedness from \$33,000,000 to \$18,000,000 and a reduction in preferred capitalization from \$20,000,000 to approximately \$15,000,000 and the combined totals from \$53,000,000 to about \$34,000,000. This will mean that the annual interest charges, including interest on current bank loans, will be cut from about \$2,000,000 to approximately \$1,250,000 and the total of such charges plus full annual dividend requirements on preferred stocks from \$3,500,000 to \$2,335,000.

After all new financing has been completed the company will have in the neighborhood of \$4,500,000 in net working capital and in addition will have a substantial amount of saleable assets not required for the conduct of their business, including about 475 square miles of outlying timber limits.

There are several points in the reorganized Riordon plan which are of special interest to readers of the "Canada Lumberman." These relate to the timber properties of the company and the annual production of lumber. It should be stated that the assets and liabilities of the Riordon Co. include those of the Riordon Sales Corporation and the Riordon Pulp Corporation, whose assets and business will be consolidated with those of the Riordon Co. in the reorganization.

The Character of Timber Supply

In describing the properties it is pointed out that the timber limits tributary to the Kipawa will, include the Bronson and O'Brien purchases, cover over 2,500 square miles on the Upper Ottawa watershed and are estimated to contain nearly 7,000,000 cords of pulpwood as well as 100,000,000 feet, board measure, of pine timber. The Rouge River limits tributary to the Hawkesbury mill, cover over 1,200 square miles, with an estimated 2,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The Calumet sawmill situated across the Ottawa River from Hawkesbury, was wholly rebuilt a few years ago and is a very efficient mill with a capacity of over 15,000,000 feet of rough lumber per annum.

The Gatineau Company will have, with the addition of the Dominion Bank limits which will be transferred to it by the Riordon Company, about 5,800 square miles of timber limits in the Gatineau valley, and saw mills at Hull and Rockland having an annual capacity of 75,000,000 feet of lumber, the current product being about 80% pine and 20% spruce. The estimated amount of timber on the Gatineau limits is about 12,500,000 cords of pulpwood and over 700,000,000 feet of pine.

Although, the Riordon and Gatineau Companies' timber limits (practically all held under Government licenses) aggregate about 9,500 square miles on three watersheds, and these limits are estimated to contain a total of over 20,000,000 cords of pulpwood against an annual consumption by the present Riordon pulp mills of about 200,000 cords.

The transportation of all pulpwood and saw logs from the limits to the mills is by river, and as the Gatineau River empties into the Ottawa about 60 miles above Hawkesbury, Gatineau wood is available for economical delivery not only at any point near the mouth of the Gatineau River where a new mill might be constructed, but also at Hawkesbury and Calumet.

The Output of Manufactured Lumber

The lumber production is:—

Plant	Location	Product	Annual Capacity ft. b.m.
Rockland No. 1	Rockland, Ont.....	Pine and Spruce....	35,000,000
Rockland No. 2	Rockland, Ont.....	Pine and Spruce....	15,000,000
Hull	Hull, Que.....	Pine and Spruce....	25,000,000
Calumet	Calumet, Que.....	Pine and Spruce....	15,000,000

Total Lumber Capacity 90,000,000

The above figures include only sawn lumber, to which should be added for the Hull and Rockland mills the following items.

Pickets, f.b.m.	Lath, pieces	Ties, pieces	Posts, pieces	Shingles, pieces
2,600,000	28,000,000	150,000	7,500	17,000,000

Timber Holdings

	Area, sq. mls	Pine f.b.m.	Pulpwood cords	Hardwoods f.b.m.	Cedar Ties to mills	Tributary
Water shed Rouge River	1,239	3,688,000	2,263,179	363,851,000	918,663	Hawkesbury & Calumet
Upper Ottawa ...	2,526	105,523,936	6,880,298	240,906,676	870,000	Kipawa
Total Riordon Co..	3,765	109,211,936	9,143,468	604,757,676	1,788,663	
Gatineau River ..	5,873	749,644,000	12,518,500	432,740,000	1,625,500	Rockland & Hull
(including Dominion Bank)						
Grand total ..	9,638	858,855,936	21,661,968	1,037,497,676	3,414,163	

Estimate of Earning Power

In estimating the earning power, it is remarked that the Gatineau properties are a recent acquisition, having been taken over in 1920, and their operations also were affected by the depression of 1921. No logging at all was done during the winter of 1921-22, so that the present season is the first full season of active operation under reasonably normal business conditions since the acquisition of the properties. On the basis of careful studies and competent opinions from many sources, it is believed that an estimate of \$500,000 average annual earnings from the Gatineau Company as now developed, before interest and depreciation, or about \$250,000 over its own interest charges (after the new financing) is thoroughly conservative. Operating profits for the current year are expected to run considerably above this figure.

The Gatineau Company is presently developed only as a lumber enterprise. With a sound capital structure designed to lend itself to future financing, an admirable site for the construction of a mill (to produce either groundwood, newsprint or sulphite pulp as a study of market conditions and probable future demands may indicate), economical power, ample wood supply, and a ready and growing market for commercial power only a few miles away, it is obvious that the real earning power of the company is yet to be developed.

The secured indebtedness (other than the bonded indebtedness and the accrued interest on the General Mortgage 6% Bonds, to be taken care of) including claims in any way privileged or preferred and certain claims against subsidiary and affiliated companies, is as follows:—

(a) Purchase money obligations and small mortgages	
(1) O'Brien timber limits (Riordon Company) ...	\$1,200,000.00
(2) Bronson properties (Riordon Company)	650,000.00
(3) Edwards properties (Gatineau Company)	1,413,796.54
(4) Gilmour & Hughson properties (Gatineau Co.	1,944,405.74
(5) Dominion Bank timber limits (to be transferred to Gatineau Company)	323,375.63
(6) Miscellaneous small mortgages (Riordon Company and subsidiaries)	206,750.04
	\$5,738,327.95

In a letter to the shareholders of the Riordon Co., the Board of Directors refer to the plan for financing the 1923 operations for the supply of pulpwood and lumber. Credits for over \$3,000,000 were arranged, and to provide securities for these advances, the Company's plants were leased, with the right to operate, to a new company incorporated under the name of "Riordon Pulp Corporation Limited." This corporation also purchased the Company's working assets. Both the lease and purchase are subject to the condition that the Company may at any time terminate the arrangement and reclaim its properties upon payment to the Pulp Corporation of the liabilities incurred by it in carrying the operations of the Company. As a result of the new credits thus obtained the mills are assured a sufficient supply of pulpwood and logs for the current year at a cost that will allow profitable operation.

The Ford taxi came to a sudden halt in the middle of the street. "What's the matter?" called the man from the rear seat. "I thought the young lady said 'stop'" answered the driver. "Well, she wasn't speaking to you, was she?"

Lumberman is Accorded High Honor



C. G. Anderson, Toronto

C. G. Anderson, who was recently elected District Deputy Grand Master of Toronto District D., A. F. & A. M., is widely known in lumber and Masonic circles. He is the head of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co. and the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, wholesale dealers in soft and hardwoods. Mr. Anderson has been in the wholesale lumber line for some fifteen years and in that time has built up a wide connection. Previous to becoming identified with forest products, he was for several years engaged in the bridge building department of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was born in Dufferin County near Orangeville, in 1876 and as a youth took much interest in lacrosse and other sports. He is

a life member of the Weston Golf and Country Club and also a member of the Oakwood Lawn Bowling Club. Mr. Anderson has been a Kiwanian for several years and in 1922 did faithful work as chairman of the Entertainment Committee. He is a P.M. of Alpha Lodge, No. 384 and was honored by being made an I.P.M. of Dufferin Lodge, No. 570, on its formation. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite and Toronto Chapter, R.A.M., No. 185. His recent selection as one of the District Deputy Grand Masters of Toronto, is a tribute to his zeal and energy in upholding and promoting the ideals and principles of the craft.

Death of Veteran Hewer of Timber

John Stoughton died recently at Port Arthur at the home of his son. He was 82 years of age and one of the old-time wood hewers, being an expert in an art that has largely passed away in Canada with the introduction of the sawmill with its modern equipment. Mr. Stoughton had lived in Western Canada some twenty-five years. Half a century ago he hewed square timbers on the banks of the Ottawa and its tributaries and was such an adept in the use of the broad axe that a piece of timber hewed by him had every appearance of being planed by modern machinery. About five years ago he suffered an injury to his hip and was practically an invalid to his death. Mr. Stoughton was born near Perth, Ont., and is survived by one son and a daughter. His wife predeceased him in 1921.

Costly Western Sawmill is Scrapped

The Rat Portage Lumber Co.'s mill at Harrison Mills, B.C., into which the late Sir Douglas Cameron, former lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, put \$450,000, has been dismantled. This well-known plant was operating for only two short seasons and then stood idle for eleven years. The valuable equipment was bought by a Vancouver firm and constituted 47 carloads. The band wheel of the mill was one of the largest ever installed. It weighed 62,000 lbs. and required two freight cars to carry it.

The original mill on the site of the Rat Portage Lumber company plant was owned by the Martin Brothers, cousins of the late Joseph Martin. This enterprise was succeeded by the Harrison Mills Timber and Trading company, in which Arthur and James Tretheway, of Vancouver, T. H. Jackson, of Minnedosa, T. A. Cuddy, of Winnipeg, and J. Boyd, of Vancouver were interested, the capitalization of the company being \$250,000. The new mill had a capacity of 75,000 feet per day and was operated day and night for several seasons. In this company Sir Douglas Cameron bought a half interest for \$125,000. The cheque in payment was made out but before the deal was consummated the mill was burned. Sir Douglas then bought the property outright and erected the last mill at a cost of \$450,000 at stated. Due to a variety of causes, including the outbreak of the war and the disruption of business in other ways the mill soon suspended and did not resume operations.

Virgin Timber Exhausted in Ten Years

Dr. Carlton C. Curtis, associate professor of botany at Columbia University, New York, who has sailed for Havre on the first leg of a trip to the Mediterranean and the West Indies, predicted that the virgin timber resources of the United States will be virtually

exhausted in about ten years. He deprecated the lack of activity on the part of the Government and the small appropriations made for reforestation.

Professor Curtis cited the fact that several centuries ago the United States had more than 832,000,000 acres of timberland, while at present it has less than 140,000,000 acres. He predicted that in 25 years the American colleges would be sending their graduates to the older timber tracts throughout the country to restore the forests, and that the students would find this work of greater interest than indulging in professional activities in the cities.

More Lumber Sold and at Higher Price

Statement of lumber manufactured, sales and prices realized by the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited (which includes the Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited) Fraser Mills, B.C., for the month of July, 1923, compared with the corresponding period last year and from January 1st to end of July, 1922 and 1923 is given here:

	1922—Feet	1923—Feet
Lumber manufactured	11,493,441	11,535,900
Lumber sold	11,192,094	11,093,369
Price realized	\$273,589	\$312,934
Aggregate lumber manufactured 1st Jan. to end of July	60,490,283	68,238,130
Aggregate lumber sold 1st Jan. to end of July	67,681,745	71,631,152
Aggregate price realized from 1st Jan. to end of July	\$1,549,854	\$2,033,173

How is This for a Fish Narrative?

The prize fish story comes from a mining man of Seattle, Wash., who recently declared that fish climbed trees in British Columbia when the rivers start to rise. The name of the narrator is Hal Dramm. He lately got back from visiting his gold properties at the foot of Salmon Glacier in British Columbia twenty miles from Hyder, Alaska, and states that he saw fish hanging from the trees. The river had been swollen and when it receded many salmon four to six feet long were left suspended from limbs, so he avers. Mr. Dramm evidently had a dram or two in excess when he saw those piscatorial prodigies amid the sylvan surroundings.

Lack of Co-operation in Retail Yard

Editor, Canada Lumberman:

Sir, I should like to bring to your attention an incident which happened during the last few weeks, and shall appreciate anything you can do to remedy this kind of thing. Evidently there is lack of co-operation among the various departments of the lumber trade, and this kind of treatment is not conducive to improving business, but quite the contrary.

During the month of July I ordered a quantity of ready cut window and door sash from a Toronto firm. This order was confirmed on July 27th and delivery was to take place within two or three weeks. When delivery was made, within the specified time, it was found that fully two-thirds of the order had to be returned owing to details not having been carried out correctly.

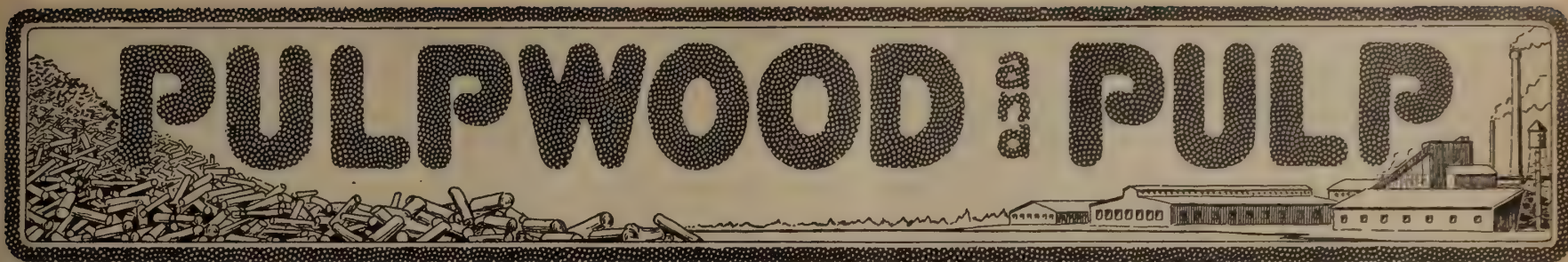
It is now a month since the first delivery was made, and still the correct sash has not been delivered. But in the interval several bills have been sent in. At each request for payment, I have phoned and advised that I am still waiting for completion of the order, but the only effect this has was seen in the receipt of a curt demand for payment made within the last few days, and a threat of dire consequences of same if not forthcoming.

This time I got in direct touch with the book-keeper and also mailed the offensive statement back with the remark that payment would be made immediately goods were delivered.

For my own part, I am almost inclined to sue them for breach of contract, and if there is any more unpleasantness coming from them, shall undoubtedly do so. The four weeks which have elapsed would have been more than enough for me to complete the job on hand, if the goods had been delivered. But now I am called to the far side of the city and must needs lose hours each day in getting to and from the unfinished job, when the necessary materials are received.

This is enough to disgruntle a man without having the offending firm call on him in such a rude manner for payment for goods that have not yet been delivered. A little closer co-operation between shipping and book-keeping departments is all that is needed to put an end to such mistakes. Cannot you do something to bring about this state of affairs?

Very truly yours,
Customer.



First Sitting of Pulpwood Commission

The first public hearing of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the pulpwood resources of Canada will be held in Halifax on October 2nd. This is the only date which has yet been decided on by the commission, but hearings in other Maritime Province cities will follow the Halifax one. At the headquarters of the commission here, it was stated that ample notice of the sittings of the commission would be given to the public, so that those persons desiring to make representations would have an opportunity to make preparations. In the meantime, the organization work of the commission is proceeding. It is probable that hearings will be held from coast to coast.

Good Progress on New Kenora Mill

It is expected that the new newsprint mill of the Backus-Brooks Co. at Kenora, Ont., will be in operation by January next. Good progress is being made on the structure. The groundwood pulp plant, capable of turning out 80 tons of pulp daily, was put into operation last fall. The capacity of the newsprint mill, now under way, will be 100 tons daily. The output will be increased by 100 tons additional each year through enlargements to the plant until a maximum of 1,000 tons a day will have been reached. The plant will then be the largest of its kind in the world. The Backus interests intend to build a railroad about 80 miles in length from Kenora to the English River timber limits.

Building Good Dwellings for Their Men

The Spruce Falls Co., of Kapuskasing, Ont., are building 52 houses this year for their employees in the sulphite pulp plant. All of these houses are of the four-roomed type with modern conveniences, neat in design. Siding is used for a half storey and above that shingles. The average cost of these houses is about \$3,000 each. E. J. Jones, general-manager, states that the company are not making any improvements to their plant this season but are busy so far as pulpwood operations are concerned. The Spruce Falls Co. expect to get in between 50,000 and 60,000 cords during the coming season, possibly half of which come from settlers.

Van Horne Favored Pulpwood Embargo

The late Sir William Van Horne, builder of the Canadian Pacific and creator of numerous other important and successful Canadian enterprises, always maintained that Canada should not allow the export of pulpwood. He waged a strenuous fight with the government of the day to protect Canadian forests and the Canadian paper-making industry by prohibiting the export of unfinished pulpwood.

"Stumps and holes in the ground; that is all we have to show for our exports," declared Van Horne one day. "One cord of pulpwood exported from Canada yields to Canada and all her interests less than six dollars, but the same cord of pulpwood manufactured into paper yields thirty-six dollars." The figures would be higher today but the principle and the proportion would remain the same. Van Horne also remarked, "No sane individual would waste his raw materials in such a way when he could do so much better with them, and I can see no good reason why a government should do so any more than an individual."

Laurentide Co. Expects Good Year

At a recent meeting of the Laurentide Co., Montreal, it was declared that the outlook for the coming year was good. President Chahoon expects a steady demand for paper at a fair price. The old board of directors was re-elected and stands as follows:—George Chahoon, jun., president; Charles R. Hosmer, vice-president; Sir Thomas Skinner, Edwin Hanson, F. A. Sabbaton, J. K. L. Ross, George H. Montgomery, K.C., Sir Lomer Gouin and Sir Vincent Meredith.

With regard to the prospects of the company for the future,

President Chahoon, in moving the adoption of the annual report, stated that the indications are for as satisfactory a year as that just passed by the company. He expects a demand for the entire output of the company's mills at a fair price. Mr. Chahoon in his remarks to shareholders stated that he had really nothing new to tell them—that it was the same old story from year to year. The company was prospering and he wished that a greater number of shareholders would come down and see their property for themselves. He further stated that the two paper machines, which were now in operation about two and one-half years, and which were designed by themselves and manufactured by a concern which had never before produced machines of this kind, were giving very satisfactory results. The machines were designed with a view to producing 75 tons of newsprint each per day, or 150 tons in all, and he was very proud to state that their operation exceeded this figure and that for some time past the machines in question had been producing at the average daily rate of 171 tons.

Pulpwood Cut in Quebec Will be Heavy

A feature of the coming winter's operations in the Quebec forests, especially the fire-swept areas, will be the abnormal cut of pulpwood which will necessitate the large demand for labor, and as a natural result, a demand for increased wages which will affect general lumber operations in the Canadian woods. There are many essential phases of a serious nature in this connection which are worthy of consideration. There is no gainsaying the fact that this class of wood will have to be cut to save same from worm destruction, but the vast quantities of pulpwood estimated to be cut are bound to react against the operators and dealers who have not the independent means and will have to look to the banks for their financing.

It is interesting to note that a large cut of pulpwood was made last year by the pulp and paper mill interests who have not used up in manufacturing production more than sixty per cent. of their stock. Another thing to be considered is that sixty-seven per cent. more pulpwood was exported from the province of Quebec to the American mills this summer up to date than in the spring and summer of 1922, the American mills, taking advantage of the delay in the embargo proposition to obtain all the wood they possibly can before the Commission on investigation submits its recommendations to the Federal Government.

A more serious aspect, however, is anticipated by the Quebec pulpwood dealers who contend that with the prospects of an abnormal cut this winter, it means in prospective a dangerous reduction in the price of wood to the detriment of the operator and broker dependent on the banks for financial aid. It is true that pulpwood cut in the fire devastated areas, can be preserved for two years or more after being cut by placing the wood in water storage, but in order to do this financial assistance from the banks will be required and the interest on the money thus borrowed will have to be met. Consequently the pulpwood interests with little or practically no capital, must be prepared to meet the situation; if not, they will be unable to meet their notes and the banks will be likely to insist on sales to recover their advances. Should such a situation occur, as is very likely, the small wood holders and brokers embodied, will be obliged to part with their holdings at a sacrifice to meet their banking obligations which will be the forerunner of a very unfavorable reaction in the price of pulpwood to affect the whole market except the big solvent interests who will eventually profit by the outcome.

This is rather a serious aspect to put on the prospective situation in the event of a large cut of pulpwood by the speculator this coming winter; nevertheless it is the visualized opinion of the old and more experienced lumbermen of Quebec who feel that in the event of such a happening, the creation of an opportunity for the American pulp and paper interests, who with their business minds constantly concentrated on the wood situation in Canada, will be quick to take advantage thereof. There are conditions which justify the embargo on the exportation of Canadian pulpwood to the United States as proposed by the Dominion Government.

It is pleasing to note that the pulpwood interests in the city and

district of Quebec, who viewed with alarm the government embargo proposal and sent a deputation to Ottawa to oppose the embargo, have come, after mature consideration, to change their minds. They still persist in their opposition to an immediate placing of the embargo, saying they realized the wisdom of the government in the interest of the protection of Canada's forests and sacrifice of its raw material, but pray that the embargo be only put into effect after they have completed all their present contracts with the United States.

In the meantime the Pulpwood Commission appointed by the Federal Government, has entered upon its duties of investigations and should have no difficulty in coming to a decision to meet the views of the Canadian lumber interests and the general public. It is engaged on a work which requires its serious consideration for the benefit of Canada's entire forest resources and the disposition of the country's raw material for manufactured production in the country which should be studied purely on a business basis without any sentiment or feeling for the friendship of the United States.

The importance of Canada's export trade in wood and wood products and paper can easily be gauged and judged by the Commission from the fact that in four months ending with July last, the total value of these exports amounted to \$90,876,789, of which sum \$77,229,717 is accounted for by shipment to the United States. Authentic statistics show that the Dominion exports of merchandise of all varieties in this same period was \$306,205,390; goods worth \$136,522,190 going to the United States, which means that wood, wood products and paper made up roughly thirty per cent. of Canada's total exports to all countries during the four months mentioned. About eighty-four per cent. of the total exports of wood and wood products went to the United States which subtracted from Canada's total exports of \$136,522,190 places the value of all other products exported by Canada to the United States at \$59,292,473 for four months ending July last.

The value added to the raw material by manufacture in Canada by Canadian labor would be enormous, the benefit of which is reaped by the manufacturing interests and labor of the United States without taking into consideration the exploitation of Canada's forest resources of raw material, while the American forest resources are being preserved and added to by reforestation.

Must Augment Growth of Softwoods

In the formal report of the activities of the Empire Forestry Conference which concluded its sessions recently in Victoria, B.C., fire protection and silviculture were dealt with. The importance of every part of the Empire conserving and augmenting its own resources of growing coniferous timber, in view of the great and increasing drain on the softwood forests of the world, was emphasized in a resolution submitted by Roland Craig, Ottawa, and seconded by Owen Jones, Australia.

Mr. Craig said that, according to Col. Greely, of the United States Forestry Department, the consumption of softwoods in the United States exceeds by four times the estimated annual growth.

Mr. James said that the hardwood supplies were sufficient, but the softwood supplies deserved very serious thought.

The members of the conference were greatly impressed by the extensive waste prevalent in most of the logging operations and sawmills which they visited. It was the opinion that while this waste is doubtless due in large measure to the local economic conditions of the industry, it is responsible for the loss of much national wealth, and in the interests of both Canada and the Empire's timber supply, should be reduced to a minimum.

Royal Commission on Pulpwood Organizing

The Royal Commission which was appointed some time ago to investigate the pulpwood resources of Canada, held the first of its sittings to effect the organization, in the office of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, at Ottawa lately. There were present Joseph Picard, of Quebec, chairman of the Commission, and its members—A. B. Kerr, Toronto; R. W. McLellan, Fredericton; Joseph G. Sutherland, Clyde River, N.S., and W. A. Anstie, of Vancouver. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was also in attendance. It was stated at the close of the session that no itinerary has as yet been mapped out and that further meetings will be held in the capital for organization purposes before public hearings in leading centres are proceeded with.

With the commission preparing to get down to business, there are many rumors afloat with respect to the proposed embargo on freehold pulpwood. Many of these, however, are groundless or are evidently being spread for political purposes. Several to the effect that the federal government has decided to place an embargo on the export of wood and that the restriction will go into effect within twelve months. It is declared that a certain amount of latitude will

be allowed in respect to the rigid regulations. For one thing it is understood that existing contracts will be respected for a period of ten years, and furthermore the restrictions are likely to be lightened or lifted from time to time in respect to wood cut in certain areas yet to be specified, but understood to be in districts where conditions are not favorable for the establishment of mills at the present time.

It will be remembered that during the last session of Parliament Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a resolution for an amendment to the Export Act giving the Government power by Order-in-Council to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood. The subject was discussed at length and given its second reading and opinion as to the advisability of taking this action was very divided. The attitude of the Government then and subsequently when it was decided to appoint a commission of inquiry, was that it viewed the matter of conservation as being much more important than the mere matter of an embargo.

Premier King eventually made a statement, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Cahill of Pontiac, that any action the Government might take under the legislation would provide that wood grown by farmers on their property would be exempt from provisions prohibiting export. Subsequently it was announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the whole question before action of any kind was taken. It is this commission which began its labors recently.

Merely Move to Shelve the Issue

Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Montreal, who is a valiant champion of Forest conservation, in a recent interview declares that there is no necessity for the study of prohibition of unmanufactured wood exports, and that the announcement of Hon. Mr. Fielding lacks the ring of sincerity and is evidently a move to shelve the issue. Mr. Barnjum asserts that if the government is sincere in its announced desire to investigate the question, it can find plenty of convincing evidence to warrant such a policy at very little expenditure of time and money. He urges the necessity of the situation, and appended is his convincing climax:—

"In the face of these conditions, and having all the facts before them, the Dominion Government deliberately trifles with the situation and tries to humbug the people with the announcement that a commission will be appointed to 'investigate.' There can be only one conclusion, and that is that the Government is recreant to its trust and indifferent to the public welfare.

"To my mind, this is a bigger issue than any other now before the country, and it will become still greater as the days go by. There is still time for the Government, at this session of Parliament, to disregard its feeble attempt to deal with the situation and put on the statute books a law that will protect Canada's forests from the ruthless exploitation to which they are now being subjected and to conserve one of our greatest national assets for the country's own benefit. If it fails to do so, I, for one, shall conclude that it and the party behind it are no longer worthy of support, and I fully believe that the great mass of the voters of Canada will take the same view. I have no hesitation in predicting that the flagrant disregard of Canada's interest, as displayed in their dealings with this question, if persisted in, will bring about the ignominious defeat of Mr. King's Government and of the Liberal party at no very distant day."

Many articles have appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" from time to time as to why the export of Canadian pulpwood from private lands should be checked. Any country, which exports its raw materials, has never grown great or strong. This fact is amply demonstrated by a study of the history of all civilized nations. There are so many arguments in favor of a prohibitive measure that they far outweigh any reasons which may be put forth in support of the free and open method of sale and distribution.

Logging Railway for Abitibi Company

Now that the company's railroad into its timber limits is running, and with it some thirteen mile of branch lines, the Abitibi Power and Paper Company will be able to effect several savings.

The railway will make it possible to get wood to the mill all Winter, thereby rendering unnecessary a big wood pile. All now required will be a reserve to provide against costly shut-downs in case of temporary accidents to the railroad. Smaller wood pile means hundreds of thousands of dollars free which would otherwise be locked up in wood. Also the smaller wood pile means reduced insurance charges. The company railroad brings other savings, since the logs can be loaded and brought to camp more quickly than they can be logged to the river from distant parts of the limits. These savings are important parts as offsetting the increased labor charges resulting from the increase of about 5 cents an hour given in May.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Montreal Trade is Quiet with Prices Firm

On the whole business in Montreal is quiet. While some wholesalers are doing a fair trade, others state that orders are few and far between. There is a decline in inquiries and in actual business with American houses, due, no doubt, to some extent to the fact that stocks bought some time ago have not yet been disposed of. The position generally is satisfactory as prices of spruce are holding firm, with indications that this will continue for some time. In one or two directions the supply is by no means abundant.

The retail line is keeping up pretty well. There is still considerable activity in building although the tendency is towards a decline in new construction as compared with the same period in 1922. Retailers are buying in moderate lots and are continuing the policy of not keeping large stocks.

Exports to the U. K. are slow and unless there is an unusual rush at the end of the season, the figures this year will show a substantial decrease as compared with 1922. The prices of Canadian lumber are not sufficiently attractive for the Old Country market, in addition to which industrial conditions, especially in shipbuilding, are against any large demand for our lumber.

The arrival in the port of the SS "Peter Keve" from Vancouver with a large cargo of timber marks a still further stage in the West Coast lumber trade via the Panama Canal. This is the eighth vessel to arrive this season and brings the total of the shipments up to a very large figure. The trade has been developed by Knox Bros., Limited, who specialize in B. C. forest products.

Woods operations in the province of Quebec are proceeding at a good pace. The pulp and paper companies in particular are very active and will take out all the wood they can, while those concerns with American affiliations have extensive cutting programmes, in spite of the fact that some of the principals aver that the proposed embargo on pulpwood is more or less bluff. In the meantime, they will get all the supplies possible from this side of the line. Many men have been sent from Montreal to the Quebec and Ontario camps but there is a demand for many more.

Quebec Exporters Look for Bigger Business

The cessation of the dockers' strike at British seaports towards the latter part of August has caused a renewal in shipment of timber and deals from the port of Quebec. This applies to the completion of the orders received by the Quebec timber and sawn lumber export firms last winter and spring and does not apply to any new orders as very few, if any, are being received owing to the demoralization of the British lumber market caused by the dockers' strike.

The total quantities of sawn lumber and timber shipped from the port of Quebec this season of navigation up to August 31, was 8,361,281 feet, b.m. Since that date there have been three steamer shipments up to September 15th. The SS "Kenbane Head," sailing for Belfast, took on board 40 loads of birch, 175 loads of elm and 600 loads of waney pine shipped by John Burstall & Co.; 50 loads of waney pine and 25 standards of spruce deals shipped by W. & J. Sharples Co., Limited. The SS "Manchester Division," sailed for Manchester with 150 loads of waney pine, shipped by W. & J. Sharples Co., Limited, and the SS "Manchester Skipper," also bound for Manchester, carried 150 loads of waney pine shipped by John Burstall & Co. and 150 loads of waney pine shipped by W. & J. Sharples Co., Limited, with several other shipments booked for the month of September.

In the meantime a number of inquiries have been made by cables from United Kingdom importers who have offered prices which cannot be entertained, and judging from present appearances, very few orders will be booked during the remaining months of this season of navigation for shipment this fall. The prospects for 1924 are, however, bright but the Quebec lumber firms and limit holders are awaiting further advices before they prepare their estimates for logging in the woods this coming winter.

It is generally conceded by the older and more experienced Quebec lumbermen that there will be an unusually big demand for Canadian wood in 1924. They base their calculation on a settlement of the European political difficulties in the near future and easier money circulation in England by a restoration of confidence in financial circles, to be followed by activities in construction and imports to European continental countries. Another factor considered is the result of the general elections in Southern Ireland, which has placed the Free State Government on a firm basis and eventually will in-

fluence the economic interests with confidence. Ireland is known to be very much in need of reconstruction and it can be safely said that when the new Free State starts its legislation, it will herald the beginning of a new era of business activity in that country to assure a demand for Canadian lumber.

Another factor being considered is the Japanese catastrophe which will require an unlimited quantity of material for reconstruction which will include wood. It is realized that the Canadian wood demanded will be largely exported from British Columbia and not at all from the far removed Eastern Canada. But the East will benefit from the fact that British Columbia will have all it can do to supply the demand from the Orient and, in consequence, cease to compete with the Eastern Canada lumber trade in the New York and middle United States market. In the meantime, the lumber trade between Eastern Canada and the American market leaves nothing to complain of. The Quebec mills are well booked with American orders and the volume in shipments steady without any sign of diminishment.

According to the advices received by the Quebec timber and sawn lumber shippers from their British agents, the wood trade interests in the United Kingdom are heartened and optimistic at the prospects of a new life in business for the year 1924. The willingness of the German Government to enter into an economic agreement with France is now in evidence. The German industrials have for some time past been endeavoring to bring about such a co-operative arrangement, which of late has assumed a more concrete complexion by the German Government's evident willingness to forego passive resistance in the Ruhr. The British business interests, who are watching the situation closely, are impressed with the opinion that Germany has come to understand that she is drifting from bad to worse and on the eve of a revolution if something is not done to relieve the tense situation that has become serious and unbearable.

Poincare, the Premier of France, and one of the most astute politicians in Europe, who well knows the psychology of the German mind and his devious moves on the political chessboard, is in no hurry to come to terms with the wily Germans. The French Premier is determined to have unqualified security before he meets the situation in negotiable co-operation with Stressman. There are positive signs to this end in line with the prognostications made in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" during the past several months and now the signs are that the political difficulties in Europe will all be regulated and adjusted by Christmas to herald in a happier and more prosperous new year of 1924.

Dilating retrospectively on the past several years of business uncertainty since the war, British experts in the wood business say the seven weeks of the dockers' strike at the British ports have done as much harm as the political difficulties, and it will take until Christmas before the wood market in England will be able to function into a condition of satisfactory activity to help out the Canadian lumber export trade.

In the meantime the rise in prices of Swedish and Finnish wood will eventually aid the Canadian shipper, these continental sellers becoming obsessed with the idea that Canada is no longer a serious competitor. At the present time there is a growing opinion in Great Britain that shippers of wood will eventually give way in prices and that the best policy is to wait. There is no doubt but that this feeling is due to nervousness occasioned by the unsettled condition of Europe, as well as the uncertainties of labor demands, a feeling which will gradually disappear when the business interests of Great Britain begin to realize that the political horizon of Europe gives every evidence of clearing.

It may be said that the financial interests of England, who have had their telescopic vision centred on the political and economic conditions of the European world for the past five years or since the signing of the Armistice in 1918, in study of the aftermath effects of the war, have, at least, become assured that there is a break in the dark hovering clouds to denote the beginning of the end and the promise of a complete ironing out of all European difficulties by Christmas. To insure confidence and a general renewal of the world's commerce and the wheels of industry again in motion before the beginning of the new year.

In due credit to the British business interests it must be admitted that the importers and exporters of the United Kingdom have never lost heart during these years of their economic struggle. They have calmly faced the situation and borne their load of taxation with

(Continued on page 55)

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO

White Pine

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto)

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$110.00	\$115.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	140.00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155.00	165.00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	135.00	150.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	195.00	210.00
1 x 7 & up No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	87.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	100.00	105.00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts	115.00	120.00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 and up Mill Run	57.00	60.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	55.00	57.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	56.00	58.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	60.00	65.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66.00	70.00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	36.00	38.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	34.00	36.00
1 x 10 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 12 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	41.00	43.00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	28.00	29.00
1 x 10 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	32.00	34.00
1 x 4 & up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	15.00	16.00

Red Pine

(Rough)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	38.00	40.00
1 x 6 Mill Run	39.00	41.00
1 x 8 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
1 x 10 Mill Run	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 Mill Run	39.00	40.00
2 x 6 Mill Run	40.00	41.00
2 x 8 Mill Run	42.00	43.00
2 x 10 Mill Run	47.00	48.00
2 x 12 Mill Run	48.00	49.00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	73.00	74.00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	78.00	80.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
2 x 4	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	39.00	40.00
2 x 6	40.00	41.00
2 x 8	42.00	44.00
2 x 10	45.00	47.00
1 x 4 and wider	35.00	36.00
Mill Culls and Sound Wormy		
1 x 4 & wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 & wider	33.00	34.00

(Spruce Rough and Dressed)

Mill Run (mill culls and dead culls out)		
1 x 4, and 5	40.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	45.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	49.00
1 x 12	50.00	51.00
2 x 4	38.00	40.00
2 x 6	39.00	40.00
2 x 8	42.00	43.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Mill Culls

1 x 4 and up No. 1	30.00	32.00
2 x 4 and up No. 1	32.00	34.00

Hemlock (M R)

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 to 16 ft.	\$30.00	\$32.00
1 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
1 x 7, 9 and 11, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
1 x 8, 9 to 16 ft.	36.00	39.00
1 x 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	39.00	41.00
2 x 6, 8 to 16 ft.	34.00	36.00
2 x 4, 8, 10 and 12, 8 to 16 ft.	37.00	40.00
2 x 4 to 12, 18 ft.	45.00	46.00
2 x 4 to 12, 20 ft.	46.00	47.00
1 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	26.00	28.00
2 in. No. 2, 6 to 16 ft.	30.00	32.00

Fir Flooring

(In Car Load Lots, F.O.B. Toronto)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 75.25
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, edge grain	\$ 72.25
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	56.25
Fir flooring, 1 x 4 in. No. 2 and better, flat grain	59.25
1 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, Rough	79.00

1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 4 to 12, No. 2 & Better, clear, fir rough	84.00
2 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	79.25
3 x 4 to 12 in. No. 2 and better, clear fir, rough	85.50
1 x 4, 5 and 6 in. fir casing	79.25
1 x 8 and 10 in. fir base	83.50
1/2 x 6, 8 to 18 ft. No. 1 and 2 clear cedar bevel siding	47.75
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. E. G. Step-ping	94.25
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 8, 10 and 12 in. G. Step-ping	84.25
1 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir dressed 4 sides	74.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4 to 12 in. clear fir D4S	77.75
XX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M.	3.28
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in. per M.	4.93
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in. per M.	5.53

Lath

(F.O.B. Mill)

No. 1 White Pine	\$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	4.75
Merch. Spruce Lath, (Ontario)	6.50

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for car loads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Ash, White

(Dry weight 3,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	120.00	70.00	45.00
2 1/2 and 3"	125.00	75.00	50.00
4"	130.00	80.00	55.00

Ash, Brown

1"	95.00	65.00	35.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	105.00	70.00	40.00
2"	115.00	80.00	45.00

Birch

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 27.00
5/4	120.00	85.00	55.00	29.00
6/4	120.00	85.00	60.00	29.00
8/4	125.00	90.00	65.00	33.00
12/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	40.00
16/4	130.00	85.00	60.00	40.00

Basswood

(Dry weight 2,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 and 6/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	35.00

Chestnut

(Dry weight 2,800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	\$133.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 39.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2"	150.00	100.00	41.00
2"	155.00	110.00	44.00

Maple, Hard

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	F.A.S.	Sels.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 28.00
5/4	90.00	75.00	55.00	30.00
6/4	90.00	75.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	95.00	80.00	60.00	35.00
12/4	105.00	90.00	70.00	40.00
16/4	105.00	90.00	70.00	40.00

Elm, Soft

(Dry weight 3,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red

(Dry weight 3,300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1 Com.	Quartered—No. 1 Com.
1"	1s & 2s \$100.00	\$ 60.00	\$108.00
1 1/4"	108.00	68.00	115.00
1 1/2"	108.00	68.00	113.00
2"	113.00	73.00	118.00

Gum, Sap

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$ 60.00	\$ 45.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2"	65.00	50.00
2"	70.00	55.00

Hickory

(Dry weight 4,500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$125.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	145.00	70.00
1 1/2"	145.00	75.00
2"	150.00	80.00

Quarter Cut Red Oak

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$135.00	\$ 80.00
5/4 and 6/4	145.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Plain White and Red Oak

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 70.00
5/4 and 6/4	125.00	75.00
8/4	140.00	85.00
10/4	160.00	90.00
12/4	160.00	95.00
16/4	175.00	100.00

White Oak, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4,000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	155.00	90.00
5/4 and 6/4	165.00	100.00
8/4	170.00	105.00

OTTAWA

Manufacturers' Prices Pine

Good sidings:	
1 in. x 7 in. and up	\$140.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up	170.00
2 in. x 7 in. and up	175.00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 in. and up	90.00 95.00

Good strips:	
1 in.	110.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.	135.00
2 in.	145.00

Good shorts:	
1 in. x 7 in. and up	100.00
1 in. 4 in. to 6 in.	85.00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in.	140.00
2 in.	145.00

7 in. to 9 in. A sidings	54.00 56.00
No. 1 dressing sidings	75.00 80.00
No. 1 dressing strips	65.00
No. 1 dressing shorts	55.00 60.00
1 in. x 4 in. s.c. strips	52.00
1 in. x 5 in. s.c. strips	50.00
1 in. x 6 in. s.c. strips	55.00
1 in. x 7 in. s.c. strips	54.00
1 in. x 8 in. s.c. strips, 12 to 16 ft.	56.00
1 in. x 10 in. M.R.	62.00
S.C. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	65.00
S.C. strips 1 in.	48.00 50.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	58.00
S.C. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	40.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 5	43.00
S.C. and bet., shorts 1 x 6	45.00
S.C. shorts, 6-11 ft., 1 x 10 in.	50.00

Box boards:	
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6-11 ft.	35.00
1 in. x 3 in. and up 12-16 ft.	39.00

Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. and up	30.00
Mill culls, strips and sidings, 1 in. up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00
O. culls r and w p	23.00 24.00

Red Pine, Log Run

Mill Culls out, 1 in.	38.00 40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/4 in.	38.00 40.00
Mill Culls out, 1 1/2 in.	38.00 40.00
Mill Culls out, 2 in.	38.00 40.00

Mill Run Spruce

1 in x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11 ft.	30.00 35.00
1 in. x 4 in. and up, 12 ft. to 16 ft.	38.00 40.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

1" x 9"-10" and up, 12 ft.-16 ft. . .	43.00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" up, 12 ft.-16 ft. .	40.00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12 ft.-16 ft.	43.00
1 1/2" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16' .	50.00
Spruce, 1 in. clear fine dressing and B	65.00
Hemlock, 1 in. cull	22.00
Hemlock, 1 in. log run	24.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4, 6, 8, 10 12/16 ft. .	30.00
Tamarac	25.00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out .	45.00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out .	50.00
Birch, log run	60.00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	58.00
Ash, black, log run	62.00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57.00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51.00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47.00

Lath per M.:	
No. 1 White Pine, 1 1/4 in. x 4 ft.	12.00
No. 2 White Pine	11.00
Mill Run White Pine	10.00
Spruce, mill run, 1 1/2 in.	10.00
Red Pine, mill run	10.00
Hemlock, mill run	7.00

White Cedar Shingles	
XXXX, 18 in.	7.00
Clear butt 18 in.	6.00
18 in. XX	4.00

QUEBEC

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal . .	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide .	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	40.00	45.00
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

(From Yards and Mills—Wholesale) Rough Lumber

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr. .	29.00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge . .	29.00
2x6, 2x7,	32.00
4x4, 4x6, all rough	33.00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6,	36.00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7,	40.00
2x10, 3x9	40.00
2x12 and up	45.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4&5 .	30.00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1 x 7 & up .	40.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18-0 long. Lengths 19-0 and up \$5.00 extra per M. Laths, \$6.75 Mill.	

Shingles

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	\$6.25
Cedar, Clears	5.25
Cedar, 2nd Clears	4.25
Cedar, Extra No. 1	3.75
Spruce	3.25

SARNIA, ONT.

White Pine—Fine, Com. and Better

1 x 6 and 8 in.	\$145.00
1 in. 8 in. and up wide	175.00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide . .	190.00
2 in. by 8 in. and up wide	190.00

Cuts and Better

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . .	145.00
5/4 and 6/4 and up No. 1 and better .	175.00
8/4 and 8 and up No. 1 and better . .	175.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 in. 8 in. and up wide	120.00
1 1/4 in. 8 in. and up wide	135.00
1 1/2 in. 8 in. and up wide	140.00
2 in. 8 in. and up wide	145.00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in. 8 in. and up wide . .	190.00
4 in. 8 in. and up wide	200.00

No. 1 Barn

1 in. 10 to 16 ft. long	\$ 80.00	\$ 90.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85.00	90.00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	110.00	115.00

No. 2 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	65.00	75.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	66.00	
2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 3 in.	85.00	

No. 3 Barn

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	48.00	55.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	50.00	56.00

Box

1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 10/16 ft.	40.00	45.00
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Mill Culls

Mill Run Culls—	
1 in. 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	31.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	32.00

BUFFALO and TONAWANDA

White Pine

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00
Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	180.00
Fine Common, 5/4	185.00
Fine Common, 6/4	185.00
Fine Common, 8/4	185.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	82.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	112.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	122.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	127.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4	76.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	78.00
Dressing, 4/4	90.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Moulding, 5/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 6/4	160.00
No. 1 Moulding, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Moulding, 5/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 6/4	130.00
No. 2 Moulding, 8/4	135.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	92.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	78.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	82.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	67.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	68.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	56.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	59.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6	48.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8	49.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	50.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	51.00
No. 1 Box 1 x 13 and up	52.00

BUFFALO

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

	Sap Birch	
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 55.00
5/4 and up	100.00	58.00

Maple

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	\$ 95.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 to 8/4	105.00	60.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in.	110.00	70.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 in.	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 in.	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 in.	120.00	70.00
5/4 and up	125.00	75.00

Basswood

1 in.	\$ 80.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 32.00
5/4 to 2 in.	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 in.	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 in.	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 in.	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up	120.00	95.00	35.00

BOSTON

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine Uppers, 1 in.	\$233.00
White Pine Uppers	233.00
White Pine Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 . .	258.00
Selects, 1 in.	208.00
Selects, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	208.00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	243.00
Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00
No. 1 Cuts 1 in.	148.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	163.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	193.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	105.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 10	95.00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 8	91.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 12	90.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 8	78.00
Barn Boards, No. 2, 1 x 10	79.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 12	67.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 10	64.00
Barn Boards, No. 3, 1 x 8	62.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. Spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9" .	\$85.00
Can. Spruce, 1 x 10 in.	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in. . .	86.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . .	88.00
Can. Spruce, No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	90.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 4 and 5 in. . .	40.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 6 and 7 in. . .	42.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 8 and 9 in. . .	45.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	46.00
Can. Spruce, No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	48.00

Spruce Dimension

8" & under 20' & under..	46.00	48.00 base
9" & under 20' & under..	48.00	50.00
10" & under 20' & under..	49.00	51.00
12" & under 20' & under..	50.00	52.00

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random	36.00	38.00
2 x 8 and 9 random	42.00	44.00
2 x 10 random	44.00	47.00
2 x 12 random	45.00	48.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up	38.00	41.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	37.00	38.00
1 x 2	39.00	40.00
1 x 3	37.00	39.00
Hemlock Boards P 1s No. 1		
Clipped Lengths	39.00	40.00
Hemlock Boards, P 1s No. 1		
Random Lengths	36.00	38.00
1 1/2 in. No. 1 spruce lath	7.75	8.25
1 3/4 in. No. 1 spruce lath	9.00	9.50



View of Mills in Sarnia

“On Time” Delivery

Getting the goods delivered ON TIME is just as important as being able to produce them—and we make a specialty of both. Ask any retailer or woodworking establishment who has been using our A 1 NORWAY or WHITE PINE LUMBER.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers, cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B.C. Fir. Quotations will be gladly forwarded upon request.

“Rush Orders Rushed”

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres.

F. H. Goff, Vice, Pres.

E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Lumber Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 51)

the grace of good sports, obsessed with the confidence that England, the soundest in her financial stability, would ultimately recover with a bound. One of the reasons for this admirable spirit of hopefulness stands out pre-eminently in the recent statistics published in regard to the general trade of the United Kingdom, to show that the trade in every avenue of the business life of England during the past year has under the current circumstances been fairly satisfactory, demonstrating that there is still a considerable amount of buying power left in the nation.

As regards the continent, sales have been small and business retarded by the political uncertainties and fluctuations of exchange but the time is now approaching when the English timber importing interests must take risks. They are beginning to feel that they cannot delay any longer in making purchases on the best possible terms owing to urgent needs for goods, realizing that there is still a buying power on the continental market and good prospects for large quantities of their present stocks at current rates, thereby leaving the market in a firm position for the beginning of the year 1924.

In demonstration of the stability of the wood business in England and cause for the spirit of optimism now prevailing, it may be pointed out that during the month of August, notwithstanding the holiday spirit and taking into consideration the dockers' strike, business in so far as it concerned the timber trade, was fairly good. Orders were and still continue frequent and the supply of railway waggons was found to be inadequate to deal with the volume of trade demands in the various parts of England. The Midlands bought more freely both as to sawn and planed lumber and on the north coast there was continual activity. In London ready goods were largely sought and competed for and higher prices paid. But the confusion at the port in consequence of the dockers' strike and congestion in shipping and unloading was so great as to make business difficult. "However," the advices go on to state, "it is pleasing to report a steady consumption of sawn lumber and a firm tendency in prices. In the Humber district there is plenty of stock and, fortunately, a good demand for consumption, but, as in London, some of the importers are selling their goods cheaply for financial reasons.

House-building is expanding and there is scarcely a limit to the new houses required. But money is tight and a difficulty is being experienced in adjusting accounts and this applies to almost all sections of the country.

Lumber Business in Ontario is Steady

Business in the general lumber line in Ontario does not show much marked change over the past month. Some yards have not worked down the stock they have bought. Building itself has fallen off considerably in a number of localities. Other retailers report that there has been quite an improvement in their sections since the harvest is over, and the outlook for fall is regarded as very good. Prices are holding firm in most all lines although it is reported that some dealers have been offering reductions on spruce, while busin-salers report a number of carload orders believing that the business exists if one will only get out and "dig" for it.

A number of mills are preparing to terminate their season's cut and are getting ready for logging. As soon as outside construction work closes down and men return from the western harvest, it is believed that the labor situation will be considerably relieved. Bushmen are being offered \$40 to \$45, but it is not thought that any higher figure will be paid. This is \$5 to \$10 more than last year, and manufacturers contend that the prices received for their stocks do not justify the existing scale of woods wages.

On the whole the business outlook for fall is fairly steady. At present the market in both hard and softwoods is characterized by conflicting evidence. There are varying reports but the underlying trend continues in a direction which certainly heads for improvement and all ripples of comment and doubt are only surface indications rather than underlying influences. Confidence is being restored and there is improvement of the mental state of business men in general. Augmented assurance is manifested in a decreasing general tendency to push sales when prices soften. It is supported by definite knowledge that available stocks are much below those that are normally on hand at this season of the year.

The lumber situation should continue to get better from this out and with good distribution facilities and steady shipments to the other side of the line, the trade as a whole should have little cause for complaint regarding either volume or value. It will be found that most firms have so far in 1923 done a much bigger business than during the corresponding period of last year.

Earthquake Will Create Demand for Lumber

That the earthquake disaster in Japan will create a great demand for building materials, particularly lumber, is expected as soon as

relief measures are sufficiently far advanced to take care of the immediate needs of the devastated areas. Large orders for lumber and shingles and other materials which British Columbia can supply are expected to be placed with the exporting companies in Vancouver.

A committee of lumbermen, representing the lumber manufacturing interests has already conferred with the Japanese vice-consul in Vancouver and assured him that the mills of the province are prepared to care for all lumber ordered in British Columbia for export to Japan at a lower average cost than before the disaster. One large lumber exporting firm which handled the output of many mills has sent its representative to Japan to ascertain to what extent British Columbia building materials will be required in the progress of reconstruction. The provincial Government's gift of a cargo of lumber is expected to go forward in the near future.

The rebuilding of the devastated districts in Japan is expected to stimulate the lumber industry in British Columbia to a considerable extent. Other lines of industry, it is anticipated, will also feel the impetus of an increased demand for supplies in the opinion of business men.

Orient Orders May Mean Much for West

Millmen and others connected with the British Columbia lumber industry are quite excited over the prospect of an enormous demand from the Orient for reconstruction purposes in the quake-shattered cities of Japan. J. G. Robinson, of Vancouver, recently told the Royal Enquiry Committee that if the flood of orders in sight from the Orient materialized the lumber industry in the province will be stabilized for years to come.

Financial circles of Vancouver are discussing the possibilities of these Oriental orders in a very animated way. The subject has taken precedence over all others. The prairies and even Ontario have been absorbing more B. C. lumber in the past month than during the past year, but the millmen assert this phase of the business has been rather haphazard for several years.

With the prospects of the new field opening, there are suggestions that the price of material shipped east will be advanced almost at once in price. Some factor has unquestionably given firmness to the business tone on the coast recently. Banking circles attributed it to these tentative demands for building material on the other side of the Pacific.

Will Timber be Affected in Quebec

The Quebec limit holders were taken by surprise when the Quebec Government recently passed an Order-in-Council putting in force the former 1920 stumpage dues in the timber-cutting activities in the province of Quebec, in place of the 1918 rates in tariff which had been applied for the years 1921 and 1922 to encourage more work in the lumber camps, especially to give employment to labor.

The Quebec lumber operators were of the opinion that the 1918 tariff on stumpage dues should remain in force for another year, at least. The obvious reasons were the slump in the Canadian export trade to Great Britain due to European political conditions, and competition from the wood-exporting interests of Russia, Sweden and Finland, the continued high rates of ocean freight, and high cost of labor. Two months ago they waited on the Taschereau Government with the request that the 1918 tariff be continued in force for the present, at least, and, fully confident that the Government would accede to their request, naturally feel disappointed.

In the meantime the Quebec limit holders, who have delayed the making of their estimates for this winter's cut until they had learned of the decision of the Quebec Government in regard to their attitude on the tariffs, are reluctant for the present to express their opinions as to what the Order-in-Council will have on their operations. The Limit Holders' Association will shortly hold a meeting in Quebec to discuss the situation and agree upon their attitude in connection with their lumber camp operations this winter. They admit that the Government was within its rights to increase the tariffs on stumpage dues in conformity with the 1920 tariffs but maintain that the same reasons existed in the years 1921-22, still exist to warrant a continuation of the 1918 tariffs.

It is generally admitted that the operators will be obliged to make a large cut of logs in the fire-swept regions in order to salvage the wood from destruction by worms and in the cutting fifty per cent. is likely to be saved for sale as second-class material. In this connection the Government allows fifty per cent. reduction in the tariffs which may compensate for the cutting.

On the other hand the limit holders say there is likely to be a big curtailment in the cut of new timber for foreign exportation. The present state of the United Kingdom market, the competition from European continental countries and the price of labor will naturally influence their operations in the field of new timber production.

Is this what you want?

A High Grade of Foodstuffs— Reasonably Priced—"Sold with Service"

**JUST TELL US
YOUR
REQUIREMENTS**

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

CHURCH ST. & ESPLANADE, TORONTO

TELEPHONE MAIN 4128

A Provisioning Service that has proven its worth

LONG years of experience in provisioning lumber camps and boarding houses have enabled us to thoroughly understand the various requirements. Our products have established a reputation for consistent quality enjoyed by few other lines and they reach your camp promptly on time, their perfect condition ensured by our careful selection and packing.

Put us on your requisition list for your next order of Camp Beef, (fresh or frozen) Smoked Meats, Salt Pork, Camp Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Pickled Rolls, etc., etc.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office TORONTO

Branches at :—

MONTREAL

-

SYDNEY

-

HAMILTON

Halifax Feels Decline in Export Business

Since the latter part of August the lumber trade has been quiet, due largely to the decline in demand in foreign markets.

Good new stocks of spruce sold readily in the British market at good prices in the spring and early summer, and the steamship companies enjoyed a larger measure of business than for a number of years, but late in August the demand slowed up and prices began to weaken. Since then the situation does not appear to have improved, though advices from the other side held out encouragement that the market would in all probability improve after the summer holidays.

There are various causes advanced to account for the set-back, the principal ones, other than the usual seasonal dullness, being the prolonged Dock strike in Manchester, and the political uncertainty in Europe. No doubt the unemployment situation in England has also had a depressing effect on business, which is reported to have reached an acute stage.

Liner shipments have lately been reduced to almost nothing, but exporters in Nova Scotia were pretty well shipped up while the demand was good, and at present stocks are unusually light. Manufacturers have practically none of this year's cutting on hand, which places them in a particularly advantageous position to meet whatever new development may take place.

For the most part operators are now waiting to see what will happen during the next few weeks, as a guide to next winter's work, and it is difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy what quantity of lumber will be produced the coming year.

If the British market rallies before the season is too late the usual output will be assured, while many seem disposed to stay out of the woods under present market conditions. Operating costs will be considerably higher than last year, owing to the scarcity of men and the consequent rise in wages while the cost of feed and supplies of all kinds is about 15 per cent. above last year's level.

Shipments of lumber to the American market have dropped off, due to the low prices offered after mid-summer. Western fir shipped in large cargoes through the Panama Canal have been in serious competition with Eastern spruce, and owing to the attractive specifications offered appears to be very satisfactory for that market.

Immense quantities of these stocks from the Pacific Coast have literally been dumped on the New York and Boston markets at low quotations, and the price of spruce suffered accordingly. The price of laths which declined in August owing to an accumulation of unsold cargoes in the New York markets, has recovered considerably. The number of enquiries being sent out at present indicate an active demand.

The general opinion seems to be that the lath market will be good for the remainder of the year.

Why not Give Public Your Prices?

If you want to start an interesting discussion among a group of retail lumbermen, take up the subject of quoting lumber prices to those who may desire them, or the advisability of publishing your prices. This is a question on which you will find some difference of opinion and a discussion of the subject will bring out the arguments says "The Retail Lumberman."

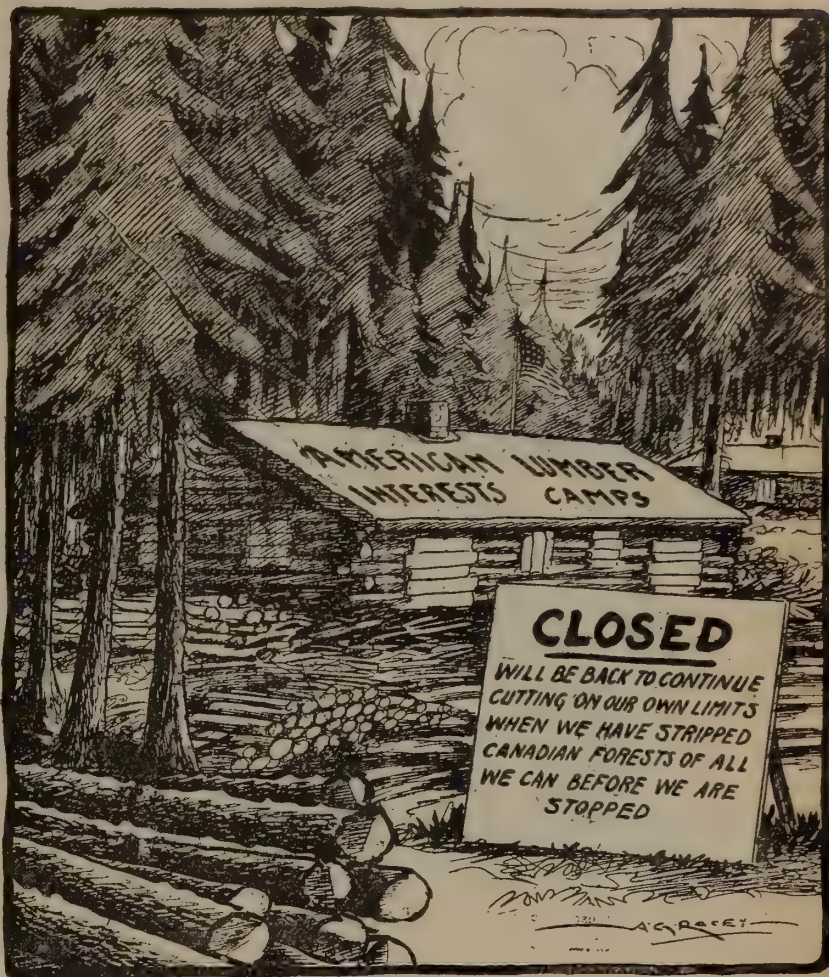
The principal objection of the dealer who is opposed to the quoting or publication of prices is that the customer may take those prices and shop around. A secondary objection is that a competitor will know how much he will have to cut his prices in order to undersell one. Both of which are good arguments in a case where a dealer's competitors are of the breed who do undersell and who generally have to undersell in order to get the business.

Frankly, we are inclined to favor the plan of quoting prices to anyone who wants them and to the publication of prices from time to time. It seems to us there are times when it would be especially desirable to get your prices before your customers. To present our arguments as to why prices should be quoted or given, as the case may be, we would simply ask you to put yourself in the customer's place—get his viewpoint.

Now let's suppose that you are going to a men's clothing store to get a supply of winter wearing apparel. You are going to buy a suit of clothes, a hat, some socks, a shirt or two, some heavy underclothing and a tie. The clerk shows you a number of suits. There is one you like particularly. What is the first thought that comes to your mind? The price. If that suit is more expensive than you had planned to buy, you'll probably decide on one which costs less. You don't care to go over \$5 for a hat but you take a liking to a \$9 one without knowing the price. When you find out how much the hat will cost you, you immediately look for a less expensive one. The purchase of underclothing, socks, ties, etc., is virtually a repetition of your experience in buying a suit or hat.

Now, suppose that the clerk who waited on you refused to give separate prices on the articles in which you are interested for fear

Wake Up, Ottawa!



"In many cases American lumber interests have temporarily suspended operations in the few good limits left while they are hastily denuding Canada of her valuable pulp wood and lumber, thus saving their own at Canada's expense." —From the Montreal Star

you might take those prices to a competitor and endeavor to get him to cut his prices. Suppose that he insisted on your picking out what you wanted and then gave you the total price on the whole purchase. How much would you purchase at a store where such merchandising policies were carried out? We would certainly hate to admit that the lumber business should not be on a par with the merchandising methods of the average run of businesses but when we find a man who is afraid to quote his prices there is nothing else for us to think than that he is not sincere in his dealings with his neighbours.

There are high-priced establishments and cut-rate establishments in virtually every town and city and we've noticed that the so-called high-priced stores keep right on doing business year after year. They evidently have the value in the goods, they must sell something besides merchandise and they probably do. Establishments like these who enjoy a good reputation, do not consider the cut-rate store as a competitor.

How Silk is Made From Wood Pulp

Entering into the manufacturing of all kinds of ribbons, ties, scarfs, hose, jerseys, velvets, satins, braids and trimmings for fancy textures, and woven with natural silk, cotton, and other fibres into numerous fabrics is a cellulose product, known as artificial silk, that has been made in Europe for the last twenty years, and in the United States since 1911. The industry has been remunerative, and has prospered even at a time when other industries were passing through periods of serious depression. Between 1914 and 1921 the world's annual output of artificial silk increased from twenty-six million to forty-four million pounds, and the demand today is so much in excess of supply that the capacity of many mills is being increased.

In the manufacture of artificial silk the viscose is now much used. The raw material is cellulose in the form of wood-pulp, bleached as for paper making; and the chemicals for treating the pulp are caustic soda and carbon bisulphide. The labor, however, is the principal item of cost, some of the large factories employing as many as 3,000 men and women.

Though some Canadian wood-pulp finds its way to French and Italian factories, no artificial silk is at present made in the Dominion; yet imports now reach a value of over \$2,000,000 a year, and these do not include the great quantity of imported fabrics partly made from artificial silk, for which no record is available.



Train of saw logs at the dump, on the operation of the International Land & Lumber Co. Limited, near St. Felicien, Que.
The Linn Logging Tractor can be seen at the extreme right.

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

When a Linn Logging Tractor commences operation with a new user, our instructor goes in with it, and remains, without further charge for a period of two weeks, and thoroughly instructs the designated operator in the operation, care, maintenance and repair of the Linn Logging Tractor.

Our instructors are experienced men in the log haul as well as mechanically—they are the operator's assurance of success, and we cannot afford, any more than can the user, to have an operation, where a Linn Logging Tractor is in operation, other than a complete success.

The writer of this advertisement was talking to a large operator, who is a Linn Logging Tractor user, and this gentleman was relating an experience he had at a recent meeting of Lumbermen that was held in Toronto—this operator in question told the writer of some discussions regarding the Linn Logging Tractor, by these gentlemen, and of his telling them what he had accomplished last season with his machine—and he said to the writer, "Do you know I rather had the feeling that they thought I was exaggerating"—and the writer took occasion to remind this operator of the time, when the writer was telling him what the Linn Logging Tractor would do for him, that he thought the writer was telling fairy tales.

The performance of the Linn Logging Tractor is the same wherever you find it—a success beyond the expectation of the man who owns it.

"Ask the logger who uses one"

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal

President of Canadian Lumbermen

(Continued from page 35)

when timber supplies were abundant have long gone by. I am not an alarmist but I feel keenly on this problem.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in the discussion, which took place on market conditions, I referred particularly to spruce and made the remark that it was the tree that seemed destined to hold its ground and continue to be the prevailing species for all time to come. There are, of course, other equally important woods. Our white pine is rapidly disappearing and it is necessary that our spruce should be preserved. I asked the question in Montreal of those, who were vitally interested in our forests and our future supply of timber, how long, at the present rate of consumption, was our spruce timber going to last and what can be done to conserve and increase reproduction? One other question was also put by me and that was, what other species, if any, have we that can be utilized as a substitute.

Bringing About Stability in Industry

These are momentous problems at the present time. We can not ignore the future and it should be remembered that the question of supply is not the only one. If the lumberman is to continue in business he must have a market for his product and there must be confidence in the industry and stability to the general economic situation. How can these be brought about?

There have been many ups and downs in values and volume of trade since the war. European conditions are far from being adjusted and the various strikes in the Old Country, along with the wave of discontent, lower freight rates and easy access of the Baltic countries to the ports of the Old Land, have seriously interfered with the Canadian overseas trade. We must have cheaper means of transportation both by rail and water and labor must be moderate in its demands, for the cost of producing lumber has ascended more rapidly than the price obtained for the finished product. Logging is costing more and more all the while and this year men are not only difficult to secure and inefficient in performance but they are commanding \$15.00 to \$20.00 a month higher wages to go to the bush.

In the face of all these barriers, further exactions have been made upon lumber and the lumberman by augmenting the sales tax from 3 to 6 per cent, and by a 100 per cent increase demanded by the Board in connection with the Workmen's Compensation in New Brunswick. Then too, our financial institutions and banks have been restricting their loans and cutting down the borrowing facilities of large firms who must possess ample accommodation in order to carry on.

Looks for Steady Business

We are passing through a rather trying time with much uneasiness manifested in the ranks of labor and in banking institutions and developing a policy of diffidence and distrust that does not tend toward engendering optimism and expansion. As we leave the war farther and farther behind, I believe, if labor will only retain its head and building costs be kept down, that 1924 will be a year of steady business and satisfactory returns. We want no runaway market values, no speculative sorties or fictitious flights. We have gone through the exigencies of high finance and cancellations, or heavy stocks on hand and no de-

mand and all the intervening stages of recovery and readjustment. Business generally during this year was good up until the middle of the summer months when, owing to the excessive demands on the part of labor, structural activities slowed down.

When costs are mounted and pyramided, either in building or manufacturing, a buyer's strike is apt to result and a boomerang effect ensue. One factor starts blaming another. The censure is passed from head to head and everyone is seeking to pin the bouquet on someone else or to attribute the existing state of affairs to causes that are neither relative, sane nor sound. One thing to be remembered is that no matter whose fault it is, all share alike in the resultant disadvantages. We are all patient and tolerant up to a certain point but beyond neither producers, purchasers or public will go.

Sanity and Courage Required

There are great economic questions still to be solved in the lumber industry, and while business is now on the upturn and there is likely to be a larger than average cut taken out in the bush this winter, it must be remembered that our optimism must be tinged with sanity and courage. The price of livestock and wheat and other farm produce is still low and while the yield on the fertile farms in the Prairie Provinces has been satisfactory, much greater quantities of cereals are required to bring in a dollar than in the days before the war. After all our prosperity is based upon the condition of the farmer and, unless he is enjoying a fair return on his work, activity will not be felt in other avenues.

It is too early, however, to say anything authentic regarding fall business and the outlook for 1924 except I am of the opinion that the present seasonable lull is over, that confidence is abroad and that industrial users of lumber are approaching the end of their reserve stock and will be in the market sooner or later for considerable quantities. An auspicious omen is that prices have held firm during the past few months and a runaway market was forestalled by a break in conditions early in the summer. With the realignment of prices for the finished products of lumber, the present level of quotations should bring about a revival in buying. One leading authority has stated that a snag at the present time is the disproportion between wages paid labor and the earnings of the farmer. This, too, must be readjusted and it will probably come about by a gradual lowering of the former.

But why dwell further on the obvious. We must all have faith in the future in spite of disturbing factors which now and then arise. Canada has much to be thankful for and Canadians should not be an ungrateful people. Producers and distributors must work in unity and harmony, never lose confidence in their calling or evidence any disbelief that things are not getting better.

Some Auspicious Omens Outlined

Our railroad earnings are increasing and leading industrial stocks are higher than a year ago. The balance of trade for June showed the first monthly excess of exports since December 1922. Our imports of merchandise for the year ending June 1923 increased 18 per cent compared with the corresponding month a year ago, and immigration shows the largest number of arrivals that has taken place since 1920. The number and per cent of failures are the smallest

since June of 1922 and bank clearings reveal a gratifying gain.

There are many other reliable readings from the business barometer and its statistics which I could present but they would not add weight to my argument or strength to my convictions that everything will adjust itself in the near future and we will be soon going full steam ahead.

The first few months of 1923 were ones of normal production and distribution in the lumber arena and, while conditions have been somewhat disturbed during the past, there is no doubt that with all artificial and speculative elements out of the way, the lumber industry will continue to be the great undertaking that it has in the past. Mill stocks are, on the whole, low and are mostly in the hands of distributors. The cuts of practically all leading operators were sold at a good figure early in the year and operating conditions during the past summer have been favorable. Of course, there are exceptions to all general rules but I am of the opinion that we can look to the future with confidence, and if we preserve a cool head, steady hand and firm faith, we should triumph over all difficulties and come out all right in the end.

Brought Along Two Chickens

A colored man from Kentucky drove to a loose leaf tobacco sales warehouse in one of the Indiana cities on the Ohio with a load of tobacco.

When he received his sales slip and weights he noticed the customary bank check was missing.

Approaching the cashier he said:

"Look here, boss, where is my money for this here tobacco?" The sales sheet was consulted.

"It's like this, the expenses for weighing, unloading and commission for selling your tobacco amounted to more than the tobacco was worth. You see, you still owe us just 59 cents," explained the cashier.

"Well, that's all right, I guess but I ain't got a cent with me."

"Then next time you are coming over the river, just bring a chicken with you and we will call the deal square."

Within a week the colored man appeared in the office with two chickens, one under each arm:

"Here's yo' chickens."

"Sure—but you didn't have to bring two of them, one would have paid the bill."

"Yes, boss, but I'se brought another load of tobacco."

In Danger of Losing Himself

One of the negro immigrants who have been drifting up from the South in such numbers stopped a pedestrian in front of the post office.

"Say, Boss," he inquired, "what's de way to Seneca Street?"

He was given the direction.

"Is dere a place down dere where I can git myself 'mawked?"

"Marked?"

"Ya-as; git my 'nitals stamped on my awm, you know. I got to dis town lass night, an' I had a job engaged, an' a satchel full of clo'es and \$18.62 in money. Fust I loss my way, den I met a guy who was goin' to show me an' when I come to I'd loss my satchel an' my money; now I've juss loss my job. I wants to go and git mawked right away, or nex' thing I knows I'll lose mahself."



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MIDLAND, ONT.

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White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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Everything in Spruce

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PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Dimension Timber cut to order for

RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
FACTORIES

Car Sheeting a Specialty - Laths and Shingles

Hochelaga Bank Bldg., 112 S. James St., Montreal

Tel. Main 2712

Edgings

James Richardson & Co., have just started on a new sawmill at Cap Chat, P. Q., to cost about \$20,000.

S. L. Begg, Crysler, Ont., has bought out the sash, door and lumber business of Jerry Page & Son.

O. Thomson, of the Thomson Lumber Company, New York, was among recent visitors to Montreal.

E. R. Plunkett, of the Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co., Inc., New York, was a visitor to Montreal recently.

Henri Briere, 97 St. James St., Montreal, has started the erection of a new sawmill at a cost of \$4,000 at Duhamel, Que.

The House Mountain Lumber Co., Limited, Edmonton and Whitecourt, Alta., have assigned to the Montreal Trust Co.

Keenan Bros., Owen Sound, Ont., lumber manufacturers, are putting in the foundations for a new warehouse to cost about \$8,000.

The engine room and cooper shop of the Hayne Milling Co., Point Edward, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire to the extent of \$8,000.

Garden City Paper Co., Merritton, Ont., are preparing plans to erect a new paper mill, at a cost of about \$4,000,000, and will consist of four buildings.

The Canadian Match Company, Limited, have been granted supplementary letters patent to increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to the sum of \$2,500,000.

Thomas H. King, of Moncton, N. B., Eastern Canada representative of the A. W. Burritt Co., wholesale lumber dealers, New York, was in Toronto recently on business.

C. A. Labrecque has been appointed secretary of the province of Quebec Retail Lumber Dealer's Association and of the Montreal branch in succession to G. A. Thompson, resigned.

A. S. Gravel managing director of the Gravel Lumber Company, Limited, Etchemin Bridge, P. Q., was a recent visitor to New York. L. G. Gravel, of the Montreal office of the Gravel Lumber Company, Limited, was on a trip to New York.

Manley Chew, of Midland, Ont., has taken a contract to supply the Standard Chemical Co., Toronto, with 12,000 cords of wood this winter. The timber on Hope and Beckwith Islands will be cut into logs and the balance into 4-ft. wood.

During August, 33,000,000 feet of lumber was exported from British Columbia, according to J. G. McConville, manager of the Associated Timber Exporters, representing all the export mills of the Province with the exception of the Dollar, Hastings and Prince Rupert mills.

Quebec Industrial & Timber Company, Limited, Quebec City, P. Q., were recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a business of general merchants in timber, pulpwood, firewood and other wood products. Capital \$99,000. Arthur Lachauce, manufacturer of Quebec City, is one of the incorporators.

Cost of fighting British Columbia forest fires so far this year has amounted to \$20,000 as against \$343,000 this time last year, it was learned at the lands department. So far this year 954 forest fires have occurred in British Columbia. Last year at this time 2,021 fires had broken out.

The mill of the Yellow Fir Lumber Co., Limited, located at Sahtlam, Vancouver Island, was burned to the ground recently. M. B. King and B. M. Farris, of the King-Farris Lumber Co., Newton, B. C., are the owners of the Yellow Fir Lumber Co. The loss, which is heavy, is covered by insurance.

Most of the logging camps on Vancouver Island have closed down to allow the mills to catch up with the supply of logs, now threatened by teredo damage as a result of the long stay in the water. Cowichan Lake, and bays along the island coast used as booming grounds, are now well filled with logs.

Indicative of the general increase in lumber operations in British Columbia this year, Provincial Government statistics show that for the first six months 1,206,936,927 feet of timber was scaled in this Province, as compared with 878,026,789 feet for the first six months of last year, when conditions were described as highly satisfactory.

The logs which escaped from the boom of the Chisolm Lumber Co. at Chisolm, Alta., have been driven down the stream to Fort McMurray where the company has erected a sawmill to manufacture them. From this source it is expected that 1,000,000 feet of lumber will reach Edmonton by the A. & G. W. Railway. It is understood the company intends to load the lumber on barges at McMurray,

about 150,000 feet to a barge, and then have the barges pushed up stream by motor boats to Waterways where the material will be piled on the cars.

Australia is in another bad buying slump and for months has not placed a single full cargo order with British Columbia mills. China has been investigating the tie market, but is not being encouraged, owing to her financial unsettlement. The United Kingdom has been buying timbers and is also in the market for heavy structural material.

Five small sawmills and three logging camps are now operating along the Cowichan Lake line, B. C., of the Canadian National Railways, and practically all these enterprises are the creation of less than a year. They represent the initiative of a score of operators who have not hesitated to break into virgin territory as soon as transportation facilities have been provided. The Canadian National line has opened up a vast new timber area.

Owing to the very material increase in the volume of the Association's business and the consequent need for more room wherein to take care of the details of its work, the National Lumber Association has secured additional office quarters at 1840 McCormick Building, directly across the hall from suite 1864 which it has occupied for the last eleven years. The main office will remain at 1864 as heretofore.

A new concern, known as the Langley Timber Products Limited, was recently organized for the purpose of operating the sawmill, formerly known as Huggard's, in the Fern Ridge district, B. C. The new company, the principals in which it is understood are Messrs. Damaske and Walker of New Westminster, will manufacture principally railroad ties and dimension lumber and will begin operations immediately.

Percy L. Canfield, of the Canfield-Wilmot Lumber Co., Woodstock, Ont., was at a recent meeting of the directors of the Y.M.C.A., of that city, elected president for the coming year. Mr. Canfield has long taken an interest in the work and is deeply concerned in its activities. He has a host of friends among the young men of Woodstock and is an old Toronto Central "Y" man. Under Mr. Canfield's direction the Association in the capital of Oxford County should have a year of prosperity and expansion.

L. G. Gravel, of Montreal, who is in charge of the Montreal office recently established by the Gravel Lumber Company, Limited, of Quebec, was in the city after a fortnight's sojourn at Atlantic City, and left for home the night of the 13th. The Gravel Lumber Company, Limited, are manufacturers and wholesalers, handling Quebec spruce and hardwoods specializing in hard wood flooring, the mills and head office being at Etchemin Bridge, in the Province of Quebec, near the city, and with selling office 501 Drummond Building, Montreal.—Lumber Trade Journal, New York.

The Warton Lumber Co. recently made an assignment to N. L. Martin & Co., of Toronto. The assets amount to about \$53,000 and the liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$78,000. The Warton Lumber Co., Limited, had at its head, Wm. Eldridge, of Warton, and as its secretary-treasurer, O. L. Smith, also of Warton. It owned mills at Tobermory, Southampton and Stokes Bay, and for a time was a thriving organization. At a meeting of creditors it was decided to appoint inspectors to dispose of the assets of the defunct company. This will be proceeded with at once.

Recently several timber berths were disposed of by auction in the Crown land offices at Fredericton, N. B. Timber berth No. 52, located on the St. Nicholas River, Kent County, was the first one offered for sale. This berth consists of three square miles and was sold at the upset price of \$20 per square mile. The purchaser was James M. Burns. Timber Berth No. 53 was next offered for sale. This berth comprises five square miles of woodland. It sold for the upset price of \$20 per square mile. This also was bought by Jas. M. Burns. The first Crown Land lot offered for sale consisted of 33 acres of vacant Crown land located in Sunbury Co., near Juvenile Settlement. This land was purchased by the Fraser Companies, Limited, at \$6.01 per acre. Z. Nathan Oliver bought the second and last Crown Land offered for sale. It consists of 100 acres in York Co., and was sold at \$1.00 per acre.

Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 will be required to construct a new slip and wharves for the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Plans for the work have just been completed. The new slip will be opposite the end of John St. and the mouth of Fort Creek. It will be 200 feet wide and 600 feet long and will run inland to within 100 feet of the Algoma Central Railway track. The Spanish River Co. will bear the cost of construction and the cost of the dredging, which it is estimated will run to about \$100,000 will be borne by the Government in recognition of the importance of the industry and in consideration of the company's undertaking to ship its product in Canadian bottoms. It is figured that 250,000 tons of freight, valued at \$7,500,000 will be handled over the dock annually. It means the widening of the approach to the ship canal.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

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Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
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McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

Wanted

3/8" x 1 1/2" — 4 No. 1' Spruce

LATH

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Write for information.

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U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

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Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Some of Canada's Forest Products



A pile of pulpwood in the yards of one of Canada's big mills

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH

Brown Ash Trim and
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Allen Kander
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New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
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Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
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WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

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Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in

**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
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**JOHNSON LUMBER
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MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.

126 State St., Boston, Mass.
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We are always in the market
for Eastern Spruce, Lath
and Lumber, by rail and by
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Write or wire us your quotations

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Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

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C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4

Prompt Pay

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

**Stilwell-Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

WANTED Maple and Birch

FOR SALE

Air Dried and Kiln Dried
Gum, Oak, Poplar, Ash, Elm, Etc.

Geo. T. McClure
2521 Clark Ave. Detroit, Mich.

OLIVER-BEAN LUMBER CORP.
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Wholesale and Retail

WANTED

White Pine, Hemlock and
Spruce

also

No. 1 White Pine Lath
Clears and XXXXX Red
Cedar Shingles

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all ¾" x 1½"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

IN THE LONG RUN

it pays to sell to the largest dealers because they keep in close touch with many markets. We buy more laths than any other American firm. We handle principally

Laths—4 ft. Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar
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Lumber—2 x 3-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce
3 x 4-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce

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"We would like to represent two good Ontario Hardwood Manufacturers in this territory."

E. G. Brownlee

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209 Cliveden Avenue

WANTED

Canadian Spruce Lath, in car load quantities, direct from manufacturers on Philadelphia rate of delivery.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.

Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not more than 20% 10 and 12 foot lengths.

*Will inspect and pay cash
when loaded*

Powell Lumber & Timber Corpn.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

W. A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
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Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are looking for export markets should get in touch with the buyers whose announcements appear in this section. They are continuously in the market for Canadian lumber.

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Send us regularly your Stock List with quotations on

**Merchantable Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Laths**

Less 5% Comm.

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Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring**

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

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Vermont, St. Johnsbury

Canadian Hardwood Market in New England States

Canadian Trade Commissioner Frederic Hudd in a recent letter from New York on the market for Canadian hardwoods in the New England States says: As a result of difficulties experienced by some of the smaller producers in the province of Quebec in finding a permanent market for their hardwood in the New England States, the writer has made an investigation of the actual situation, and it is found that while there is a very large market for Canadian hardwood in that district, many buyers are dissatisfied with the shipments they at present receive and make specific complaint of faulty cutting methods, or lack of care between times of cutting and shipment.

New England is the largest hardwood buying centre in the United States. Great quantities of hardwood—more particularly maple and birch—are used in this region in the manufacture of bobbins and spindles. The demand is emphasized by the fact that as hardwood in Maine and other New England States has been drawn upon in large quantities for a very long period of years, there is a tendency to conserve the remaining supply and purchase elsewhere. The wiser owners of hardwood are not selling their growth. In considering the future possibilities of so large a market the Canadian shipper should also bear in mind that the transportation facilities are in his favor. For instance, the Canadian National line to Portland from points in Quebec touches several of the largest hardwood mills in New England.

The larger users of hardwood are constantly endeavoring to secure permanent sources of supply. As already indicated, however, more than one buyer states that there is ground for serious complaint against some Canadian hardwood received, on account of faulty cutting methods and lack of care after cutting. All these buy-

ers agree that the lumber is excellent in quality, but that the faults mentioned reduce the actual value of the lumber from the buyer's point of view by about 30 per cent. One buyer instanced some accumulated stock he knew of in one Canadian mill which had deteriorated 50 per cent on this account.

This state of affairs could doubtless be remedied if shippers would take greater care of their product or secure instructions from customers as to how they want the lumber cut and cared for. In this connection the writer was in conversation with probably the largest buyer of hardwood in the United States, owning several mills in New England, and he stated that he is already buying Canadian hardwood in large quantities, but that he finds many shipments unsatisfactory for the reasons indicated. He also stated that if he could enter into an arrangement with five or six dependable concerns in Canada for the supply of hardwood, he would undertake to send a group of men up to their mills for a period, in order that advice could be given in the cutting of and caring for the lumber, and his exact requirements thereby be met. He is of opinion that something of this kind should be done if Canadian hardwood is to maintain its reputation and make the most of the expanding market it can find here. Such a proposition as that outlined could be entertained only by those able to fill large orders. In any event Canadian shippers must be prepared to "nurse" the market, and if what the buyers say is the case, some must endeavor to improve both the cut and after-care of their lumber.

It is true that at present, on account of high prices and uncertain labor conditions—and in some cases accumulated stocks—buying is conservative, but from the point of view of maintaining or even securing a still larger market for Canadian hardwood, there is every opportunity for the energetic shipper.

Trans-Canada Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE
TIES & POSTS**

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

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The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.

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Milling in Transit

Planing Mill equipped with most modern machines on C. N. Railway. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nault & Deshaies

Daveluyville

Quebec

Edgings

H. Lishman has purchased the business of A. J. Grant, dealer in lumber and cement, Cayuga, Ont.

Charles H. Fletcher, president of the Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Co., Limited, Sherbrooke, P. Q., died recently in that city.

It is understood that plans are under way for the Forest Mills Co., of Nelson, B. C. to re-open a sawmill at Cascade.

Talbot & Cie. Limited, Robertsonville, P. Q., is a new company recently formed to deal in timber, lumber and pulpwood. Capital \$49,000.

Through Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Mines and Forests, British Columbia has offered to the people of Japan, assistance in the form of timber for re-building.

The Central Canada Lumber Co., Limited, have removed their offices from the Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, to the Harland Smith Building, at the corner of Adelaide & Bay Sts.

Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Corporation, Limited, Sherbrooke, P. Q., was recently granted a provincial charter to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber and pulpwood. Capital \$18,000.

Ham Bros., Limited, Elgin Street, Brantford, Ont., are making plans to erect a new lumber shed at a cost of \$3,000. The building will be one storey, 15 x 100.

The Comrie-Grierson Lumber Co., Limited, of Scarboro Junction, Ont., of which Robert Comrie is manager, has become incorporated with an authorized capital of \$40,000, to carry on a general business in the lumber line.

In the lumber camps there is certain to be a great shortage of men in the Ottawa Valley during the coming season and it is reported that some 2,000 of the 12,000 British harvesters now in Western Canada will be used in this connection.

The B. C. Fir & Cedar Co., of Vancouver, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, are rebuilding. The new plant will be up-to-date in every particular and pains will be taken to comply with the provisions of the smoke by-law.

The sawmill formerly operated by the Foundation Co. at Port Alberni, B. C., and subsequently by the Lefroy Lumber Co., has been purchased by the Stamp River Lumber Co. and has commenced operations under the new management.

Work has begun on the power transmission line from the town hall of Dryden, Ont., to the power house of the Dryden Paper Co. The new poles will support a wire big enough to carry the full load required by the town of Dryden for years to come.

The Laurentian Timber Products Co. Ltd., St. Jerome, Que., have started the erection of a new plant consisting of three buildings. They will all be one storey and the respective dimensions are 40 by 70; 35 by 40 feet and 35 by 35 feet. The work will cost about \$25,000.

Henry J. Borbridge of the firm S. & H. Borbridge, well-known wholesalers and retailers of harness at Ottawa, died recently in that city. The late Mr. Borbridge and his interests are widely known to the lumber industry of Eastern Canada whom he supplied equipment to for many years.

Fire recently broke out in the yard of Walter Turner's sawmill near Port Elgin, N. B. The mill was saved by the strenuous efforts of volunteer flame fighters but about half a million feet of lumber was burned. The loss will reach about \$15,000. It is understood that the lumber was in part owned by C. H. Read, of Amherst, and was partly covered by insurance.

The Summerland Lumber Co. Ltd., of West Summerland, B. C., has assigned to Geo. E. Winter, of Riddell, Stead, Hodges & Winter, chartered accountants of Vancouver. The assignment is said to have been the result of pressure by one of the creditors of the company. Both the mill and box factory will be operated to capacity until the end of the year.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, has purchased the town of Pequaming, Baraga county, in the upper Michigan peninsula. The purchase includes a short railway, sawmill, timber lands and also the interests of Charles Hebard and Sons in Baraga, Ontonagon, Houghton and Marquette counties, bringing the Ford lumber output to about 50,000,000 feet annually.

At a public meeting of the ratepayers held recently in Fort William to discuss the by-law with respect to fixing the assessment of the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Co., several questions were asked and everyone present appeared to be in favor of the measure which will be voted upon in the near future.

Several medals won by the school children of the Fraser Valley,

near Langley Prairie, B. C., in an essay competition conducted by the Provincial Forestry Department, were recently distributed by James A Mahood, district forest ranger. The contest which was open to the entire province, called for an essay on "Why Canada Should Protect Her Forests."

It is understood that the Manitoba Pulp & Paper Co. is increasing its preference shares capital from \$2,500,000 to \$2,800,000. B. W. Thompson, vice-president of the J. D. McArthur Co., who are interested in the paper enterprise, returned recently from Montreal and stated that arrangements for financing the enterprise were complete.

Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, is advertising for tenders for the right to cut the timber on twenty-nine square miles in a berth in the vicinity of Clearwater Lake, and bids will be received up till October 1st. The sale of timber is also being made of fifteen square miles in the district of Kenora on Limit E, and tenders are also being asked for the green timber and for the burned and down timber in the locality north of Belmore and Elbow Lakes.

Belgo-Canadian Paper Co., Limited, is setting new records under its re-organized management and production is now reported to be at the annual rate of 90,000 tons. Only March 1, last, the company was working on a 65,000 tons per year basis, so that an approximate 40 per cent increase in production is shown over seven months. As additional machinery begins operations about November 1, the outlook is for still further expansion in the scale of Belgo-Canadian's output.

A. G. Boland, a widely known timber cruiser, died recently in Ottawa at the age of 61 years. He was one of the most efficient in his line in Eastern Canada and did considerable work for J. R. Booth. Death was due to paralysis and pneumonia. Mr. Boland was well acquainted in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. As an estimator of timber his judgment was thoroughly sound and his services were in constant demand when boundary disputes were brought to the court by various lumbermen. He resided at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., until 1913 and is survived by his wife three sons and three daughters.

The Spruce Falls Co., of Kapuskasing, Ont., are building 52 houses this year for their employees in the sulphite pulp plant. All of these houses are of the four-roomed type with modern conveniences, neat in design. Siding is used for a half storey and above that shingles. The average cost of these houses is about \$3,000 each. P. E. J. Jones, general-manager, states that the company are not making any improvements to their plant this season but are busy so far as pulpwood operations are concerned. The Spruce Falls Co. expect to get in between 50,000 and 60,000 cords during the coming season, possibly half of which will come from settlers.

Recent heavy rains throughout Northwestern Ontario have relieved the minds of the Department of Lands and Forests of the possibility of another serious outbreak of forest fires in the north country this fall. While little or no rain fell in the bush from June until late in August, the rainfall for the month of August was heavier than last year immediately prior to the big northern fire. Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, anticipates that the Department will have little difficulty in the way of fires before the snow flies as long as caution is observed by hunting parties and tourists.

The lumber interests of the late George W. Upham, ex M.L.A. for Carleton, N. B., who built a mill at Juniper on the Transcontinental Division of the C.N.R. a year ago, has been sold by his widow to A. W. Kyle, of Hartland, N. B., the amount involved in the transfer being \$40,000. The late Mr. Upham operated upon limits leased from the New Brunswick Railway Co. on the north branch of the Miramichi River and his mill was located at Juniper, where Hon. J. K. Flemming, directs large lumber operations from the firm of Fleming-Gibson, Ltd. There was considerable competition, it is understood, for the mill and interests of the late Mr. Upham, several others having bid for the property.

On application of the Montreal Trust Co., trustees for the bond and mortgage debenture holders, a receiver has been appointed by the Supreme Court of British Columbia for the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited. It is understood that the immediate cause of the assignment was the great disaster in Japan where the company for some years has been selling 50 per cent of its sulphite pulp. Hon. T. W. McGarry, of Toronto, president of the company, stated that the Court had ordered the carrying on of the business as usual until such a scheme could be worked out. It has been a well-known fact for some time that substantial re-financing was necessary. With the Japanese catastrophe an assignment was the only course for the directors. President McGarry stated that they expected to be able to re-finance on such a basis that all concerned would be taken care of. The company is in good shape and for several months past all three mills have been operating at capacity and considerable profits have been shown. He stated that, in round figures, the total liabilities of the company, including bonds, debentures, notes and trade accounts, amount to about \$10,000,000, and the assets to \$20,000,000.



Holt Buyers Repeat

It's the ability of the Northern "Caterpillar"* Logger to outstrip all other methods on a basis of actual performance that makes this powerful tractor the choice of some lumbering concerns. Others choose it on comparisons of cost; and still others because they count dependability the prime consideration.

But no matter what the deciding point may be that leads to selection of the Northern "Caterpillar" Logger, the result is the same: constant, ample power and sure traction. For example, the Mt. Murray Woodlands Corporation took one Logger last year and put it through an arduous test on common snow roads with many bad grades. And they kept close check on costs.

As a result they have bought four more Northern "Caterpillar" Loggers for next winter. What they learned about this tractor is a part of the fund of lumbering experience Holt has accumulated in providing the best machine for pulpwood and other timber operations in Canada. Let us tell you about the "Caterpillar's" proved ability.

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

CANADIAN HOLT COMPANY, Limited

468 Lagachetiere St., Montreal, P.Q.

Telephone Main 1589

We Maintain Complete Service Stocks

CATERPILLAR
H O L T

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

WE are always in the market to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-T.f.

200,000 to 300,000 ft. 1 1/4", 1 1/2", and 2" Basswood.
200,000 ft. 1 1/4", 1 1/2" and 2" Hard Maple.
100,000 ft. 1 1/4", and 1 1/2" Soft Maple.
Write Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co.,
Jamestown, N.Y. 18-21

Would like a good White Pine, also Hardwood list for Southern Michigan including Grand Rapids and Detroit, on commission.
E. GRIFFITH,
P. O. Box 1273,
Detroit, Mich.
17-18-19

Lumber Wanted

4/4 box and cull Spruce, 4" and wider, 4/4 No. 2 Com Birch. 6/4 No. 2 Com Birch. F.O.B. Mill or Buffalo, rate. TERMS CASH. Reply to American Lumber Co., 215 Knowlton Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 18-19

Wanted—Douglas Fir for Boat Building

We would like to get in touch with British Columbia manufacturers who can supply us with first class dry lumber. Send prices and particulars to
RUSSEL BROTHERS,
18-T.f. Port Frances, Ont.

Mill Output Wanted

Montreal wholesale lumber firm wants to contract output of mill. Willing to advance a reasonable amount as lumber is manufactured, or would sell mill output on fair commission basis and assist financially. Write in detail what you have. Box 377, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2 1/4" and 2 1/2" stock for shipment—green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.
HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" in multiple lengths of 9" as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" x 49" and 1" x 3 1/2" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3 1/2" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 1 1/2" x 48" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".
Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

A few carloads good Hardwood squares 1" x 1"—32"—42" and 48". Also two carloads mixed ties, suitable for commercial sidings. Prices right for quick sale. Apply Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd., Huntsville, Ontario. 19-20

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

Spruce and Cedar Lath (dry) sawn in 1922.
D. I. WARREN,
Warren, Ont.
17-20

For Sale

Merchantable and Crating Spruce 200,000' 5/8" also 1, 2 and 3" Merchantable and Cull Spruce. J. P. Abel-Fortin Limited, 379 Desjardins Ave., Montreal, Que. 18

For Sale

in carload lots 1" and 1 1/2" Beech. 1" No. 3 Com. Hard Maple. 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
The above lumber is dry, well manufactured and cheap for quick sale. Apply to J. H. Jones, Thamesford, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

White Ash, Oak, Hickory, Maple, Beech and Basswood Logs, or will saw to specifications coming winter's cut, 800,000 feet. Apply to Box 10, St. Hilaire Station, Rouville Co., Que. 18-20

For Sale

One Car Hemlock

2 x 6 x 8 — 12 to 16 long
7 M 8/4 — 4/4 White Ash
15 M 8/4 — 4/4 Soft Elm
8 M 6/4 Pine
15 M 8/4 — 4/4 Birch and Maple
20 M 8/4 — 4/4 good Oak
10 M Cull Basswood.

All winter sawn. Apply Box 11, Victoria Harbor, Ont. 18

Machinery Wanted

Wanted—Burner

Small Burner of sufficient capacity for single circular mill. Address Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Stree West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

Linn Tractor, used less than 6 months, present owner in possession of same through default. Tractor in first class mechanical condition. Will sell at a bargain for cash. Apply Box No. 346, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17-18

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

- 1 Rollins Engine (Corliss type) 42" stroke 24" bore. Fly wheel 16' diameter, 37" face.
- 1 60" American Band Resaw.
- 5 Sturtevant Fans.
- 2 10 H.P. Motors ()
- 3 20 " " ()
- 1 25 " " () 2 phase, 220 volts
- 3 35 " " ()
- 3 50 " " ()
- 2 40 KW. Transformers.
- 2 60 KW. Transformers.
- 2 150 K.V.A. Transformers.
- 200 2 wheel lumber trucks.
- 25 3 wheel factory trucks.

SKILLINGS, WHITNEYS & BARNES
LUMBER CO., INC.,
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 15-T.f.

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

- 1 Green Bay Automatic five foot disc barker
- 1 Appleton five foot disc barker
- 1 Waterous five foot barker
- 1 2-chain pulpwood haul-up
- 1 Single saw L. H. pulpwood slasher conveyor to barker with drive shaving conveyor
- 1 Conveyor to open burner
- 1 Storage conveyor, Saws, Sharpener, Grinder, Belt Tightener and Main Shafting
- 1 75 H.P. Motor, 550 Volts, 60 Cycles, 900 R.P.M., 3 phase
- 1 15 H.P. Induction Motor, 550 Volts, 65 Cycles
- 1 7 H.P. Gasoline Engine.

This machinery and equipment is located at Lachevrotiere, P.Q.

CONTINENTAL WOOD PRODUCTS
CO. LTD.,
107 St. James Street,
Montreal, P.Q. 16-19

Boilers, Engines, Steam Pumps, Etc.

- 1—72" x 18' Robb Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
- 1—72" x 18' Waterous Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler.
- Both the above built for 125 lbs. working pressure.
- 1—18" x 20" Leonard-Tangye Steam Engine.
- 1—5" x 5" Plain Vertical Steam Engine.
- 1—9" x 5" x 10" Worthington Duplex Steam Pump.
- 1—12" x 7" x 12" Northey Duplex Steam Pump.
- 1—18" x 10" x 12" Worthington Duplex Steam Underwriters' Fire Pump.
- 1—No. 6 Sheldon Universal Steam Trap, Piping, Fittings, etc.

All the above in first class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write,

FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
14-19 Bridgewater, N.S.

FOR SALE—One short log circular saw mill cut up to 52" long. One inserted tooth saw 36" x 1-5/8" hole. J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 18-21

For Sale

Second Hand
Woodworking Machines
in Good Condition.

Apply Box No. 367, Canada Lumberman,
Toronto. 18-21

For Sale

Two practically new Fay & Egan 361A short log band sawmills with 410 carriage, one right and one left hand. Box 370, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

FOR SALE

Up-to-date Right Hand High Speed Circular Saw Mill, equipped with all Steam Acting Machinery, capacity 50,000 to 60,000 feet board measure per ten hours. Equipped with Steel Carriage—54" Double Edger, Horizontal Band Resaw, etc., etc.

also

Boxboard Horizontal Band Resaw Edger and Trimmer.

also

No. 94 YATES Planer and Matcher.

also

No. 341 YATES Band Resaw.

Williams & Wilson Limited

84 Inspector St., Montreal, Que.

Saw Mill Machinery

- 2—Trevor 8' Short Log Circular Saw Mills, iron husk frames.
- 1—Waterous Circular Saw Mill, steam feed.
- 1—Waterous Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
- 1—Allis-Chalmers Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
- 1—Hamilton-Kendall Circular Gang Saw
- 1—Diamond Iron Works Gang Saw.
- 1—Giddings & Lewis 8' Band Mill.
- 1—Giddings & Lewis 6' Band Mill.
- 1—6' Giddings & Lewis Horizontal Band Re-Saw.
- 1—36" Waring 2-Saw Edger.
- 2—84" Diamond Iron Works 14-Saw Edgers.
- 1—30" Hermance 3-Saw Edger
- 1—Friction Log Haul-Up.
- 2—Kindling Wood Cutters.
- 1—No. 1 1/2 Hill Steam Driven Drag Saw.
- 1—Hill 12" x 24" Vertical Steam Driven Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1—Appleton Belt Driven Horizontal Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1—No. 2-C Right Hand Mitts & Merrill Hog.
- 1—Yates No. 10, 30" x 10" Planer and Sizer.

All the above machines are in first-class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire, or write,

FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
16-17 Bridgewater, N.S.

For Immediate Delivery

- 1—Steam Tug, suitable for Warping, 30'5" long, 9' Beam, Registered Tonnage—8.23; can be seen working.
- 1—Gasoline Boat, suitable for Warping, 30' long, 6' Beam, fitted with a new two cylinder Buffalo engine, complete; cabin type.
- 1—Camden Pipe Threading Machine, capacity up to 6".
- 1—Wells Nipple Cutting Machine.
- 1—400 H.P. Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boiler, 200 lb. W.P., Hand Fired, like new.
- 1—65 H.P. "Lancashire" Fire Box Type Boiler, mounted on skids; 125 lb. W.P. with Stack.
- 1—55 H.P. Locomotive Type Boiler, mounted on skids; 90 lb. W.P. with Stack.
- 1—30 H.P. Locomotive Type Boiler, mounted on skids; 95 lb. W.P. with Stack.
- 1—25 H.P. Marine Type Boiler, 100 lb. W.P., with Stack.
- 1—Fairbanks Gasoline Engine, 7½ H.P., mounted on skids.
- 1—Gould-Muir Gasoline Engine, 3 H.P.
- 1—Fairbanks Gasoline Engine, 2 H.P., mounted on wood platform and direct connected to a Plunger Pump, 2" Suction and Discharge.

Concrete Mixers; Pumps; Air Compressors in Steam and Belt drive; Stacks, Steam Engines; Motors and Transformers.

WILSON EQUIPMENT COMPANY
117 Wellington St. W., Toronto
Phone Adelaide 8069 19

Situations Wanted

Experienced lumber salesman, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 369, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

Position as Superintendent of lumbering operations, to take charge of logging and milling, or would accept charge of either department—18 years' practical experience. Best of references. Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-T.f.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly competent office manager with 20 years' experience, capable of handling books, financing, collections, financial statements, etc., at present employed but desirous of advancement, seeks responsible position. Apply Box 302, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-21

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years' experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-T.f.

POSITION IN YOUR Sales Department is what I want. Six years' experience with sales, orders, correspondence and accounting has given me a good knowledge of the lumber business, particularly hardwoods. Am young, ambitious, aggressive and of unquestioned integrity. Naturally, I have a position and can furnish references, but am open to consider something better. Could invest \$1,000.00. Would also consider taking charge of camp office at woods operations if given positive assurance of something better in Spring. Give full information about your proposition, which will be held in strictest confidence. Box 374, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Practical man to head lumbering and logging operations. Only men with long, practical experience need apply. First class references required. Box No. 348, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-17-18-19

WANTED: Young man about 24 or 25 for sales department of lumber office. Must have thorough knowledge of lumber business and be able to assist in other departments if necessary. Give full particulars concerning where you have worked, lengths of time, what you did and salary desired. Enclose copy of references. All information confidential. Box 371, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-19

WANTED—INSPECTOR for pine and spruce lumber, speaking French and English, who can ship and buy lumber for large wholesale company. Steady employment. State age, experience and salary. Box No. 384, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

WE WANT A GOOD BRIGHT YOUNG MAN with experience in forest product and farm produce, with a little money and standard reputation. Good salary and profit percentage in an established concern. Broker dealers, manufacturers and wholesalers, local and export market. Apply Box No. 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Business Chances

For Sale

Superior Band Saw Mill, together with limits, softwood and hardwood. Mill is well situated. Equipment good. Apply Box 382, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

For Quick Sale

\$500.00 cash buys 320 acres Timberland being Lot 12, Con. 4, Township of Widdfield District of Nipissing, Ontario. Write J. L. Hendry, c/o The Molsons Bank, Forest, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

Partnership Wanted

Have \$20,000.00 for a good opening. Will consider partnership or connection in either going wholesale lumber firm, mill, or new venture. Proposition must be healthy, substantial and give me control of my investment. Reply, giving full particulars to Box 380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

MILLMEN

We are prepared to make contracts with millmen for the coming season's cut. Get in communication with us.

HALL BROS. LTD.
318 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto. 18

Timber Limits Wanted

From one to ten thousand acres; Birch, Maple, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce or Balsam, preferably Birch; must be good virgin timber, with favorable logging conditions, and within five miles of railway or shipping point; do not answer unless you have a legitimate proposition. Reply, giving full particulars, price and terms to Box 386, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-22

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery, Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber,

also

two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

We Have Timber in British Columbia Crown Granted Many Years Ago

and logs cut from this timber can be exported to any part of the world, logs cut from those lands sell at from ten to twenty dollars per thousand above prices of logs cut from other lands. I want a partner to furnish money to operate. Address Churchill Cedar Company, P.O. Box 100, Vancouver, B.C. 17-18

Want Practical Lumberman

to associate with wholesale firm. Small amount for investment desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Must know thoroughly the wholesale lumber business, have wide buying and selling experience and able to build up a business. Reply only if confident in your ability to produce results and willing to let same determine your income. Location Montreal. Write giving age, complete history of experience, names of employers. Confidential. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Miscellaneous

D. FLORENCE & SONS

Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

WANTED—Circular Sawmill. Capacity 30 M feet per day. Must be first class mill and bargain for cash. Box No. 322, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

For Sale

N. B. Standard 16" Cedar Shingles. We sell the favorably known "Metis" brand and other good makes. Carload shipments. Stadacona Box Company, 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 19-24

Representation

Eastern flooring manufacturer with extensive sales organization and hardwood concentration yard will handle sale entire production of manufacturers of Oak or Maple Flooring operating one to three units, on commission basis, in addition to stock now being handled in this way. Must be manufactured correctly and carefully graded stock of high class established trade who pay good prices. Apply Box 355, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-20

Poles Wanted

Township of North York

Quotations are invited on cedar poles in the following sizes and quantities:

Quantity	Length	Size of Top
30	25'	6"
30	30'	6"
100	30'	7"
20	35'	7"

Poles must comply with the Hydro specifications, copy of which can be secured upon application to the undersigned.

Prices should be stated F.O.B. at point of shipment or delivered at Lansing, Ontario.

H. D. GOODE,
Clerk of the Township of
North York, Lansing, Ont.

19



Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, Oct. 8, 1923, for the right to cut the timber in the township of Irish, in the district of Algoma, part of which has been damaged by fire.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. A. H. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, September 14, 1923.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 19

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

Province of Quebec

LEASING OF WATER POWERS

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, October 16th, 1923, at 10.30 A.M., in the sales room, Parliament Buildings, at Quebec, the Department of Lands and Forests will offer on lease at public auction three different water power sites of the Megiscane river, in the county of Temiscamingue and in the vicinity of the Canadian National Railways.

Interested parties shall be under the obligation to deposit \$10,000.00, by accepted cheque to the order of the Minister of Lands and Forests, at least three days before the auction.

This deposit will be forfeited should the applicant put up no bidding; it shall be refunded after the auction to the unsuccessful bidders, while the grantee's deposit will be retained as a guarantee until the development is completed.

For further information, write to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec.

Elz. MIVILLE-DECHENE,
Deputy Minister.

19



MacLean Reports Cover Canada

MacLean Building Reports will give you accurate, advance information on every building and engineering contract of consequence in the Dominion.

These reports are issued daily and reach subscribers in ample time to bid on the work or submit prices for the machinery, equipment, materials or supplies required.

Subscriptions may be placed for any one city, portion of a Province or more than one Province. Rates range from \$25 yearly for the smallest cities to \$664.00 yearly for the entire Dominion.

Hundreds of firms are deriving much financial benefit from the use of MacLean Building Reports. Tell us what territory you cover and put it up to us to show how we can help you get more business.

Try this service out. The result will please you. Write today for rates and free sample reports.

MacLEAN BUILDINGREPORTS Ltd

345 Adelaide St. W. - TORONTO
285 Beaver Hall Hill - MONTREAL
325 Main St. - WINNIPEG
106 Winch Bldg. - VANCOUVER

We Specialize in Milling in Transit

Our mill is situated on the G. T. R. with C. P. R. connections.

We also supply Mixed Cars of sash, doors, frames and house trim.

Any work entrusted to us will receive our careful and prompt attention.

Dominion Lumber & Building Co.

Orillia, Ont.

Newsy Jottings of Mills and Men in Lumber Arena

George C. Haugh, Church St., Windsor, Ont., is contemplating the erection of a planing mill in that city.

The Tourville Lumber Mills, Limited, Louiseville, Que., will take out a considerable quantity of pulpwood this season.

S. B. Nichol, Blenheim, Ont., has started work on a new planing mill. The building will be two storeys, 50 by 26 feet, of concrete block construction.

Laurentian Timber Products, Limited, St. Jerome, P. Q., is a new firm recently incorporated with federal charter to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber and pulpwood. Capital \$25,000.

F. W. Hutcheson, of the Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Limited, Huntsville, Ont., has been on a business trip to Montreal. He attended the meeting of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association on September 20th.

L. L. Brown, B. C., Lumber Commissioner, Victoria, B. C., arrived in Toronto recently and will spend the next few weeks in the East in the interests of forest products of the Pacific Coast province. He will visit the principal consuming centres.

The lumber yard of D. C. Mabey, at Bolton, Ont., was recently visited by fire, causing a loss of \$6,000, partly covered by insurance. A quantity of lumber and shingles in the yard were removed to safety, but some lumber, coal, lath, lime, etc., were consumed.

Edward O'Keefe, engineer of the Great Lakes Co., Fort William, Ont., arrived in that city from Appelton, Wis., to assume charge of the new mill. It is the intention of the Great Lakes Co. to push work as rapidly as possible.

George H. Howie, who recently removed from Fredericton to St. John, where he is now engaged with the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. as construction engineer, disposed of a business block on Queen St. West, Fredericton, in which he was interested.

The Westminster Paper Co., New Westminster, B. C., recently made an attractive display at the Provincial Fair in that city. The exhibit consisted of wrapping, toilet, tissue, sulphite and other papers and was the first showing of its kind ever made in the West.

D. H. McLennan, president of the Montreal Lumber Association, has been appointed a member of a committee of the Montreal Board of Trade which will study the regulations of the new Sales Tax Act with a view to making suggestions to the Government.

The International Fibre Board Co., Limited, expect the taxpayers of Midland, Ont., will authorize the proposed fixed taxation for the company. If the by-law is passed by the taxpayers the company will occupy the property formerly used by the Midland Woodworkers, Ltd.

Lausophe Nault, Limitee, Daveluyville, Que., who recently began operations in the woodworking and planing mill line, have been quite busy doing a milling-in-transit work. While activities have fallen off a little during the past few weeks, trade is reviving and the firm are assured of a large number of orders.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia has arranged with the Timber Industries Council of that province to supply a cargo of lumber at cost to Japan, and is now negotiating with the Federal Government at Ottawa for means of transportation across the Pacific to the stricken cities of Tokio and Yokohama.

An order for the voluntary winding up of the affairs of the Colonial Lumber Company and the Canada Timber Company, of Pembroke, Ont., was granted by Mr. Justice Rose, of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Ottawa, recently. It was explained that the company had some time ago disposed of its assets to the Edwards interests, and was going out of business.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Mowat for \$12,000 damages against the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway in favor of Ernest J. White, lumber manufacturer, Sucker Lake, Ont., has been sustained by the Appellate Division. The appeal was heard at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, recently. The plaintiff had a quantity of lumber stacked beside the tracks of the defendant company at Medora. It was destroyed by fire which had been set out by employees of the railway along the right-of-way.

Eduard Ouellette, member of the Legislative Assembly for Yamaska, has been appointed a member of the Quebec Legislative for the division of Rigaud. Mr. Ouellette is a prominent figure in the Quebec lumber industry, being vice-president and general manager of the Tourville Lumber Mills, Limited, Montreal and Louise-

ville. He has been connected with the Company for forty-two years.

King-Farris Lumber Co., whose mills are at Newton, B. C., and who are owners of the Yellow Fir Lumber Co., Sahtlam, near Duncan, B. C., contemplate erecting a new sawmill to replace the one at the latter place which was recently destroyed by fire. The cost will be \$50,000 and tenders will soon be called for the structure.

R. R. McKay Toronto, was the successful tenderer on the 25½ square miles of pine and spruce in Cassels township, on the T. & N. O., north of North Bay. Prices are remarkably high, the Government receiving for red and white pine a total of \$20.65 per 1,000 feet; spruce, for saw timber, \$13; basswood, \$12; ties, 55 cents; spruce pulp, \$2.85; other pulp, \$1.65.

The city of Port Arthur has entered action at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, against James Whalen and William Scott of Port Arthur, James Playfair of Midland and the executrix of James C. Wallace, to recover \$122,676.19, balance of purchase price claimed due in connection with the purchase of a block of land on St. Paul street and Cumberland avenue, Port Arthur. Suit is also brought upon a bond dated June 2, 1913, to secure payment.

The Continental Wood Products Co., of Elsas, which is on the main line of the C.N.R., West of Sudbury, intend erecting one of the largest kraft pulp mills in the world. The firm have 600 men in the woods at the present time. Herman Elsas, president of the company, accompanied by the chief engineer of that organization is now abroad getting all available data on construction and equipment for the big industry.

For some years lumber and construction companies in Northern Ontario have been complaining of thousands of dollars lost annually through advances for transportation and for board for men who would either not report on the jobs they had hired for or would work a day or two and then jump the job. The Moose Mountain Mining Co., recently brought four men into the police court at Sudbury on charges of jumping board bills and they were each sentenced to a month in jail. The men had worked only one hour.

A strange plant, so far as is known never before seen in Northern Ontario, and growing to a height of over six feet, was discovered by Mr. W. N. Conway, manager of the Hope Lumber Company's camp at Mile 28, A.C.R.R., was brought to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and is now planted in a local garden. Several experts in horticulture have seen the plant but are unable to give it a name. It is a tall plant with a beautiful yellow flower, and its leaves are of a similar shape to those of the thistle, but it has no prickles.

A business transaction of considerable importance has taken place in Weymouth, N. S., the large timber holdings of the Stenelin estate having passed into the hands of the New France Lumber Company, a St. John syndicate headed by H. W. Schofield as president. This valuable timber property is considered to be the largest holding of virgin timber in the Lower Provinces, and consists of upward of 10,000 acres on which it is estimated there are from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of marketable lumber. It has been practically untouched by the axe, and there have been no fires in the limits.

The Canadian Western Lumber Co. recently made an attractive exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C. The company installed a miniature bungalow complete in every detail and stained in pleasing colors as a demonstration of what can be accomplished in the matter of both exterior and interior decoration when it comes to building a home. There was also exhibited a "Whirligig," a unique contrivance operated by an electric motor on which the various grades of panelling, veneer and doors rotated at slow speed, thus giving patrons an opportunity of seeing at first hand the numerous products in lumber turned out by the Canadian Western Lumber Co.

The Edwards Lumber & Pulp, Limited, Pembroke, Ont., is the name of the new firm recently formed taking over the Colonial Lumber Co., Limited, of Pembroke. The sale includes the mill and all the timber and other holdings, but the amalgamation will involve no change in the local management and that Messrs. J. W. Smith and W. R. Beatty will continue with the company in the same position as they occupied with the Colonial Company. The plans of the new organization contemplate doubling, as soon as possible, the sawing capacity of the plant at Pembroke.



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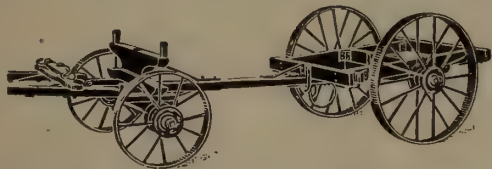
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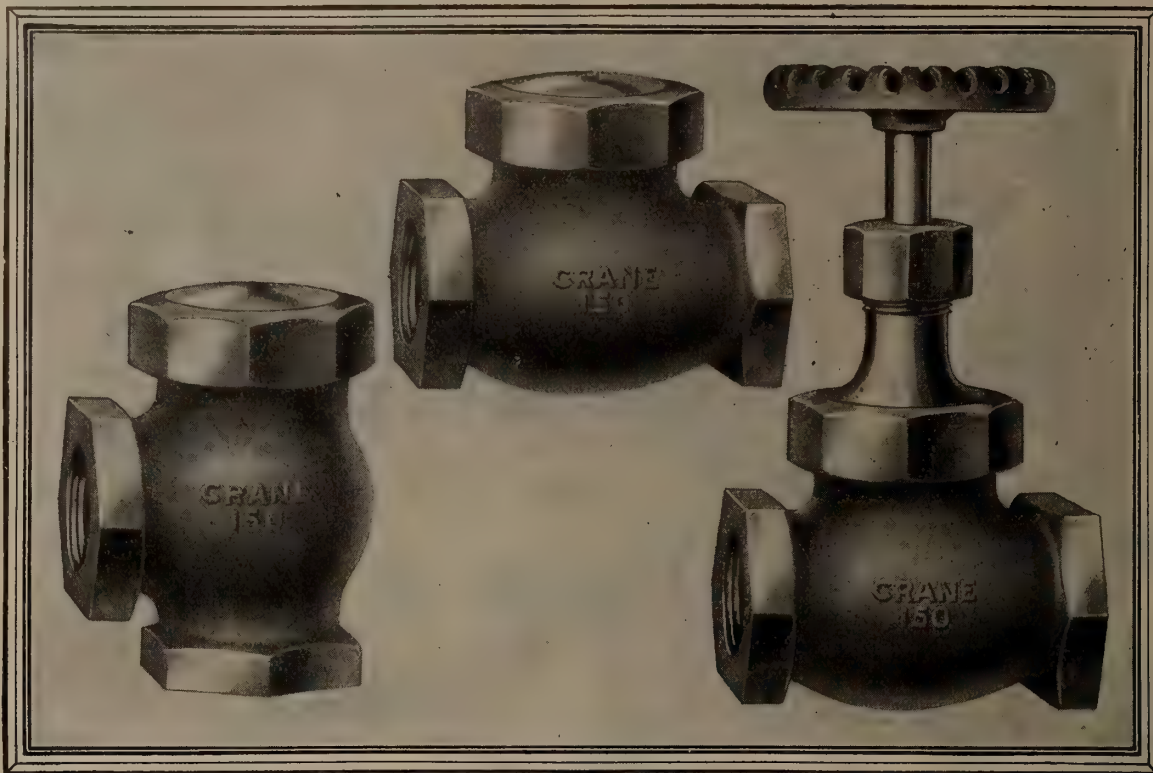
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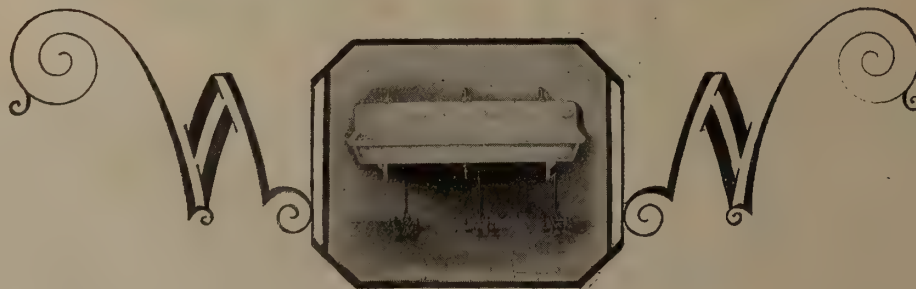
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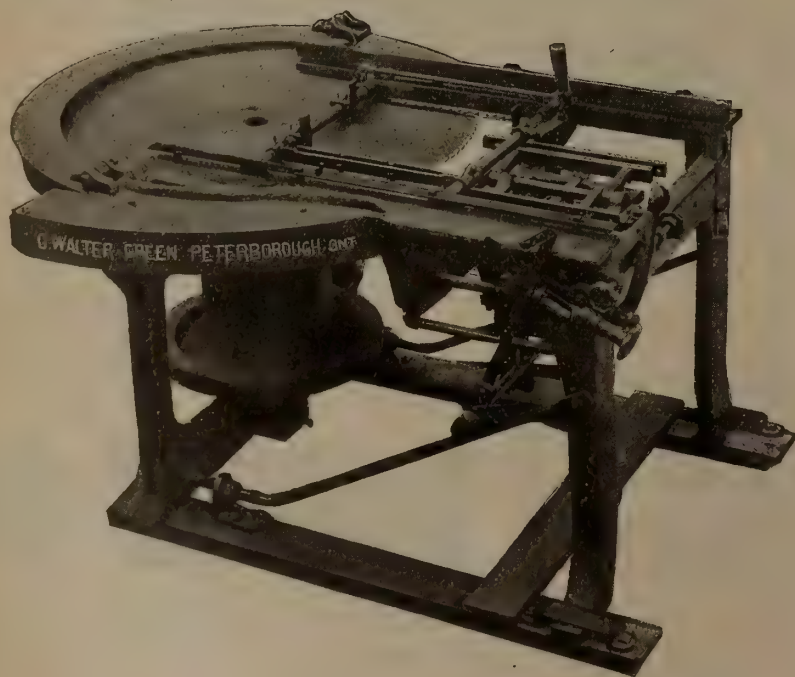
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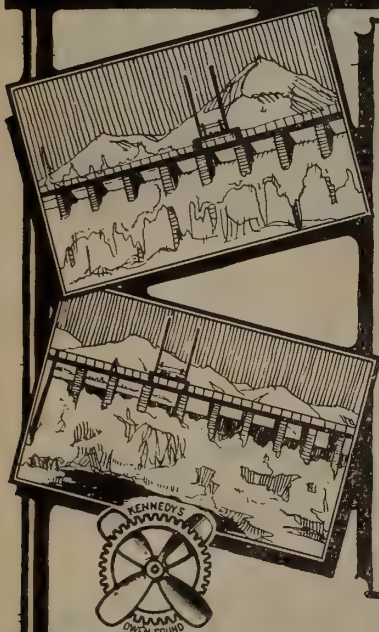
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At the Kananaskis Dam on one occasion, a 27-ton motor driven Kennedy Stoplog Winch was called upon to lift a 90-ton mass of ice, snow and log.

This Kennedy equipment was equal to the occasion.

You will be safe when you get Kennedy Water Power Plant Machinery—for it will do a little more than you expect. Send your specifications for prices and particulars.

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The
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who makes the
article is
helpless without
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Reach your market through
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The Full-Crawler Equipped Fordson

Does the work of from 2 to 4 teams.
Doing it better, faster and cheaper.
Increased traction—adapted for deep
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McClary's *Algoma Range*

for Camps of all kinds

This is the big friendly range that has so many points of interest for the Chef. The large oven will bake and roast a huge supply with ease. The spacious cooking surface, smooth and even, can hold a surprising number of utensils, its all-cast and carries and holds the heat to the best advantage.

The firebox can stack up a large fire for heavy requirements and burn low when necessary.

Our nearest Branch or Local Dealer will give you full and interesting details of its make-up.

McClary's

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton
Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton

The letter from Mr. Payette reproduced below would seem to need no further comment. A double page advertisement for the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance in March last was followed by a full page later in the year. Now, on the strength of the results secured

from these advertisements, supplemented by Mr. Payette's own observation as to the widespread circulation of CANADA LUMBERMAN and of the influence that it exerts upon its readers, he decided to make a contract for six full pages.

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CHIEF AGENT FOR CANADA
C 46 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG
TORONTO - CANADA

"CANADA LUMBERMAN",
347 Adelaide Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

September 6th. 1923

Dear Sirs:

With this letter we hand you a contract for six full pages of advertising, and in doing so, feel that it is only fair to you to state that this contract is being made only after it has been demonstrated by the occasional use of space in your paper that it has produced very satisfactory results in assisting us in our fire prevention work and in giving fire insurance indemnity to the lumber trade at as close as possible to cost.

We have been very pleased with the response we have had to our previous advertising, because it has brought us in touch with the very best lumber firms in Canada, and as a result of the advertising we have secured a large volume of business. This we know to be a fact as some of our recent business has been directly traceable to our advertisements in your journal.

This is a voluntary tribute to the value of CANADA LUMBERMAN as an advertising medium- a tribute that we are glad to have the opportunity to pay.

Yours very truly,

LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE

By *S. L. Payette*
Chief Agent for Canada.

Test proved value of the publication

Reaches best lumber firms in Canada

*Any Product or Service used in the Lumber Industry in Canada
can be Advertised Profitably in CANADA LUMBERMAN.*

Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting



**For the Wet
Place**

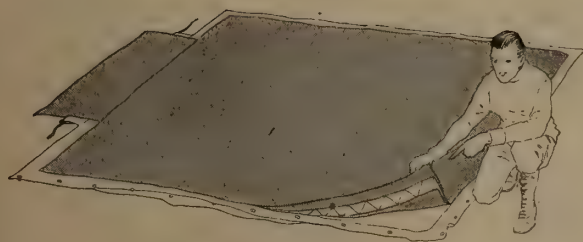
**Tell us your belting troubles
and we can help you**

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

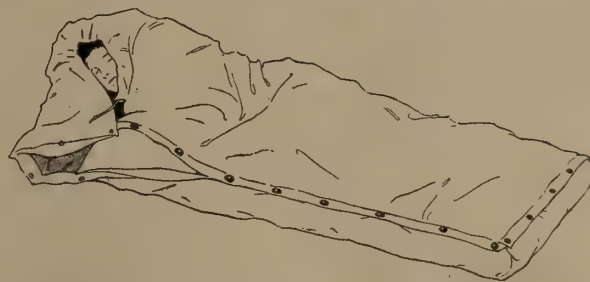
OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY MONCTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

TO fully comprehend the heating qualities of Woods Arctic, roll yourself up in an all feather bed comforter and try sleeping that way for a night. In ordinary temperature you can't stick it out. Try it and see.



At 55 Below



WOODS "Arctic" Eiderdown Robes are built upon the same system. The illustration below shows All Warm Wool Kersey to sleep upon. A heavy thickness of the eiderdown beneath and the whole covered with waterproof sail silk to keep out dampness. Lay on top of this in ordinary weather, roll up tight in it in real cold weather. It has snaps and fasteners to snap together and a head extension that draws in to provide full protection so that frost cannot penetrate.

If it's not a Woods it is not an "Arctic" and if it is not an "Arctic" you are out of luck.

Woods "Arctic" costs no more—insist upon "Arctic".



Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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TORONTO

OTTAWA

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Either in Sacks or
in Bulk.

When You Want
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Want It in a Hurry

and at the Lowest
Market Price

Then

Write, Wire or phone
Your Requirements to

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We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"

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Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

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Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

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We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

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For the cutting of

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These machines are built in three sizes:—

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All cut any required thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 3" and from 3" to 20" wide.

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Average net cost of producing finished box lumber from small timber delivered at mill:

TIMBER	\$ 8.00 per M ft.
SAWING & OVERHEAD	2.00 " "
NET COST	10.00 " "



The Peter Gerlach Co.
Builders
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MAPLE LEAF SAWS



No matter what kind of saws you require, whether they be for logging or lumbering, you'll find Maple Leaf Saws cut faster, and retain their keen edge longer. That is because they are manufactured from specially processed razor steel—the finest known.

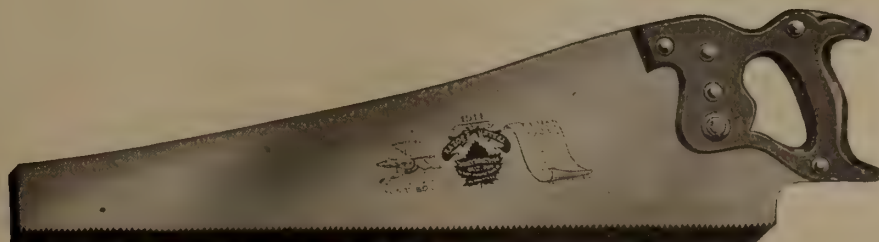


**The Saw You
Will Eventually
Buy**



Don't experiment with your saws. Stick to Maple Leaf Brand. Every one is guaranteed.

Made in Canada since 1873.



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 Hamilton Company, William
 Link-Belt Limited
 Long Mfg. Company, E.
 Mershon & Company, W. B.
 Payette & Company, P.
 Waterous Engine Works Company
 Yates Machine Company, P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS
 Hamilton Company, William
 Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS
 Hamilton Company, William
 Payette & Company, P.
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SCREENS
 Greening Wire Co., B.

SHAFTING
 Dodge Manufacturing Co.

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 Associated Mills, Limited
 Cameron Lumber Company
 Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
 Canadian Western Lumber Co.
 Chaleurs Bay Mills
 Chesbro, R. G.
 D'Auteuil Lumber Company
 Dominion Lumber Sales
 Eagle Lumber Company
 Fraser, Companies Limited
 French, G. M.
 Gillespie, James
 Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
 Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
 Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
 Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
 Heaps & Sons
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 McLennan Lumber Company
 McNeil Lumber Co.
 Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
 Phillips, Thos. N.
 Rockland Lumber Co.
 Rose, McLaurin, Limited
 Shingle Manufacturers' Association of B. C.
 Stalker, Douglas A.
 St. Lawrence Lumber Co.
 Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
 Vancouver Lumber Company

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 Hamilton Company, William
 Long Manufacturing Company, E.
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 Reed & Co., Geo. W.
 Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS
 Pink & Company, Thomas

SPARK ARRESTORS
 Waterous Engine Works Company

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 Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
 Bartram, C. M.
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 Big Bear Lumber Co.
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 Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
 Canadian Western Lumber Co.
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 Dadson, A. T.
 Dudley Arthur N.
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 Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
 Gravel Lumber Co.
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 International Land & Lumber Co.
 Julien, Roch
 Kent James, Robt.
 King & Jardine
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 Linton Lumber Co.
 Lloyd, W. Y.
 Loggie Co., W. S.
 Long Lumber Co.
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 McCormack Lumber Co.
 McDonagh Lumber Co.
 McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
 McLennan Lumber Company
 McNeil Lumber Co.
 Muir & Kirkpatrick
 New Ontario Colonization Co.
 Plant Lumber Co., E. C.
 Power Lumber Co.
 Price Bros. & Co.
 Rat Portage Lumber Co.
 Rideau Lumber Co.
 Rolland Lumber Co.
 Rose, McLaurin, Limited
 Shannon Lumber Co.
 Story Lumber Co.
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 Horton Steel Works

TENTS
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 Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
 Chaleurs Bay Mills
 D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
 French, G. M.
 Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
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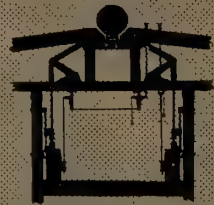
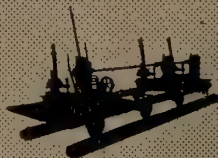
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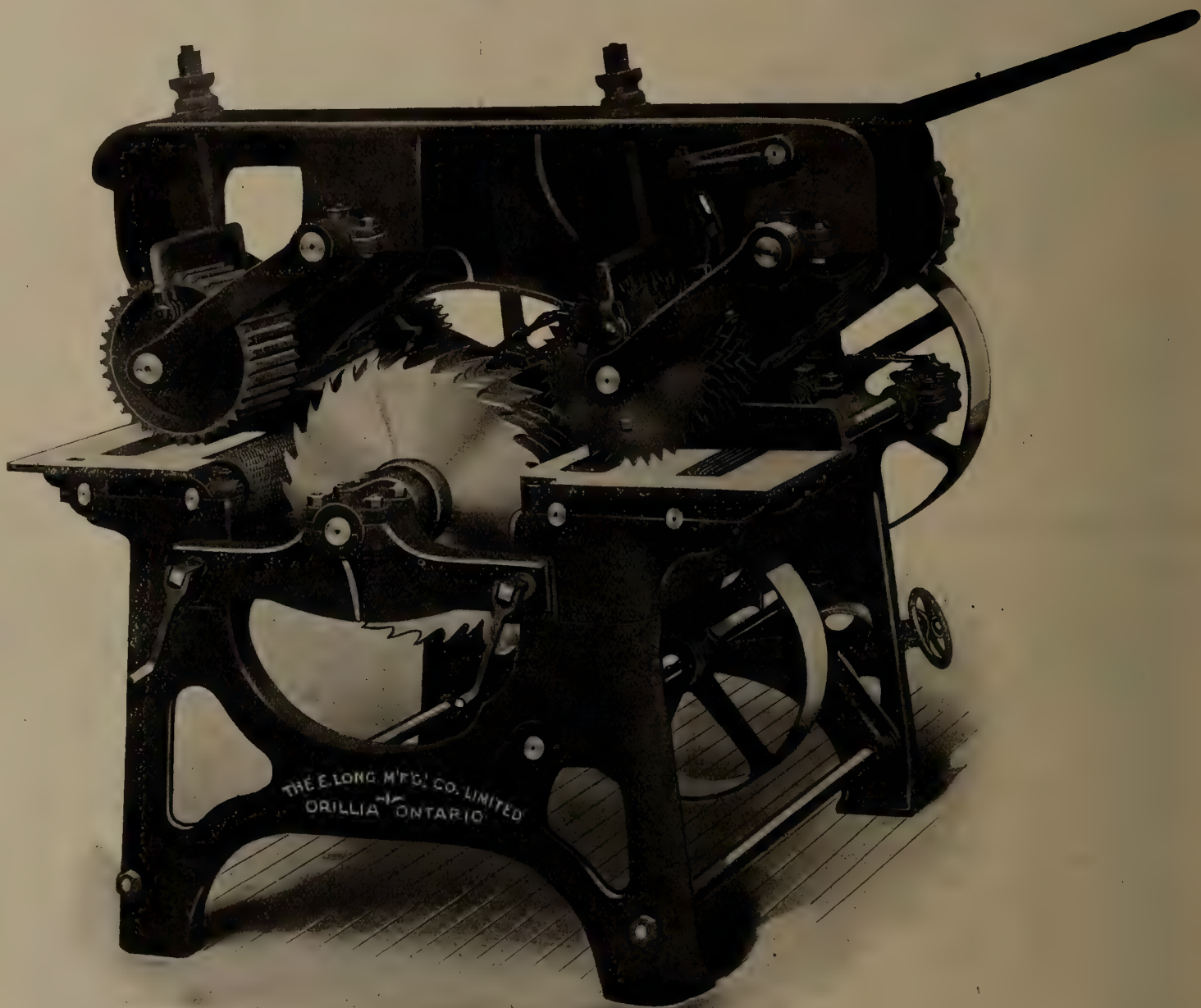


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1	Anderson Furniture Co.	1896	86	J. S. Findlay	1906	171	T. G. McMullen	1895
2	Arrowhead Lumber Co.	1904	87	Donald Fraser & Sons	1906	172	McLachlin Bros.	1900
3	Austin & Nicholson	1921	88	Wm. Fleming	1907	173	A. McFaul Bros.	1905
4	John W. Buchanan	1892	89	Wm. Fleming	1908	174	Jas. McBurney & Sons	1906
5	Baker Lumber Co.	1893	90	Donald Fraser & Sons	1908	175	McMaster Lumber Co.	1910
6	J. R. Booth & Son	1894	91	Donald Fraser & Sons	1909	176	J. D. McArthur	1911
7	J. R. Booth & Son	1895	92	Wm. Fleming	1910	177	H. H. McNairny	1911
8	C. Beck Mfg. Co.	1895	93	A. & F. Fraser	1910	178	J. D. McArthur	1914
9	M. Brennan & Sons	1896	94	Donald Fraser & Sons	1912	179	New Zealand Timber Co.	1901
10	Blind River Lumber Co.	1896	95	Fraser Lumber Co.	1913	180	Nipissing Lumber Co.	1903
11	S. P. Benjamin & Co.	1897	96	Donald Fraser & Sons	1913	181	Nicola Valley Pine Lumber	1915
12	J. R. Booth & Son	1899	97	Donald Fraser & Sons	1914	182	Okanagan Lumber Co.	1904
13	J. R. Booth	1900	98	Firstbrook Box Co.	1907	183	Owens Lumber Co.	1921
14	Bristol Tramways & Carriage Co.	1901	99	W. S. Greenside	1891	184	Wm. Peter	1895
15	M. Brennan & Sons	1902	100	Graham Horne & Co.	1894	185	Wm. Peter	1895
16	H. J. Bird	1902	101	Gillies Bros.	1895	186	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	1900
17	Booth & Shannon	1903	102	Goderich Lumber Co.	1896	187	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	1901
18	British Columbia B & L	1903	103	J. & F. Gunn	1902	188	Pigeon River Lumber Co.	1903
19	Buckman Bros. Co.	1904	104	Geo. G. Gladman	1903	189	Sem Pacaile	1904
20	Bytton Bros.	1905	105	Geo. Gordon & Co.	1905	190	Pedwell & Lemcke	1908
21	Big Bend Lumber Co.	1906	106	Great West Lumber Co.	1906	191	Patrick Lumber Co.	1908
22	Theo. A. Burrows	1906	107	Gordon Pulp & Paper	1907	192	Patrick Lumber Co.	1908
23	Baker Lumber Co.	1906	108	Gilmour & Hughson	1911	193	Pine Lumber Co.	1911
24	Bowman Lumber Co.	1907	109	Great West Lumber	1911	194	Pembroke Lumber Co.	1913
25	Bayless Pulp & Paper	1907	110	T. M. Goodall & Co.	1913	195	Pembroke Lumber Co.	1913
26	Bayless Pulp & Paper	1907	111	T. M. Goodall & Co.	1913	196	P. Q. Lumber Co.	1919
27	Buckman & Lahey	1908	112	Cres Falls Co.	1915	197	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
28	Butler Bros. Ltd.	1908	113	Geo. Gordon & Co.	1916	198	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
29	J. R. Booth	1910	114	Geo. Gordon & Co.	1916	199	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
30	Theo. A. Burrows	1910	115	Gloucester Lbr. & Trad.	1919	200	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
31	Theo. A. Burrows	1910	116	Huntsville Lumber Co.	1894	201	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
32	Theo. A. Burrows	1911	117	James F. Hamilton	1895	202	Rathbun Co. Ltd.	1898
33	C. Beck Mfg. Co.	1913	118	F. L. & A. Heidretter	1896	203	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1899
34	Blue River Lumber Co.	1914	119	J. T. Harvie	1897	204	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1903
35	J. R. Booth	1914	120	Hull Lumber Co.	1898	205	River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.	1904
36	Geo. Burchill & Sons	1914	121	Hull Lumber Co.	1900	206	Revelstoke Sawmill Co.	1906
37	British War Office Service	1917	122	Huon Timber Co.	1903	207	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1909
38	John Breakey Reg'd.	1920	123	Huon Timber Co.	1903	208	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1909
39	R. & W. Conroy	1892	124	Hurdman & Elmitt	1904	209	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1910
40	Campbell Lumber Co.	1893	125	Hastings Shingle Mfg.	1907	210	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1911
41	Warren Curtis	1894	126	J. T. Harvie	1907	211	Riordon Paper Co.	1912
42	Warren Curtis	1894	127	Hope Lumber Co.	1910	212	River Valley Lumber Co.	1920
43	Chew Bros.	1895	128	John Harrison & Sons	1912	213	J. D. Shier	1893
44	Carling Lumber Co.	1900	129	B. C. Howard & Co.	1915	214	St. Anthony Lumber Co.	1895
45	Conger Lumber Co.	1900	130	J. Elbert Hayden	1917	215	Savanne Lumber Co.	1895
46	Geo. Chew & Sons	1900	131	Jones Bros.	1892	216	Spanish River Lumber	1898
47	J. & F. Charlton	1900	132	J. & T. Jardine	1897	217	St. Maurice Lumber Co.	1898
48	Conger Lumber Co.	1901	133	J. & T. Jardine	1903	218	St. Maurice Lumber Co.	1898
49	J. & T. Conlon	1902	134	Chas. Krutziger	1892	219	St. Maurice Lumber Co.	1898
50	Cook Bros. Lumber Co.	1903	135	Keewatin Lumber Co.	1899	220	Saxton & Binns	1902
51	Crow's Nest Pass Lumber	1903	136	Kauri Timber Co.	1902	221	South River Lumber Co.	1903
52	Crow's Nest Pass Lumber	1904	137	Kauri Timber Co.	1906	222	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1903
53	Campbell Lumber Co.	1906	138	Kauri Timber Co.	1908	223	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1903
54	Conger Lumber Co.	1907	139	Kauri Timber Co.	1909	224	Suzare & Whitney	1904
55	Columbia River Lumber Co.	1907	140	Knight Bros. Co. Ltd.	1912	225	Geo. St. Pierre & Co.	1906
56	John Carew	1909	141	Kamloops Lumber Co.	1905	226	Saginaw Lumber & Salt	1907
57	Crowe Lumber Co.	1910	142	H. Scott Lowndes	1891	227	Saginaw Lumber & Salt	1910
58	S. Cole	1910	143	W. D. Lummis	1899	228	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1910
59	Campbell & Stearnes	1911	144	Long Lake Lumber Co.	1906	229	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1910
60	Crowe Lumber Co.	1911	145	Loveland & Stone	1911	230	M. L. Stearnes & Sons	1914
61	Wm. Copping	1913	146	W. S. Loggie & Co.	1912	231	Spanish Mills Co.	1915
62	Colonial Lumber Co.	1919	147	Louison Lumber Co.	1914	232	Spanish Mills Co.	1915
63	Davidson & Haye	1893	148	Long Lake Lumber Co.	1909	233	Sayre & Holly Lumber Co.	1919
64	Davidson & Haye	1893	149	Mickle Dymont & Co.	1893	234	R. Thackeray	1892
65	Dick Manning & Co.	1893	150	James MacLaren Estate	1895	235	T. G. S. Train	1895
66	J. H. Dansereau	1899	151	Wm. Mason & Son	1895	236	Tracadie Lumber Co.	1898
67	Dominion Lumber Co.	1902	152	Wm. Mason & Son	1895	237	Tanner Bros.	1901
68	Wm. M. Drader	1905	153	Mickle Dymont & Co.	1896	238	Trois Pistoles Lumber Co.	1903
69	Geo. Dansereau	1908	154	James MacLaren Estate	1901	239	Tanner Bros.	1904
70	Dalhousie Lumber Co.	1908	155	Mickle Dymont & Son	1904	240	Geo. Thompson Lumber Co.	1912
71	J. & W. Duncan Ltd.	1912	156	Department Marine and Fisheries	1905	241	Trout Creek Logging Co.	1917
72	Dominion Mahogany & Veneer	1912	157	Mickle Dymont & Son	1906	242	The United Grain Growers	1917
73	Dymont Mickle Lumber Co.	1913	158	Wm. Milne & Son	1907	243	J. K. Ward	1893
74	E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.	1897	159	Mundy Lumber Co.	1909	244	N. N. Wright	1902
75	E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.	1900	160	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	245	Wynn & Co.	1902
76	Emmerson Lumber Co.	1909	161	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	246	Williams & Wilson	1909
77	W. C. Edwards & Co.	1919	162	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	247	Williams & Wilson	1911
78	W. C. Edwards & Co.	1919	163	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	248	Warren Lumber Co.	1912
79	Empire Lumber Co.	1905	164	Miramichi Lumber Co.	1918	249	Wayagamack Pulp and Paper	1912
80	G. & G. Flewelling	1894	165	Muskoka Wood Mfg	1919	250	Wayagamack Pulp and Paper	1912
81	Wm. Fleming	1896	166	Miramichi Lumber Co.	1920	251	Yale Columbia Lumber Co.	1905
82	Wm. Fleming	1899	167	Miller & Gordon Mfg.	1920	252	Continental Wood Products	1922
83	Wm. Fleming	1902	168	Mundy Lumber Co.	1905	253	Pratt & Shanacy	1923
84	Firstbrook Box Co.	1902	169	McBurney & Laycock Lumber	1893	254	John Harrison & Sons	1923
85	Firstbrook Box Co.	1902	170	James McBurney	1895			

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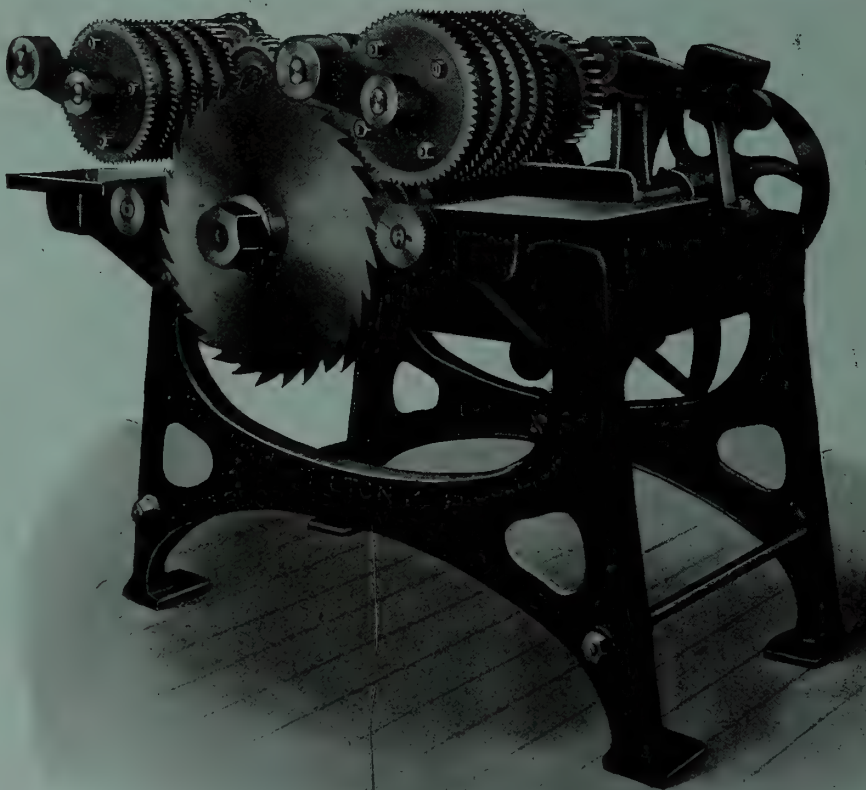
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¾ in.	1,000	1,500	2,500	1 in.	99,000	158,000	16,200	5,870	1½ in.—1,500				¾ in.	4,700	500		
1 in.	65,000	32,000	78,000	68,000	1¼ in.	21,000	36,000	2,700	800					1 in.	7,200	6,400	11,000		
1¼ in.	21,000	6,000	90,000	500	1½ in.	15,000	50,000	15,500						1¼ in.	6,900	7,900		
1½ in.	4,000	11,500	76,000	6,500	2 in.	5,000	34,000	15,000	10,000					1½ in.	400	4,000	4,000		
2 in.	150,500	259,000	78,000	10/4	1,500	600	600					2 in.	7,400		
2½ in.	260,000	18,000	5,600															
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1 in.	42,000	10,500	171,000	175,000	1 in.	11,000	14,000	1 in.	1,000	48,000	12,100	1 in.	6,100		
1¼ in.	27,000	10,000	19,000	1¼ in.	700	500	1¼ in.	1,000	85,000	86,000	1¼ in.	3,900	2,300	3,000		
1½ in.	28,200	100	23,000	96,000	1½ in.	700	1½ in.	2,300	10,000	89,000	1½ in.	19,000	27,300	73,000	5,800		
2 in.	3,000	9,000	68,000	8/4	1,000	200	2 in.	4,300	3,000	3,000	1½ in.	18,000	500	25,500	200		
2½ in.	4,500	4,300	3,000	4/4	19,000	26,000	2½ in.	5,000	5,000	2 in.	22,000	5,700		
3 in.	27,700	4,500	4,000	5/4	18,000	37,000	3 in.	2,600	8,000	2½ in.	2,000	300		
4 in.	9,300	900	6/4	18,000	38,000	4 in.	3,000	6,500	3 in.	4,000	1,200		
CHESTNUT					QUARTERED RED GUM					PLAIN RED OAK					BLACK WALNUT				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.			
¾ in.	1,600	3,000	1 in.	26,000	44,500	¾ in.	50,000	224,000	1,500	1 in.	2,000	17,000	20,000			
1 in.	88,000	168,000	138,000	1¼ in.	11,400	15,000	2,000	1 in.	76,000	64,000	18,500	1¼ in.	1,600	6,600	5,000			
1¼ in.	10,000	450	77,000	57,000	1½ in.	1,800	5,200	1¼ in.	52,000	148,000	2,000	1½ in.	7,200	4,200	500			
1½ in.	14,700	1,600	92,000	400	2 in.	8,100	7,400	300	1½ in.	50,000	74,200	5,000	2 in.	2,000	5,000	3,000			
2 in.	16,000	38,000	32,000	3 in.	2 in.	67,000	132,000	26,000	2½ in.	300	1,000			
2½ in.	2,000	4/4	1,800	2½ in.	1,500	1,400	3 in.	300	1,000	300			
3 in.	1,300	5/4	9,000	3 in.	96,100	34,000	4 in.	400	500	1,200			
4 in.	1,500	300	8/4	18,000	800	4 in.	57,800	37,000	5,000							
CYPRESS					QUARTERED SAP GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK					BASSWOOD				
	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		
¾ in.	500	1,100	1,500	200	1 in.	26,000	44,500	¾ in.	14,000	7,000	3,000	1 in.	205,000	7,000	272,000	238,000		
1 in.	32,000	81,000	11,000	500	1¼ in.	11,400	15,000	2,000	1 in.	51,000	160,000	23,000	1¼ in.	267,000	18,000	212,000	28,000		
1¼ in.	62,000	41,300	32,000	3,000	1½ in.	1,800	5,200	1¼ in.	53,000	14,600	1½ in.	104,000	4,300	47,000	45,000		
1½ in.	116,000	69,000	50,600	5,800	2 in.	8,100	7,400	300	1½ in.	22,000	14,000	1,500	2 in.	52,500	14,000	22,000		
2 in.	15,000	68,000	19,900	1,800	2½ in.	55,000	28,000	9,000	2 in.	26,000	51,000	4,000	2½ in.	5,200	2,500	900		
2½ in.	17,000	12,000	2,000	800	3 in.	18,000	38,000	14,200	2½ in.	3,200	3,200	3 in.	7,000	13,000		
3 in.	34,000	29,000	21,000	5,500	4 in.	3 in.	42,000	26,000	300	4 in.	5,000	1,500	4,000		
4 in.	14,200	13,200	7,000	350					4 in.	4,500	3,000	1,500	200		
										47,000	17,800	600							

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WHITE PINE

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1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 5"	x	5"—	" "	" "
1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2", 3", 4", 6"	x	6"—	" "	" "
1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2", 3", 4", 6", 8"	x	8"—10/16'	Small Log,	"Gang and Band Sawn"
1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2", 3"	x	10"—	Mill Run,	"Band Sawn"
1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2", 3"	x	12"—	" "	" "
1 x 6 & up—No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts				
1 1/4 x 6 & up				
1 1/2 x 6 & up				
2 x 6 & up				
1 x 4 to 6 "Good" Strips				
1 1/2 x 4 to 6				
2 x 4 to 6				
1 x 7 & up "Good Sides				
1 1/2 x 7 & up				
2 x 7 & up				
1 1/4 x 4 & up Mill Run Shorts				
1 1/2 x 4 & up				
2 x 4 & up				
1 x 4 & up Mill Dressing Shorts				
1 x 4 & up "Good" Shorts				
1 1/2 x 4' No. 1 W. P. Lath				
1 1/2 x 4' No. 2 W. P. Lath				
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1 1/2 x 4 & up (Narrow) W. P. No. 1 Mill Culls				
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1 x 10"		do		
1 x 12"		do		

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1	"	5/4"	Basswood	No. 1 C. & B.	1	"	8/4"	Birch	10" & wider C&CF
5	"	4/4"	Soft Elm	No. 2 & 3 Com	2	"	6/4"	Birch	No. 1 C. & B.
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Sully, P.Q.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B. C.P.R., C.N.k. and Temiscouata Ry.	
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
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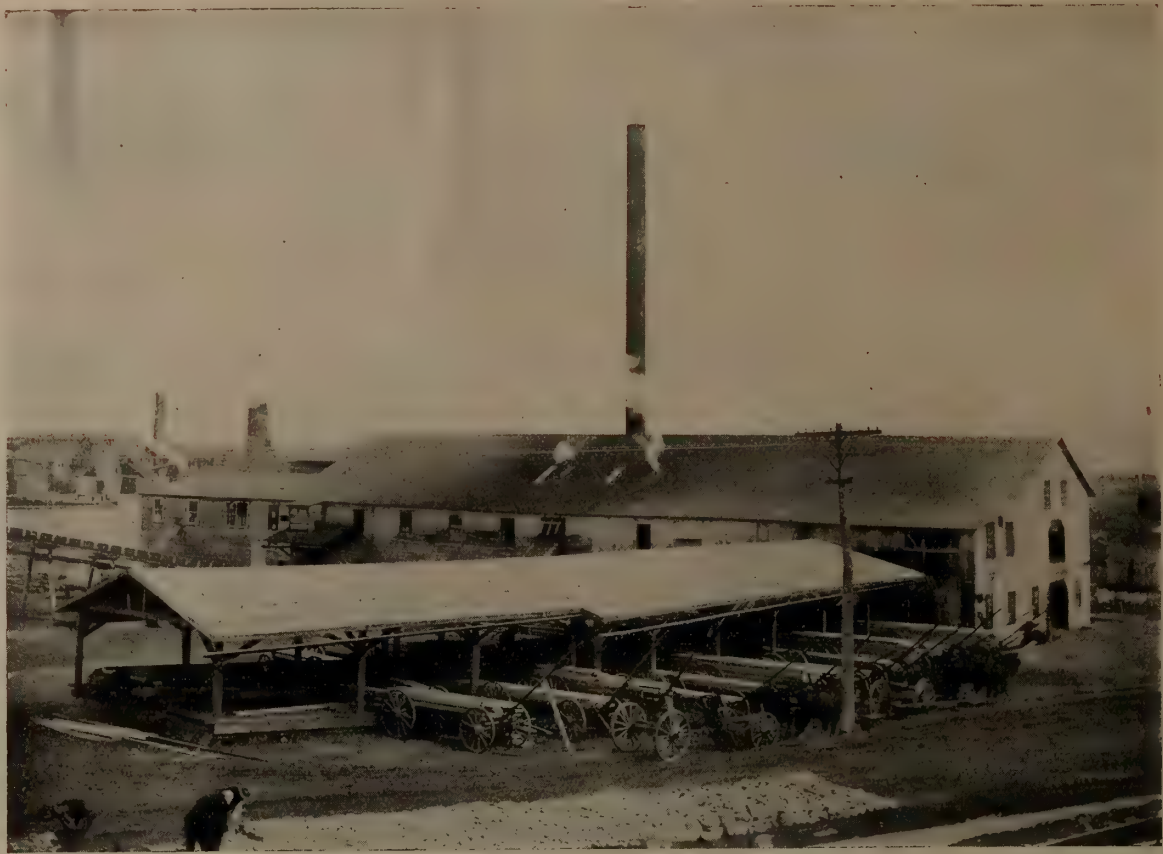
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Items on which we can make prompt shipment

SPRUCE & JACK PINE**5ths & Better**

2 x 3 x 8/16'	— 43,000'
2 x 4 x "	— 85,000'
2 x 5 x "	— 142,000'
2 x 6 x "	— 21,000'
2 x 7 x "	— 29,500'

Culls

1 x 3 & up	— 1 car
2 x 5 & up	— 2 cars
3 x 3 & up	— 1 car
2 x 4	— 1 car

LATH:—1½ x 2/8 x 4', MERCH. SPRUCE, also 1 car mill run JACK PINE 4' & 1 car WHITE PINE 4'.

DRUMMOND BLDG.

MONTREAL - - - QUEBEC**LUMBER CO.
LTD.**

Vancouver, B.C.

Pacific Coast Products**Our Special List** *Always on Hand*

100,000 ft. 2 x 10 and 2 x 12, 18 to 24¼ Scant Dimension.
 100,000 ft. 5/8 x 4, 1 and 2" Fir V Joint Ceiling.
 100,000 ft. 1 x 8 & 10 No. 1 Cedar Shiplap.
 150,000 ft. 1 x 8 & 10 No. 2 Cedar Shiplap.
 200,000 ft. 1½ & 2" Log Run White Pine.
 Straight Cars XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

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SPRUCE
HEMLOCK
CEDAR****Eastern Representatives**

R. G. CHESBRO, 619 Federal Bldg., Toronto

A. W. BARNHILL, 32 C.P.R. Telegraph Bldg., Montreal

PINE, SPRUCE, B. C. FIR,
HEMLOCK, LATHS, SHINGLES**OAK, CYPRESS, GUM**

—Our Specialty—

SOUTHERN HARDWOOD**PLOUFFE & CO. LIMITED**

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The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.
Planing mill in connection with Yard.

**TIMBER, LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
WINDOWS, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH, MOULDINGS,
DOWELS & RODS, TURNINGS, SKEWERS, ETC.**

**Special
HEMLOCK**

Joisting, Studding, Sheeting
Assorted Widths & Lengths
Timbers Sawn to Order.

JH & S Co

Well Manufactured

3/8" & 13/16"

HARDWOOD FLOORING

Our Operators are Expert
Customers Pleased

JH & S Co

Satisfied Repeat-order Customers are our most valued Asset

Ask for Prices

JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO. LIMITED

Saw and Planing Mills

Owen Sound, Ont.

GOOD CANADIAN HARDWOODS



Loading Horses on the Boat for Camp Work

**—With a Service
Second to None**

6,000,000 feet of good lumber, is at your service in our yards. It includes Canadian Hardwoods, Pine and Hemlock. We are excellently located with the best facilities for quick delivery and can assure you of the best values in well manufactured and carefully graded stock.

What are your requirements?

KEENAN BROTHERS, LIMITED

OWEN SOUND

—

ONTARIO

SAVOIE & Co.

We Specialize in TRANSIT DRESSING

Modern equipment, with every facility for good and quick service.

Situated on main line of the Canadian National Railways, 50 miles west of Levis.

MANSEAU -- QUEBEC

resident:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE and Hardwood

If its good Quebec Spruce you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in Hardwood Flooring.

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
6,000,000 ft. birch annually
2,500,000 ft. beech annually
2,500,000 ft. elm annually
900,000 ft. basswood annually
200,000 ft. ash annually
6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

Mill Run White Pine 1922 Cut Bone Dry

	1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"	"
5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

The Long Lumber Company
TORONTO OFFICE: - - - HEAD OFFICE:
25 Toronto Street - - - Hamilton, Ont.



MIXED CARS

We operate our own remanufacturing plant which enables us to offer a *Better Service* on your orders for *British Columbia Lumber* and *Red Cedar Shingles*.

Underhill
LUMBER CO. LTD.

Vancouver, B. C.

Fir Flooring	Hemlock Bevel
Fir Ceiling	Siding and Finish
Rough Clear Fir (Kiln Dried)	Red Cedar
Casing and Base	Bevel Siding and Shingles.
Finish S. 4 S.	



Better than ever!

We are now in a position to serve Ontario Trade to unusual advantage with

TIMBERS

Large or Small

also

SHED STOCK

Special—WESTERN SOFT PINE

for immediate Shipment

6/4 Shop

8/4 Selects

1 x 6 and wider Boards—
will dress Eastern Standard.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ontario Representative: D. Williams, 40 Major St., Toronto
Exclusive Representatives in Eastern Canada for Canadian Puget Sound Lumber and Timber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

Watch Our Specials for the Stock You Need

Take advantage of our weekly list of offerings. They are priced for quick sale and are selected stock.

VENEERS

Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, Gum, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple and Elm. Log run or cut to dimension.

PANELS

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple, Elm, Fir, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Cottonwood.

THIS WEEK'S LIST

450,000' 4/4 5/4 & 6/4" Basswood, will sell any grade
Car Load 6/4" x 10" & wider FAS Birch.
" 8/4" x 10" & wider FAS Maple.
" 4/4" x 10" & wider FAS Qtd. W. Oak
" 4/4" x 10" & wider FAS Walnut.
" 4/4" x 10" & wider FAS Fig. African
Mahogany, (Quarter Sawn.)

Thanking you to give this matter your attention, we are,

We Specialize in

Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwood, Veneers and Panels.

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

Robert Bury & Company (Canada) Limited 1 Spadina Ave.
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You're Safe If You Place It With Us

Two Mills that back us up

The VICTORIA LUMBER & MFG. CO.
(Coast Stock) CHEMAINUS, B.C.

The OTIS STAPLES LUMBER CO.
(Mtn. Stock) WYCLIFFE, B.C.

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

Toronto

Dry

5/4

and

8/4

White Pine

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited

OTTAWA

CANADA



McGUIRE LUMBER & TIMBER CO., LIMITED

—OUR SPECIALTY—

SHOP and CLEARS

Fir - Cedar - Hemlock - Pine

YOUR ENQUIRIES WILL BE APPRECIATED

Mill at McGuire, B.C.

Head Office: Vancouver, B.C.

PERFECT LUMBER

"Our Customers Are Satisfied."

*Is promptness and exactness
important to you?*

OUR organization prides itself on its efficiency.

You may rely on our ability to ship promptly and may rest assured that your order will be filled according to specifications.

Mistakes are expensive. Our aim is to avoid and prevent them.

OUR PRODUCTS

Include:

Timbers, up
to 65 Feet
Dimension
Shiplap
Shelving
Well Curbing
Flooring
Ceiling
Siding
Stepping
Casing & Base
Mouldings, etc.

"Our Customers Are Satisfied."

KING & JARDINE

LIMITED

MILL AND SALES OFFICE: 1 FIRST AVENUE WEST

SOUTH SHORE MILL

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Specialties
BIRCH AND MAPLE
All Thicknesses

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Adelaide 8085

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
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Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

J. J. McFADDEN LIMITED

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered.. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

WILLIAM MILNE & SONS

*Mfr's of High Grade White and Red Pine
Lumber and Lath*

Head Office: North Bay, Ont. Mills at Trout Mills, Ont.

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.

LIMITED
Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

**SPRUCE HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS**

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

*High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service
and prompt shipment*

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Pine Spruce Hemlock Hardwood

Head Office: 701-703 Hope Chambers,
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Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

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PHONE PLATEAU 1300

Some of these Cars in Transit Now

California White Pine & California Redwood.

Yellow Pine Finishing.

Oak, Gum, Poplar and Cypress.

also

A few cars of 4/4 and 8/4" C. & C. Norway ready
for shipment.

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario Phone Regent 162

**We Specialize
in**

Milling in Transit

Our mill is situated on the G. T. R. with C. P. R. connections.
We also supply Mixed Cars of sash, doors, frames and house
trim.

Any work entrusted to us will receive our careful and prompt
attention.

Dominion Lumber & Building Co.

Orillia, Ont.

**Superior
Planing**

LUMBER

**Accurate
Resawing**

REMANUFACTURED

IN

TRANSIT

Brewer Lumber Co. Brewer Jct. Me.

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

Spruce Box Shooks

Klin Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
and United States

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.



Let us Serve You!

LONG TIMBERS
DEEP AND HEAVY JOISTS
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

MEMBER MILLS

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.
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MEMBER MILLS

Ladner Lumber Limited
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.
Timberland Lumber Co., Ltd.

Douglas Fir

Western Hemlock

The combined resources of our Six Mills enable us to give prompt shipment of straight cars, Shed Stock, Mixed Cars, Uppers and Commons, Straight Cars Dimension, Timbers.

Associated Mills Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

Eastern Representative: J. T. Todd

620 Federal Bldg., Toronto, Ont

ABBOTSFORD LUMBER, MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO. LIMITED

Mills and Office: Abbotsford, B. C.

Manufacturers of

Douglas Fir, Hemlock and Cedar Lumber

Timbers, Dimensions, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Finish Shiplap, Lath, Shingles.

Special This Month—Drop Siding, Edge-Grain Flooring, V-Joint Ceiling,

All No. 1 Stock, Immediate Shipment, any Railway

Well Manufactured Stock

Good Service

Liberal Grading

All 'Round Reliability



WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lumber with the South American and British Markets.

Also Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

Correspondence invited

CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

American Office:
40 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Sprague, Rowland Lumber Co.

Wholesale Lumber Merchants

B.C. Coast Products

Transits:—1 Car No. 1 B.C. XXX Red Cedar Shingles.

1 Car 1 x 8 & 10" No. 1 Cedar Shiplap.

Ready to Load:—Western White Pine.

2 Cars each 1 x 8-10 & 12" No. 3 Pine S2S to 13/16".

2 Cars 1 x 6 No. 3 Pine S2S to 13/16" & C.M.

1 Car each 1½ & 2" Pine Shop K.D. S2S or Rgh.

New Address:—Federal Building, Toronto

Wooden Horseshoes



Woodn't wear long, wood they? And cheap clothing woodn't wear a woodsman, wood it?

For 30 years ROOSTER BRAND has given satisfaction

Mackinaws, Bannockburns, Twills, Coats, Pants, Breeches, Shirts, Overalls, Khakis, Etc.

Write for folders and prices

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523 New Birks Bldg., Montreal

Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

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(Wholesale Only)

Montreal, Que.

British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors

(Carload Lots)

Vancouver Office:

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Exclusive Representatives

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Vancouver, B. C.

AND

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WILLIAM H. BROMLEY & SONS

LUMBER & TIMBER

PEMBROKE
ONT.

SOFTWOODS

HARDWOODS

AND

Canfield-Wilmot
LIMITED
Wholesale Lumber
Woodstock - Ontario

B. C. FOREST
PRODUCTS
ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

Milling in Transit

Planing Mill equipped with most modern machines on C. N. Railway. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Cable Address
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ABC 5th Western Union
Universal

Bennett Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

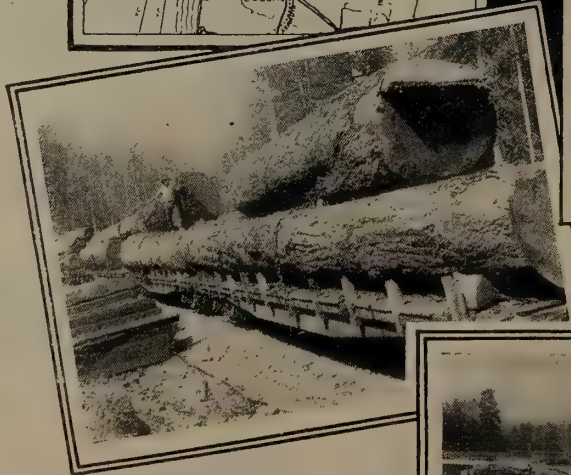
Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Lumber

American Hardwoods & Mahogany

11 St. Sacramento St.

MONTREAL, P.Q.


For your Pacific LONG




A log train on the way to the mills. Longview has rail connections that make possible the transportation of logs by rail.



KEY TO TIMBER MAP.

 In Western Washington and Oregon there are 610 billion feet log scale, standing timber. (Note Longview's strategic location).

 In Eastern Washington and Oregon, there are 127 billion feet log scale, standing timber. (From West Coast Lumberman).

Water transportation of logs is very economical. Longview's location on the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers makes this form of cheap transportation of raw materials possible to mills located at Longview.

Coast Mill or Factory VIEW

Washington

The City
Practical
that Vision
Built

Longview offers these advantages:

PROXIMITY TO TIMBER Longview is in the very center of the dense Douglas fir territory of Washington and Oregon. It is an ideal location for lumber manufacturing plants, because logs can be shipped by water down the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers, both of which tap great areas of timber land. Logs can also be shipped by rail.

HEAP FUEL AND POWER Coal is mined close by, in Cowlitz and Lewis Counties. Fuel is shipped in at low tidewater rates. The immense electric power plant at Longview, together with hydro-electric power, will furnish power at economical rates.

LABOR Labor is always attracted by new industries locating in a model, healthful community, such as Longview. Longview is also near the population centers of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION Three trans-continental railroads—the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Great Northern serve Longview. The Longview, Portland & Northern taps the rich

Cowlitz River valley northward. Ocean-going steamers, reaching all ports of the world, stop at Longview.

MARKETS Every domestic market and all foreign markets are accessible from Longview.

MODERN, HEALTHFUL COMMUNITY Longview is not a mill town—it is an independent American city where all industries will be welcome on an equal footing. It is a modern city with every convenience—it has a six-story, fireproof hotel, many modern business houses and hundreds of beautiful homes—all built on the townsite, planned and zoned by experts.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company, through its engineers and transportation experts, selected as the most efficient site for its greatest lumber mills, a peninsula at the junction of the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers, halfway between Portland and the Pacific Ocean. To provide adequately for its needs, a large tract of land, topographically suited for buildings of all kinds, was purchased.

Out of this transaction has grown the new city of Longview, Washington, in many ways a city without parallel in the history of municipalities. The same tests by which Long-Bell decided upon Longview can be applied by any other industry seeking a location in the great Pacific Coast Douglas fir region.

A statement of your requirements will bring you a reply, describing in detail the advantages that Longview offers you.

Address
Dept. 101

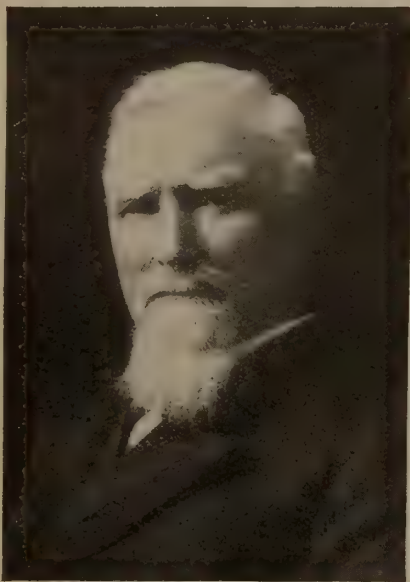
THE LONGVIEW COMPANY, Longview, Washington



Monticello—a six-story, roof structure with 200 ft. Representative of the character of the buildings already constructed or under construction at Longview.



"I'm Thinking of Twenty-five Years From Now"



Capt. Robert Dollar, 80 years' young
"Some of those guys sit back in their swivel chairs and say, 'Let George do it.'"

said that veteran lumberman, Robert Dollar, in a recent address before a Pacific Coast Service Club. Vision is not denied the man whose faith and confidence is undimmed by years. The lumber industry of British Columbia was not built to its present splendid proportions in a day. With practically the whole world her market, the future is surpassingly bright.

Arm in Arm With this Development

in close touch with the men who are making history in the lumber industry in British Columbia are the advertisers in WESTERN LUMBERMAN. "The authority for 20 years."

LOOK AHEAD I AIM YOUR
SALES MESSAGE TO THE
LEADERS IN INDUSTRY
THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF

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Representing the Lumbering and Woodworking interests of
British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Western Canada's Only A. B. C. Audited Lumber Paper

Published at Vancouver, Canada

Eastern Representatives:

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MacIntyre & Simpson
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New York—296 Broadway



SHINGLES



"EDG-GRAIN"

Note the parallel and vertical grain of the wood, which prevents warping.



FLAT-GRAIN SHINGLE

Note the irregular grain of the wood, that causes unequal stresses and strains, which result in warping.

Can't Warp, Cup or Curl

"EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLES can't warp, cup, or curl. The parallel and vertical grain of the wood makes all strains and stresses absolutely equal. A shingle that is not cut with a parallel or vertical grain (the flat-grain shingle) will warp under adverse weather conditions, because the stresses and strains are unequal. Consequently, certain British Columbia shingle manufacturers offer the trade a 100 per cent. "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLE. This is a very important fact for both the dealer and home-builder to bear in mind, because a roof is only as strong as its weakest shingle.

DEALERS WRITE

Drop us a line, as we will be glad to give you further information and place you on our mailing list, enabling you to receive price list and other data that we are mailing from time to time.

Shingle Mfrs.' Association of British Columbia VANCOUVER CANADA

Department C.L.-3

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RAINBOW
BRAND

**B. C. RED CEDAR
SHINGLES**

**ROYALS
PERFECTIONS
XXXXX**

Direct from the mill to you

DOMINION LUMBER SALES, LTD.

Winch Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Sidney Mills Ltd.

SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar
and Spruce Lumber.

Rail and Cargo Shipments.



TRADE MARK

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McElroy Lumber

COMPANY, LIMITED

(G. H. Walton J. Lightbody D. A. Matthew G. E. McLaughlin)

**Exporters and Shippers
of**

Mixed and Straight Cars of
all B. C. Forest Products
VICTORIA, B.C.

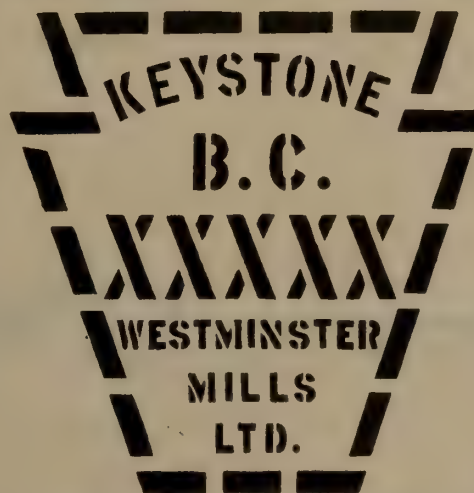
Ontario Representatives:

Greig-Morris Limited
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Phone M. 7306 Toronto, Ont.

Quebec Representatives:

McNeil Lumber Co. Ltd.
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KEYSTONE



SHINGLES

We Ship Mixed Cars—

BEVEL CEDAR SIDING.
CEDAR BUNGALOW OR COLONIAL
SIDING.
CEDAR FLOORING OR PORCH
DECKING.
LATH
MOULDINGS
SCREEN-STOCK
CLOSET-LINING
COMMON-TIMBERS.
EDG-GRAIN SHINGLES.

Over ten million prospective home-builders in Canada and the United States are being repeatedly told that BRITISH COLUMBIA EDG-GRAIN INSPECTED SHINGLES "can't warp, cup, or curl." As a roof is only as strong as its weakest shingle, these home-builders will be glad to buy shingles carrying this EDG-GRAIN INSPECTED Trade-Mark. KEYSTONE SHINGLES are branded with the registered Trade-mark—"BRITISH COLUMBIA EDG-GRAIN INSPECTED." It will pay you Mr. Dealer to stock them.

Westminster Mills Limited

New Westminster, B.C.

E. Letherby, President

M. Chew, Vice-President

LEATHERBY and CHEW, LIMITED

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH and PICKETS
for Shade Roller Stocks

Mill and Head Office: MIDLAND, ONTARIO

**LUMBER****L
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H****MUIR & KIRKPATRICK**

1315-20 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

TORONTO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

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H****LUMBER****Thurston-Flavelle, Limited**

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the 'Thousand'

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON
LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON

British Columbia
LUMBER **TIMBER**
Red Cedar Shingles

Also

"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

Quality and Prices Right.

Let Us Quote.

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LIMITED

525 Federal Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto

Phone Adel. 0271

*White Pine***SCHROEDER MILLS & TIMBER CO.**

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

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Toronto, Ont.

Lumber and Lath Stocks at
Pakesley and Victoria Harbor**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver**

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCKFLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS**Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes**

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONGWE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
SION, ALSO DIMENSION
AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

Hardwoods Wanted

We are in the market for
Birch, Maple and Basswood
for immediate shipment.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West - TORONTO

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO. LTD.

We have for immediate sale and shipment:

Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6" White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
One "	2 x 6 & up, "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	3 x 6 & up, "	14 to 16 ft.
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One "	6 x 6 Cedar	
Two "	4/4" x 4 & up Brown Ash, Mill Culls.	

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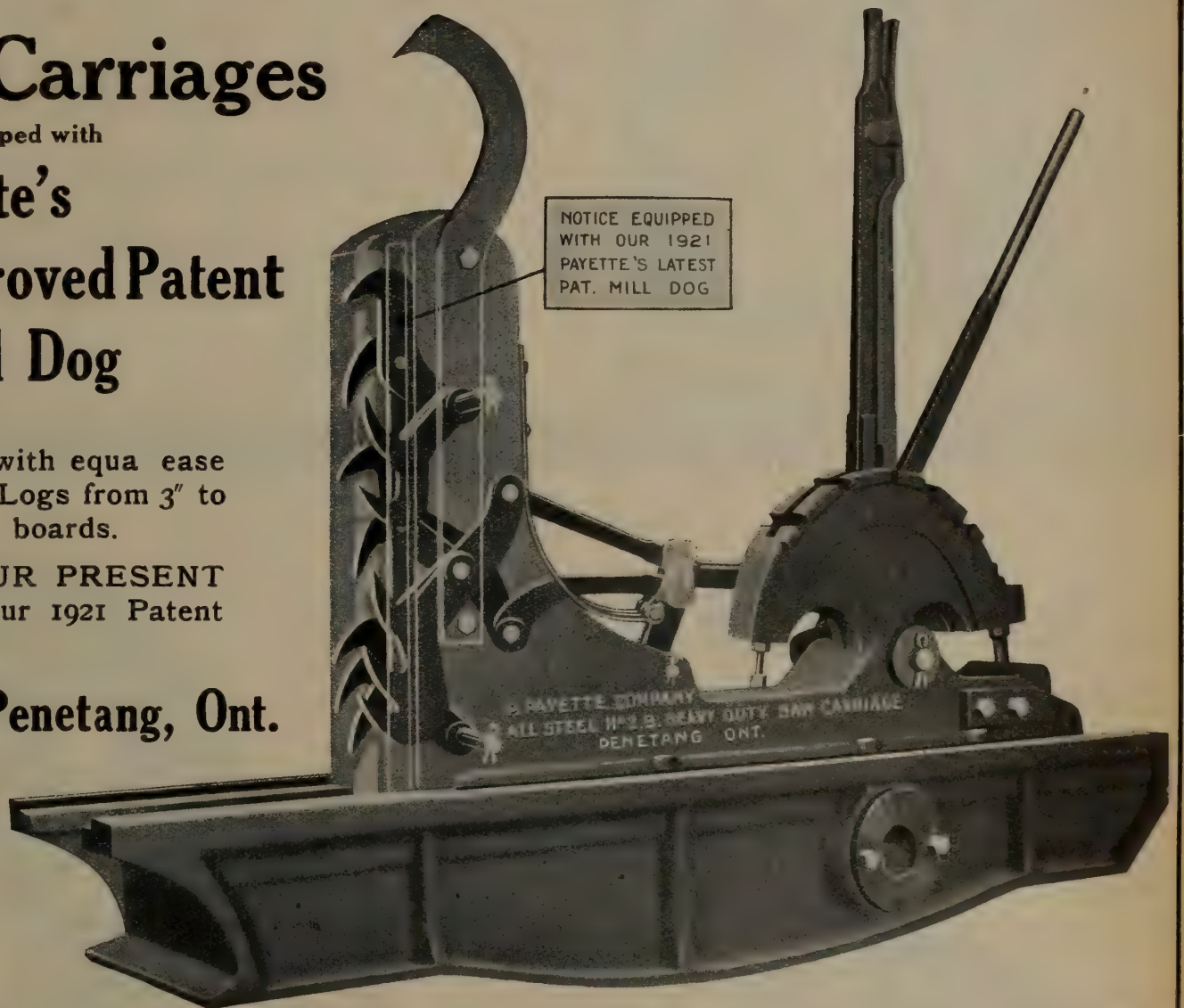
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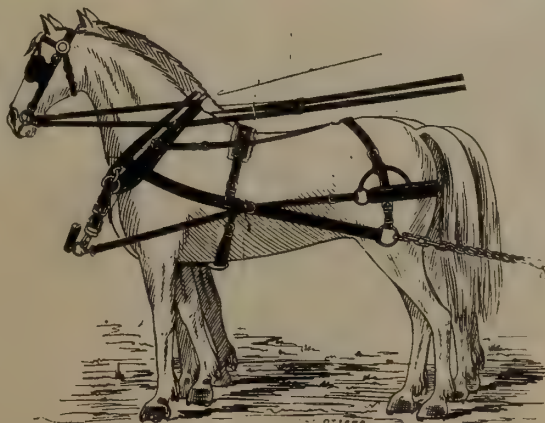
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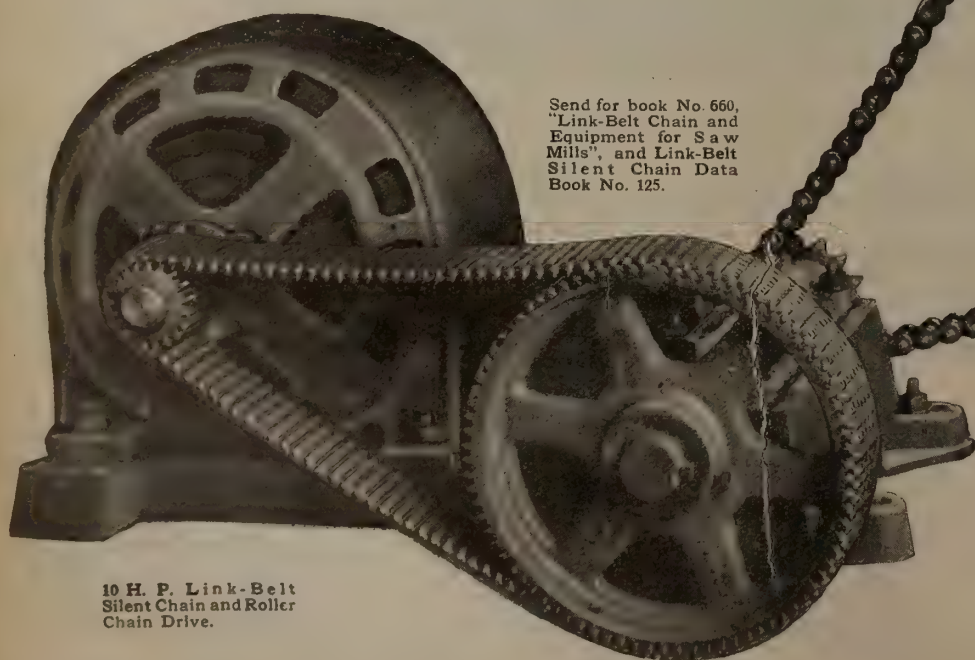
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Pulpwood Resources of Eastern Canada are Now Under Investigation by Recently Appointed Royal Commission

Many lumbermen in Canada are keenly interested in the pulpwood and pulp situation for the pulp and paper business is closely associated with logging and sawing activities. A number of pulp and paper concerns operate sawmills and several lumber organizations have embarked in the production of paper or have established rossing or pulp plants. The co-related interests of all forest product enterprises are being brought out more and more in the expansion of the industry and in the development of the wooded resources of the Dominion. All limit holders, manufacturers of lumber, pulp or paper, and even the consuming public, are concerned in the preservation and perpetuation of the timber resources of the country.

There is much discussion regarding the pulpwood market and supply at the present time, its outlet, trend of prices and probable demand. At the last session of the Federal Parliament an Order-in-Council was adopted to prohibit the export of wood from private lands unless the product was first converted into pulp or paper. Before any sweeping action was taken it was decided that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate fully the whole situation and report on the forest resources of Canada.

Royal Commission Gets to Work

The Commission, which was duly appointed, will hold sittings in various parts of Canada and recently began its work in Halifax. It is stated that several months will be required before all the evidence is gathered and that representative centres will be visited and every effort made to ascertain the feeling of lumbermen, pulpwood men, pulp and paper producers, limit owners, etc., regarding the whole situation. The chairman is Joseph Picard, manufacturer, of Quebec, and the other members are A. B. Kerr, of Toronto, R. W. McLellan, of Fredericton, Joseph G. Sutherland, Clyde River, N. S., and William Anstie, of Vancouver. E. H. Finlayson, Acting Director of Forestry for Canada, is the secretary of the Commission.

At Halifax a large number of witnesses came forward and the majority of them were opposed to anything in the nature of an embargo on the export of freehold pulpwood to the United States. Among those who were on the stand were:—

C. W. Anderson M.L.A., Sherbrooke, Guysborough county; Thomas C. Bateman, Annapolis; Ralph Bell, Halifax; Davidson Hill and Alfred Dickie; A. R. Boutilier, Tusket; B. E. MacDonald, Margaree Forks, Cape Breton; Donald MacLeod, Briton Cove, Cape Breton; Ralph Bell, Halifax.

They gave the following as reasons why pulp mills were not erected in Nova Scotia:—Total stand in Nova Scotia was too small; water powers were inadequate; timber was scattered and not enough in definite locality to make operations profitable; it was more profitable to maintain plants close to market than to the woods.

Mr. Bell suggested for conservation purposes a Dominion forestry commission composed of practical men within the industry and similar controlling bodies in each province with wide powers and scope, the industry paying for the conservation and protection, and having a direct voice in the administration.

Should Take Care of Fires

W. J. Lanigan, representing the United States firm of Hollingsworth & Whitney, operating in Nova Scotia and owning 4,000 acres of Crown and freehold land, was among those not favorable to the proposed embargo. Waterpower scarcity prevented establishment of mills in Canada, Mr. Lanigan said, and added that if other conditions were favorable an embargo would not be needed to bring about home manufacture.

If Canadians could keep fire out of the woods there would be enough pulpwood, he thought, for an indefinite time.

Hugh J. Chisholm, president of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., St. John, N. B., and of the Oxford Paper Co., Murray, C. B., said that if there was an all-year-round port available on his property and waterpowers in Cape Breton, the question of the establishment of a pulp mill would be feasible. Mr. Chisholm added that the interests he represented stood for a \$20,000,000 investment. He declared that in the United States less than 3 per cent. and in Canada about 5 per cent. of the lumber cut was used by paper manufacturers. From the point of view of conservation, he said, if an embargo would result in bringing United States mills here, which it would not, they would use just as much wood here as there. "You must begin conservation by taking care of fire loss," Mr. Chisholm said. He was almost tempted to say this loss was ten times greater in Canada than in the United States—it was certainly five times as great. "If you can reduce fire loss here to even what it is in the United States there would be enough wood to carry both countries indefinitely," he said. If both countries could join together and treat their forests hand-in-hand more would be done than in any other way.

Of the first twenty witnesses heard at Halifax it appears that only two said any-

thing in favor of an embargo on pulpwood. C. P. Blanchard, a lumberman of Truro, N.S., declared that he favored an embargo to shut out Americans who were exploiting Canadian natural resources. He then stated that he did not favor a complete embargo, and on further questioning said that what he meant was not an embargo, but an export duty.

Mr. Dickie Gives His Views

Rufus E. Dickie, of Stewiacke, N.S., president of the Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association and a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was against the proposed embargo on pulpwood. He asserted that the lumber industry would develop faster without it. Restriction of export of wood from freehold lands would mean deterioration of the price of the land, and under it three or four pulp mills in the province could get together, divide the territory and set their own price for the pulpwood.

Arthur Dickie, of Halifax, stated that the lumbermen of Nova Scotia had, for the past few years experienced hard times. They had been heavily taxed. There was a provincial tax of two cents per acre, a municipal tax, a poor tax, a school tax and a fire tax. He was in favor of abolishing the government tax. The money collected by this latter tax, he pointed out, went into the general fund and was not used for forest protection. He was against the embargo because, he explained, the big fellow was protected, while the little fellow suffered. "It would not, he declared, 'do the greatest good to the greatest number.'" The enforcing of the provincial tax upon lumbermen of Nova Scotia, Mr. Dickie contended, had a tendency to tempt the owner to cut as fast as he could clear his land. Hon. Robert Irwin, Speaker of the local house, pointed out that the land was subject, whether cleared or not and Mr. Dickie replied to the effect that after it had been cleared, the land could be abandoned. "We do not want the incentive to cut quickly."

Conclusion of the Hearing

Other witnesses at the sittings of the Royal Commission were H. I. Mathers, representing the English firm of Becker & Co.; F. A. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, and F. J. Crooks, lumber operator.

Mr. Mathers said he had not a definite opinion as to the advisability of an embargo, but favored a restriction of some kind on the export of pulpwood. Mr. Harrison read a letter from Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia and Minister of Works

and Mines, pointing out that leases in Cape Breton were specially granted and confirmed by the Government of Nova Scotia, and that, under such circumstances, the imposing of an embargo would question not only the honor and good name of the Government, but also its competency to make binding contracts. He wished to go on record as against an embargo.

This concluded the hearing of the commission in Halifax. Sittings will next take place in St. John and Fredericton.

American Buying is Not Keen

It has been stated that, owing to the threatened embargo, the United States mills were not using their own pulpwood but seeking to obtain as large supplies from Canada as possible before any restriction went into effect. There would appear to be a certain amount of truth in this, as during the six months, ending September, Canada will have exported across the border approximately as much pulpwood as she did during the fiscal year 1916. In that year the exports were 879,734 cords for the five months ending August this year they were 700,716 cords, and at the rate of export maintained during the last three months, they should come very near to the total for the whole fiscal year 1916. In August alone these shipments were 163,411 cords.

Insofar as value is concerned the shipments made during these six months will have quadrupled in value those for the year 1916, for whereas the latter were worth \$5,743,000, those for the six months of this year will, at the present rate of exportation exceed \$24,500,000. All this, of course, went to the United States.

As an indication of the extent to which the United States is dependent on Canada for pulp, newsprint and pulpwood, it may be said that whereas during the fiscal year 1916 she took \$31,000,000 worth, at the present rate her purchases of these during the current fiscal year should total \$150,000,000.

It has been stated that owing to the contemplated embargo on pulpwood cut on private lands, Americans have been buying much more largely and shipping out wood much more freely than they otherwise would. This report, however, is not borne out by eastern advices, and one representative firm in a recent interview with the "Canada Lumberman" said,—"We do not believe that an embargo on freehold wood has induced buyers to put in a larger stock. The general opinion among men seems to be that this embargo will not be put on for, at least, some years to come. Our opinion is that the mill owners in the United States are not over-anxious about this barrier. Possibly the reason is that they feel sure their Government will take care of their interests and that if the embargo was put on, Washington would retaliate in some way."

Another view expressed is that it is a serious move for any country to place embargo on raw material, and it is pointed out by those who understand economics, that the country will only do so when forced to raise larger revenues than it can collect through further taxes so far as its own people are concerned.

There are a great many sides to the question of the proposed embargo on pulpwood and one eastern firm recently expressed their belief that the paper industry was ruinous to the forest and that at the present rate at which mills were multiplying or add-

ing to their facilities, the Dominion would have too many plants altogether turning out newsprint. This conclusion was arrived at by the fact that mills are buying timberlands at very high figures which were operated on before on sawn lumber. There is no doubt that, in the district around Quebec, the production of lumber has decreased considerably due to the fact that these limits and sawmills have been bought up by paper mills, and the fear is expressed that in the near future other investors will suffer on account of the high price and scarcity of sawn lumber.

Speaking to the "Canada Lumberman" a leading operator lately said,—"I do not believe in reforestation at least for slow-growing timber, such as spruce and balsam, though reforestation might be practicable for quick-growing species of trees. To my mind there is only one solution and that would be to curtail the unnecessary use and waste of newsprint paper. This could be done by educating the people and the publishers to save paper by printing smaller issues. An enormous amount of space is taken up by the dailies in printing sensational events which could be greatly condensed and serve the purpose just as well."

Will Be No Weakening of Prices

J. L. White, of Grand Falls, N.B., believes that, on account of the large quantity of wood peeled by the farmers and settlers in that district, there will be no weakening of prices in the latter part of the coming winter. There has been more than the usual quantity of pulpwood peeled in the vicinity of Grand Falls during the past peeling season and this wood is all on hand ready to be shipped during the coming winter. There has been only a small quantity sent out during the past summer. There was no active demand for wood from the main mills to which the bulk of the wood from the Grand Falls section goes.

Mr. White says that he cannot see that the proposed embargo has caused the American mills to buy any more than their requirements for the immediate future. He concludes,—"During the past peeling season our chief competitors in the labor market are the states of Maine and Connecticut. The former paid more for men to work at cutting pulpwood than the prices which we received for the product in this vicinity would warrant."

Very Little Increase in Interest

Speaking of the pulpwood situation in general, another leading eastern firm state that pulpwood shows little, if any, increase either in demand or price since the threatened embargo on freehold wood and adds that it is difficult to place pulpwood today at attractive figures. The Canadian mills are absolutely out of the market and there is very little buying, it is declared, by American mills on account of the low water conditions in the United States and the low prices at which imported sulphite can be furnished. This makes it more favorable for a large number of mills to purchase their sulphite rather than manufacture it. When the embargo news first came out, some American mills placed a few additional orders, but on the whole the threatened prohibition of export has had very little impression on the market.

So far as production in Quebec is concerned, the cut this year will be somewhat larger than last year although it is not

believed there has been any abnormal production of pulpwood owing to the low prevailing prices. The labor situation is not good and high prices are being asked and paid for competent labor. This may have its reflection on the price of pulpwood as the tendency seems to be to ask a higher quotation for future delivery than for spot wood.

Pulpwood Prices are Little Stronger

McGovern Bros., of LaSarre, Que., in regard to the pulpwood situation say they find that prices have increased over last season by about \$1.50 or \$2.00 per cord on sap-peeled and rossed wood. As is usual at this time of the year, there remains very little wood on the sidings and what little there is is held by dealers to complete their contracts. Most of the wood in the section around LaSarre, which is in Pontiac County, has been shipped to Canadian mills. The proposed embargo has had very little effect for most people realize that it will, if enforced, mean lower prices for a time at least. The cut throughout the Pontiac district will be heavier than last year although wages are higher and men much scarcer.

J. B. Moncion, of Cochrane, Ont., says that sap-peeled wood is about 10 per cent higher than last year while rough wood will also be about that much more in quotations this fall. The proposed embargo evidently has not made any change in the situation in and around Cochrane as no American buyers have covered that ground recently in search of larger quantities than usual.

Mr. Moncion is of the opinion that the cut this coming winter in the Cochrane district, on account of construction work on railway extensions, waterpower developments, etc., will not be as large as last season. Wages will be higher than a year ago and help is scarce.

Demand will be About the Same

The Hammermill Paper Co., of Erie, Pa., whose logging headquarters in Ontario are at 412 Whalen Building, Port Arthur, Ont., M. Cochran being the manager, state that there are many rumors regarding the increase in prices for pulpwood. "It appears to me," adds Mr. Cochran, "that the demand will be about the same as last season and although some of the mills will not require as much wood as last season owing to the fact that they have considerable stocks on hand, at the same time the new mills in the district will bring the total requirements up to approximately what it was."

"None of the large jobbers made any money last season owing to the unfavorable driving weather and there is a considerable amount of wood hung up the various rivers." Under the circumstances Mr. Cochran anticipates that the price to the jobber will probably be higher but the price paid to settlers will, he thinks, be about the same.

The proposed embargo has not resulted in American buyers coming and securing or shipping larger quantities than is customary. The American mills were very fortunate in obtaining delivery of a large percentage of their purchases, and while they will not be big buyers in the district around Port Arthur during the coming season, it is not anticipated that there will be any increase in their demands.

The labor situation at the present time appears to be fair. Most of the wood is being cut by small shacker gangs and as yet there has been very little demand for men to go into the bush and cut by the cord.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF GREAT INDUSTRY



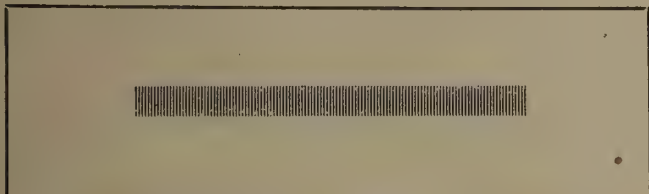
View taken early in the spring of the big warehouse constructed by Knox Bros. on Bickerdike Pier, Montreal, showing inside support for forms



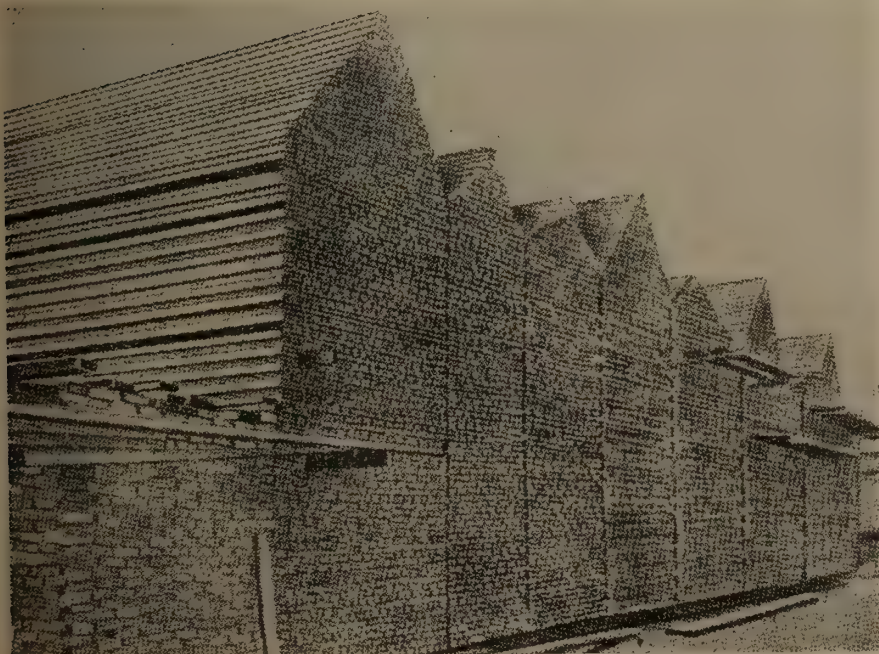
Timber storage grounds at Hartlepool. 1922 established a record in the timber import trade of West Hartlepool, the import of wood goods amounting to 581,006 loads. As the picture shows, pitwood and pitprops predominate.



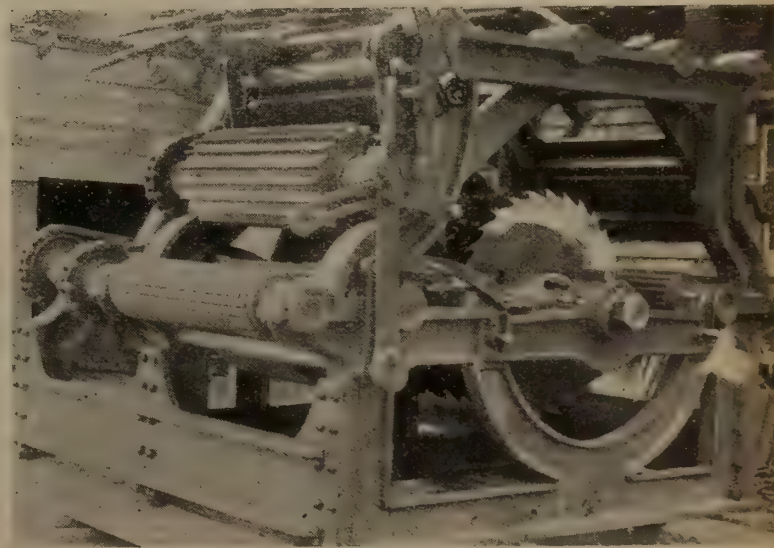
View of the yard, mill and office of James T. Gilchrist, Gladstone Ave., Toronto. The building seen at the right is the new mill, the old one being burned over a year ago



Landing and storage shed of the United Grain Growers sawmilling operations at Hutton, B. C.



The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board have provided special accommodation at Liverpool and Birkenhead for the storage of timber



The new Maclean circular gang saw for small logs invented by John M. Maclean, Campbellton, N.B.

Has Effected Big Saving With Tractors

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Limited, of Grand Falls, Newfoundland, have for a considerable time been using tractors in their woods operation. J. D. Gilmour, director of the company, states that last winter they operated two, ten ton Holt Caterpillar tractors an average of 110 days each, breaking roads and hauling logs. In that time they hauled 10,984 cords of green pulpwood logs an average of 5.38 miles. The tractors averaged 24.68 cords per trip and the largest load hauled by one machine was 57 cords of green pulpwood on eight sets of sleds.

The roads were not particularly good, being mostly snow roads without much ice. They were never rutted. Mr. Gilmour adds,—“We had up grades of about 3 per cent (estimated) and a down-grade near the dump which we estimate at 10 per cent in places, which were never sanded. We lost practically no time during the whole season of operation and experienced no difficulty through the failures of the machines in any part. No tracklink ever broke during the winter. We do not think that it is practicable to adopt horse sleds for use with tractors with any degree of satisfaction. The



Holt "Caterpillar" tractor hauling pulpwood on Newfoundland operation

tractor is a special machine for hauling and requires a special sort of sled. We use sleds having 6 ft. 10 in. gauge, centre to centre of runners. Bunks are 12 ft. long, 12 in. x 12 in. at centres. Benches are 12 in. x 16 in. We have put on loads which we estimate at over 40,000 lbs. on one set of sleds and have not broken a sled.

"We have found that the best system is the cross reach arrangement for coupling between bobs, and between sleds, and the use of V pole on the tractor. It is desirable, in our opinion, to use a smaller machine to couple and make up trains. The ten-ton is effective at that job but is unnecessarily large and, therefore, expensive. Accordingly we propose using a five-ton to make up trains next winter for the two large machines. We expect to use it for road-making as well. Our bunks are 11 ft. apart, centre to centre, and we find that by the use of stakes we need no binding-chains. Our whole train uses no chains at all, except a short fixed length between the noses of opposite runners, to prevent spreading. We find that method is satisfactory in every respect, being effective, cheap and time-saving.

"We are convinced that tractors are a great economy in this country, and that on hauls from three miles upwards, they will reduce hauling costs approximately 50 per cent. In other regions they might not show any economy on a three mile haul; it depends on local cost of horses, horse feed, etc. If such costs are high, as they are in Newfoundland, the tractor will show a saving on a shorter haul than one would use a tractor on in regions where, for instance, farm horses can be hired at a reasonable rate.

"We are so sure of tractors after four or five seasons' experience with them that we are considerably increasing during the coming season our tractor operations and are correspondingly reducing the number of horses employed," concludes Mr. Gilmour.

Work on New Hydro Electric Plant

The hydro-electric plant which Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec City are building at Chicoutimi is now nearing completion. The development is situated on the Chicoutimi river about two hundred yards above its confluence with the Saguenay and about a quarter of a mile down stream from the tail race of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company's plant which limited the height to which water could be raised in the forebay. The elevation of the tail race was fixed by the tides in the Saguenay which have a maximum variation of twenty feet at this point. The variable head which resulted was one of the interesting features of the design.

The plant is being built to take advantage of the storage dams which the Quebec Streams Commission is building at Lake Kenogami, from which the Chicoutimi river takes its source and which, it

is expected, will increase the minimum flow of the latter to 1200 cubic feet per second. The power will be transmitted to Kenogami—ten miles away—where it will be utilized in Price Bros. pulp and paper mills.

Steel Belts for Transmitting Power

A comparatively new method in transmitting power has recently come to the attention of the wood manufacturing industry in the use of all steel power belts. They are manufactured by the Power Engineering Co. whose Canadian agents are Jones & Glassco, Reg., engineers, Montreal and Toronto.

The new endless belt is made of a superior grade of special steel containing no joints, or welds and is an absolutely continuous steel band. The pulleys upon which the steel belts run are faced with cork which offers great adhesion to the steel belt. Steel belts are said to have no internal friction and may be run at very high or very low speeds. They are free from jar and vibration to machinery due to absence of joints of all kinds and may be run equally well on long drives, very short ones and on vertical drives. Due to higher speeds being desirable in steel belts larger diameter pulleys may be used, which in turn relieves the pull on the bearing. This also permits smaller framed motors to be used, causing a saving in motor cost.

Another advantage, which it is stated that steel belts possess is greater economy of space since these belts are from 25% to 40% as wide as equivalent 2-ply leather belts. It is claimed that the pulleys are narrower and lighter, reducing friction, inertia and expense. Practically no stretch or shrinkage occurs with temperature and moisture changes, and the steel belt requires no adjustment due to itself.

Spanish River Company Conserving Timber

At the annual meeting of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills which was held recently in Toronto, all the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year with George H. Mead, of Dayton, Ohio, as president; Thos. Gibson, Toronto, and P. B. Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, vice-presidents; J. G. Gibson, Toronto, secretary, and A. H. Chitty, treasurer. The annual report and balance sheet submitted to the shareholders some time ago were presented and unanimously approved.

In regard to the fire losses of the company during the past season, President Mead stated they had not been of any serious consequence. Even burned wood could be used for the company's purpose so that the actual loss was negligible. He intimated that the Spanish River Co. and the Ontario Government were taking every precaution to guard against forest fires and he paid a tribute to the co-operation afforded by the provincial administration.

Mr. Mead went on to state that the company was expanding efforts to conserve the growing timber to the fullest extent in order that the supplies available for the company's usage might be perpetuated. Surveys conducted indicated that the company could be assured of an abundant supply for all time provided that the present plants for safeguarding wooded resources were carefully worked out and followed.

Say Timber Royalties are Too High

Officials of the lands department in Victoria, B.C., have started to investigate the advisability of making substantial cuts in timber royalties in B.C., following vigorous representations from the lumber industry of the province. The present royalties were fixed largely on the advice of the lumbermen of the province, but they have not worked out as the lumbermen had expected. Now they are much too high, the lumbermen have told Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands. If the lands department agrees with the lumbermen's contention, legislation lowering the present scale will be introduced at the forth-coming session of the house, Mr. Pattullo said. This would be the most important legislation introduced by the lands department, the minister added.

Too Much Waste of Finished Products

Speaking to the "Canada Lumberman" a leading pulpwood operator lately said,—“I do not believe in reforestation, at least, for slow-growing timber, such as spruce and hardwood, though reforestation might be practicable for quick-growing species of trees. To my mind there is only one solution and that would be to curtail the unnecessary use and waste of newsprint paper. This could be done by educating the people and the publishers to save paper by printing smaller issues. An enormous amount of space is taken up by the dailies in printing sensational events which could be greatly condensed and all the essential features presented in much shorter shape, thus saving the people both time and the publishers a good deal of raw material.

Association Executives Review Sales Tax

Directors of Canadian Lumbermen and Montreal Organizations Consider New Regulations Complicated and Unworkable—Many Objections Raised.

An important meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held recently at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, to consider several matters of importance particularly in reference to the federal sales tax and the proposed regulations under the measure, which will come into effect on January 1st, 1924. The whole question was thoroughly gone into and John Bain, of Ottawa, who is an expert on tariff and excise, was called into conference.

Every detail of the proposed measure was reviewed and it was decided that it was not applicable or workable in the case of the lumber industry where the product changes form so many times. Frequently a portion of a stock sold goes into a finished article or remanufactured material and the remainder is employed in its original shape.

While the members are fully aware that the sales tax in itself cannot be changed except by act of Parliament, they are of the opinion that the regulations relating to the measure can be amended by Order-in-Council so that the whole tax may be simplified and rendered operative.

At present there are many inequalities and difficulties under the system of licensed and unlicensed wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers. It was conceded in the views expressed on the various regulations, that the latter were cumbersome and complicated, would prove an unjust burden to the industry and in many ways would lead to numerous misunderstandings.

A committee consisting of E. R. Bremner, of Ottawa, chairman; Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior; Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal; Walter C. Laidlaw and A. E. Clark, Toronto, and others, was appointed to meet at an early date in Ottawa and confer with Mr. Bain in order to place the objections of the lumbermen in concrete form and suggest certain amendments to the present regulations. It was the universal verdict that the present conditions relating to the Act are not feasible. Many of the terms are seemingly contradictory and lack clarity and conciseness, so far as they apply to the lumber industry.

After the discussion of the sales tax, matters relating to the sixteenth annual convention of the C.L.A. which will be held in Buffalo, on January 30th and 31st, were taken up. The boards of trade and lumber bodies of Buffalo and Tonawanda will look after the entertainment of the delegates to the gathering but the banquet will be in the hands of the Executive of the C.L.A., as has been the custom for some years. It is expected that there will be one Canadian and one American speaker at this social function. An effort is being made by the Buffalo bodies to secure Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the nationally celebrated after-dinner orator.

Several other items of minor importance were attended to and those present at the gathering were:—Angus McLean, president; R. L. Sargent, secretary; D. McLachlin, Arnprior; E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; G. W. Grier, Montreal; J. Fraser Gregory, St. John; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; A. E. Clark, Toronto; Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal; R. G. Cameron, Ottawa; J. S. Bock, Montreal; J. B. White, Montreal; and W. Gerard Power, Quebec. D. H. McLennan, president of the Montreal Lumber Association, and other representative lumbermen were also in attendance during the sales tax conference.

Sales Tax Regulations Most Confusing

Various trade associations are now actively engaged in studying sales tax regulations issued by the Government. These are very complex and there is a difference of opinion as to their meaning. For instance, some business men are of the opinion as to whether the tax should be included in the cost of goods or charged separately. Many lumbermen, who have examined the regulations, frankly state that they do not understand the regulations and they are skeptical as to whether the Act can be enforced or whether an attempt will be made to enforce it.

The Montreal Lumber Association, at a meeting held on September 28th, passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, as amended 30th June, 1923, together with the proposed regulations recently drafted by the Department of Customs and

Excise, increase the vexatious complications of the original law and thereby create apparently insuperable difficulties in its fair administration, and are moreover particularly susceptible to inequality in their interpretation by those who pay the tax,—

Whereas the operation of the present Sales Tax is well understood and is fairly satisfactory to most business men,—

Therefore resolved,—That the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade is hereby respectfully requested to pray the Dominion Government to indefinitely postpone the date (1st January 1924) on which the said amendment becomes effective, and further,—

That the Council endeavor to secure similar action on the part of Canadian Boards of Trade and other trade organizations in the Dominion.

This matter was brought before the Council of the Board of Trade on October 3rd, by Mr. D. H. McLennan, president of the Montreal Lumber Association, and it was decided to refer the question to a special committee of which Mr. McLennan is a member.

At a meeting of the directors of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, on Oct. 4, the sales tax was discussed. The opinion was that the regulations as they stand will lead to many complications and are in fact unworkable. The directors reaffirmed the resolution passed on June 6, as follows:

"That in the opinion of this meeting of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, the operation of the lumber business under the system of licensed and unlicensed wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers is so full of inequalities and difficulties as to be inoperative, and that we suggest that this feature be eliminated from the Act, and that instead it be made to read that the sales tax decided upon shall be collected from the saw-mill manufacturers by the Government, and be shown by the manufacturers as a separate charge on all invoices for lumber sold for use in Canada."

Spanish River Company Will Rebuild

The Spanish River Lumber Co., whose mill at Cutler was burned down recently, have started sawing at their other plant at Aird Island. W. J. Bell, vice-president and general-manager of the company, says that as the capacity of the Spanish mill, as it is known, is larger than the one at Cutler, they will catch up for the time lost before the close of navigation and saw all the logs that they have on hand. The plant at Cutler was a complete loss with no salvage. The only lumber burned was that in and around the mill at the time of the fire or about 20,000 feet in all.

Mr. Bell states that the company will not start to rebuild their mill at Cutler this fall because it is too near cold weather. The work will, however, be undertaken in the spring when it can be carried out more economically and as the firm have the other mill at Spanish, there will be no inconvenience.

The Spanish River Co. have started a number of camps and will take out about the same amount of logs as they did last season.

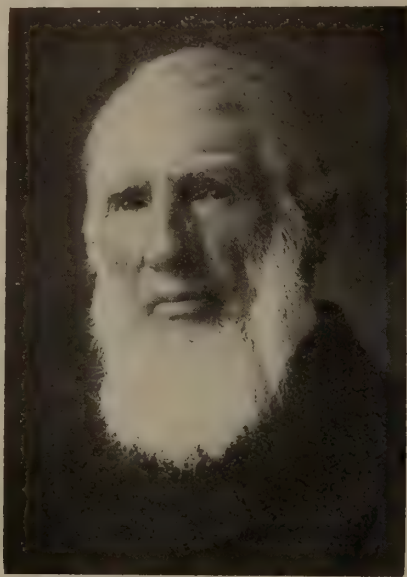
Place Thirteen Hundred Men in Bush

The Shevlin-Clarke Co., of Fort Frances, Ont., who recently acquired nine square miles of timber limits between Clearwater and Trout Lakes, in the Rainy River district, state that the holdings acquired are practically all burned timber which was visited by fire last summer and it is necessary to cut this timber this year. The company will put in camps and start logging at once. These camps, including the regular logging, will mean about eleven camps for Shevlin-Clarke this winter. The firm will employ about 1300 men and 500 head of horses in the bush.

The Shevlin-Clarke Co. are just getting started in winter activities and the wages they are paying being \$35.00 a month and board. By November 1st, the company expect to have logging operations going full blast.

Mr. Booth on His Annual Holiday

Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, Canada's most widely known and most active aged lumberman, has gone to Madawaska where he will enjoy his annual holiday. Mr. Booth is in his usual good health and during his stay in the north country will meet many old friends. He is acquainted with hundreds of employes in all kinds of work there and every year he looks forward to his holiday in the midst of old



John R. Booth, Ottawa

friends. He will make his headquarters in his private car and his staff includes a highly trained chef, and two trained nurses. Although he is 96 years of age, Mr. Booth is in constant touch with the affairs of J. R. Booth, Ltd. His health during the summer was not very good, but he is now fully recovered and is looking forward to enjoying his vacation thoroughly.

Talks on Richness of North Country

His Honor, Harry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, delivered a stirring address recently before the members of the Toronto Board of Trade, on his recent trip to Moose Factory on James Bay under the heading "Impressions of the Far North," dealing with the forest and timber resources and the pulp industry. His Honor expressed unbound confidence in the future of that portion of the country which he had just visited and its unrivalled richness and potentialities. He offered the suggestion that as a means to inspire Torontonians with a true sense of Northern Ontario's importance, it would be an excellent thing for the Board of Trade to send a delegation to travel over much the same territory as was covered by Prime Minister Ferguson and himself upon their recent journey. He added that as sure as the C.P.R. went to the Pacific, so would the T. & N.O. Railway be extended to Hudson.

A resolution was unanimously carried by the Board calling upon the Council of that body to name a standing committee "to give further study and attention to the development of Northern Ontario and of its trading relationship with Southern Ontario and to take such action in their promotion as may be deemed desirable by the Council."

Says Retailers Must Improve Methods

"Several hundred thousand retail merchants in the United States would be better off as bricklayers and plasterers, rather than to continue in their business," Roger Babson, the famous business forecaster and student told the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at their recent convention at Atlantic City.

He went on to say that there are 1,500,000 retail merchants in the country, of which number 100,000 are prosperous, 400,000 are doing fairly well, and the remaining million are struggling along.

"And," said Mr. Babson, "the solution lies, NOT in eliminating these million inefficient dealers but in educating them to greater efficiency and to the giving of the greatest possible service."

Three cheers for Mr. Babson!

For many, many years, twice every month and many times between times, I've been saying that same thing exactly to the retail lumbermen. And Mr. Babson's statement applies just as directly to the lumber dealer—perhaps on the average just a little more so—as to the dealer in any other line.

The retailer—regardless of what he sells—who operates his business in the self-same way that he did ten years ago—or even FIVE years ago—is a business mossback. He may be getting by, or he may be making money—the facts are the same.

Times are changing, conditions are changing, the needs and demands of the consumer are changing, the necessity for business service in increasing with every single year that passes; and the man who stands still is cheating his trade of one of their rights.

The entire face of the retailing world has been altered in 5 years. Yet we have thousands of retail lumber dealers who are running their business just exactly like they did in stagecoach days, and it looks as though nothing short of a charge of dynamite or some "slow music" can jar them from their path.

The alluring and seductive attractiveness of selling building service instead of shingles and two-by-fours falls unheeded on their ears. "Service" to them means goodly stocks of merchandise, fair prices, square treatment. THAT'S what it meant twenty years ago; just exactly that.

The dealer who operates that way may be a fair and honest man; but he is depriving the people of his town of one of their goodliest privileges—is one of the those concerning whom Babson spoke when he said they should be bricklayers and plasterers.—Jack Dionne

Laurentide Company Acquires More Limits

A large timber limit and lumber transaction affecting a local company was executed in Quebec lately, when the holdings of Messrs. W. and H. Kennedy, known as the Lake St. Joseph limits, including saw mills, property, etc., were sold to the Laurentide Company, Limited.

The limits consist of about 350 square miles, comprising almost all the land surrounding Lake St. Joseph, which has not already been sold for summer residences. Fifty miles of the limits are fee-simple land, the balance under Government lease.

Closer Utilization of Waste Wood

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, calls attention to the prize of \$2,000 it offers annually for the best ideas that are developed during the year in the field of waste prevention and closer utilization as related either to logging or sawmill operations. This annual prize is a practical proof of the eagerness of the organized lumber industry of the country to encourage the development of ideas that promise reduction of waste in manufacture. The prize will be divided as follows:

- A first prize of \$1,000
- A second prize of \$500
- Three prizes of \$100, and
- Four prizes of \$50.

"Lumber manufacturers," says the Association's announcement, "have found that the most important ideas come from those closest to the work. For this reason this offer applies only to those actually employed in the lumber industry. It is understood that technical men who derive their income from the industry are included in this group. The competition is open to anyone who can fulfill either of these requirements.

"A lot of ideas have been developed by employees in the sawmills and logging camps. Many of these ideas have never gone beyond the man who originated them. Many more ideas could be developed if the men in the mills concentrated their thought upon some specific sawmill problem. For this reason the Waste Prevention Committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association decided to suggest problems for solution. These problems will be presented in a series of announcements such as this which will appear from time to time between now and the end of the year.

"With this present announcement the Committee desires to call attention to the possibilities of reducing waste in the sawmill. The major sawmill units, namely, the Head saw, the Edger, the Gang saw, and the Trimmer, are involved in this problem. Attention is invited to the possibilities for closer utilization which these four sawmill operations suggest.

"The Committee wishes to emphasize the importance of constructive thinking among the men who work in the mills, and it wishes also to emphasize the fact that this competition is free from all formality and from all restrictions.

"If the opportunity to earn one of these prizes has an appeal, establish contact with the Engineering Department of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, International Building, Washington, D.C., and let your ideas be known.

"Send in your suggestions in rough form. In return you will be given suggestions and advice. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association will make every effort to develop ideas that show a possibility of leading to a prize."

Movement for New and Better Homes Grows

Need to Give the Man Who Has Good Taste and Small Means Chance to Own the Roof Over His Head — How the Project May be Financed Successfully

"Financing the Small Home" is the title of the latest chapter issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in its series on "Lumber and Its Utilization," in connection with the national movement for more homes and better homes.

"The man who owns and loves his home," says the preface, "can usually be depended upon to practice the virtues of citizenship. In spite of the fact that more than one-half the urban population of the United States are tenants, the automobile is moving the down-town population year by year to the suburbs. The demand of the man who can afford to spend \$25,000 or more for a home is being met. There is need to give the man who has good taste and small means a chance to own his home. Individual opportunity to acquire a home must not be denied to any person who is willing to work and save to that end."

With the simplicity, definiteness and conciseness that characterizes all the chapters in this series the problem of financing the small home is dealt with in a most conclusive manner. Comparing the family as tenant or home owner it is pointed out that eighteen years' rent of a \$5,000 cottage at \$50 a month, plus interest on the rental sum calculated at 6 per cent. for an average of nine years, would total \$16,632. On the other hand, with a cash payment of \$500 and amortization payments extending over eighteen years, the total cost of purchasing the cottage would be \$13,024, including eighteen years' interest on an average of \$4,860, interest on interest payments and on the original cash payment.

The three general methods of home financing, namely, (1) membership in a Building and Loan Association, (2) borrowing on first and second mortgages, and (3) paying on contract for deed, are described and discussed at length. This discussion is so clear that the prospective home builder, after reading it, has definite conclusions as to how to proceed to finance his home.

As to the cost of the home, the rule is laid down that it should not be more than one-and-one-half to two-and-one-half times the owner's annual income; and the total sum should be paid in ten to fifteen years. Detailed instructions are given as to how each person may calculate for himself how much he can afford to spend in purchasing a home.

The Methods of Raising Money

On the subject of present costs of dwelling houses it is pointed out that the increased cost in recent years is very largely the higher cost of better construction and more elaborate equipment. People used to build houses that included only the necessities of shelter; now they insist on luxuries and adornments. For example, 95 per cent. of bath-rooms must now have tile floors and expensive fixtures. Every house owner insists on having an instantaneous water heater, adding about \$200 to the total cost of the building. There are many other items which add greatly to the cost of an acceptable house in these times. Nevertheless a lumber-built house costs considerably less now than it did in 1920.

At Delavan, Wisconsin, for example, a house that was actually erected in 1920 for \$5,758 may now be copied for \$5,040. At Waukesha, Wisconsin, the \$8,000 house of 1920 may now be replaced for \$6,500. At Boston, Massachusetts, the \$10,500 house of three years ago costs now \$9,500. At Toledo, Ohio, it was found that a house that cost \$6,314 in 1920 can now be reproduced for \$5,258. A little house at Vivian, Louisiana, costing \$2,734 three years ago can be replaced for \$2,116, and so on.

The prospective builder is advised to check his building costs carefully in advance and to figure the distribution of his outlay among the chief divisions thereof. The lot should cost approximately 20%; labor not more than 31%; materials 29%; contractor's overhead and profit 12%; financing cost 2%; plan service, real estate fees, etc., 6%.

The discussion of Building and Loan Associations will be a surprise to many persons. These associations have now financed more than 1,000,000 homes. There are 10,009 of them in the country, with a membership of 6,864,144, and with assets in excess of \$3,300,000,000. A study of their records for the past 92 years justifies the belief that no man of ordinary health, ability and purpose need long deprive his family of the benefits of home ownership.

Full consideration is given to other ways of placing loans, such as savings banks, co-operative banks, financing with bonds, straight mortgage loans and the contract-for-deed method. It is pointed out that the material dealer ought not to be expected to finance home-building, as is often the expectation. He should be able to devote his energies to seeing that the builder gets sound construction for his money, that the quality of small houses is improved through better planning and designing and that with every house built to sell there goes an abstract of construction showing the kind of materials of which it is built. Notation is made of the sources from which the information used in preparing the pamphlet, has been drawn, which will be very helpful to those who desire to pursue the study of home-financing.

Copies of "Financing the Small Home," may be obtained gratis on application to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C. Many thousand copies are being distributed by retail lumbermen's associations. The booklet contains no advertising matter of any sort, and is purely educational and informative, being a further contribution to the general home-owning movement.

Breezy Jottings From Busy East

Alfred Bennett, of Tracadie, N. B., established what is considered a new lath sawing record recently at the Flemming mills at Jupiter when he sawed 71,000 laths. The previous highest record was 66,000. There were three other men on the shift besides Mr. Bennett. They started at 9 a.m. and worked until 6 p.m.—an eight hour day.

Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick, announced recently that the majority of those at present holding leases on Crown Lands, which had been damaged by fire or the budworm, had commenced operations to salvage the damaged timber. In two cases, he explained, operators were not in a position to cut, one of which is the Miramichi Lumber Company.

With reference to the season's cut, he said, it is impossible as yet to make any estimate, but the belief is that as large a proportion as possible of the damaged timber will be removed. He also reported that receipts from stumpage are coming in steadily to the Provincial treasury.

The Royal Commission, who are investigating the pulpwood resources of the Dominion, held sessions in Halifax, N. S., during the week of October 1. Opposition to the suggested embargo on export of Canadian pulpwood developed immediately the Royal Commission opened its sessions.

Complaints have been received by the New Brunswick Legislature that large holders of timber limits in that province are not in a position to carry on operations on areas burned over by forest fires during the past season on account of not being ready to operate on the limits as provided by Order-in-Council passed some time ago.

Saw mill licenses for three timber berth applications were recently offered for sale by the Department of Lands and Mines and sold at the upset price of \$20 per square mile in each case to the applicant. They are as follows:—

Col. T. G. Loggie, of Fredericton, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for New Brunswick, has been granted a two months' leave of absence. Col. Loggie will take an extended trip to the Canadian West and will probably visit California before returning.

No. 60, containing two square miles west of the Madawaska river bounded on the northerly side by the New Brunswick—Quebec Interprovincial border, to the Fraser Companies, Ltd.

No. 61, containing two square miles on the headwaters of Sand Brook northeast of Loon Lake, Crawford Settlement, to the Fraser Companies, Ltd.

An old negro woman standing by the grave of her husband said mournfully: "Poor Rastus! I hope he's gone where I spec he ain't."

Reducing the Time in Unloading Timber

Reducing the time element in labor is equivalent to reducing the number of men employed, by reason of the fact that more work is accomplished by the same number of men.

Formerly the National Lumber Company, 6501 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, unloaded their cars of lumber by hand. Under this method it required the time and effort of three men for fully eight hours to complete this unloading of one car. In other words, three men could unload one car a day.

Now, they employ a Link-Belt crawler crane which, although it does not reduce the number of men on the payroll, it does reduce



Crawler crane handling heavy dimension stock

the time element from eight hours to three and one-half hours—a reduction of over fifty per cent. With the gasoline crawler crane, therefore, these same three men can unload considerably more than two cars per day.

Mr. Behan, the General Manager of the National Lumber Company, expects to still further reduce the unloading time, he believing that it will not be long before the men will be able to complete the unloading of a car in two hours. And at such a time, he thinks it will be possible to release a few men thus employed to other and more profitable labor around the yard, thus not only effecting a time saving but an actual labor economy as well.

The big advantage of this crane, aside from its ability to handle heavy material easily and speedily, is that it is not restricted to railroad tracks—that it lays its own track and goes anywhere, at the will of the operator. The illustration shows the crane at work handling heavy dimension stock.

Newsy Jottings From Far and Near

Bondholders of Clarke Bros., Limited, Bear River, N. S., met in Toronto recently to consider an offer of purchase of the company's property arranged by a Chicago syndicate of pulp and paper interests, but owing to a confusion in the proxies many were voided and a full quorum was not available. It was, therefore, decided to postpone official consideration of the matter until later. Col. E. C. Phinney, of Halifax, spoke of the legal difficulties encountered in the course of determining priority of certain mortgages. The bondholders' committee urged the acceptance of the offer of the Chicago group in order that the legal obstacles could be effectively surmounted. Ernest Eversz, representing the Chicago interests, was prepared to submit his proposal. He presented a short sketch of the personnel of the group of interests backing the offering.

A recent despatch from New Westminster says SS. Margaret Coughlan is expected in the river to load the first shipment of export lumber from the new Brunette mills, which is now in commission. The company has an excellent waterfrontage and it is well within the possibilities that a wharf will be constructed for direct loading of its overseas shipments. The Coughlan will take a comparatively small parcel from the Brunette and half a million feet from the Timber and Lumber Co. at South Westminster. At the Fraser Mills the Canadian Western Lumber Co. is stowing a million feet on the British steamer "Heathfield" for Japan. The next steamer that is expected up the river to Fraser Mills is the "Steel Age," also loading for Japan.

The H. J. Brett Shingle Mill, Vancouver, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire. The total damage is estimated at about \$21,000.

1,000,000 shingles were consumed. The daily output of the plant was 200,000 shingles, and some 30 men were employed. The mill was formerly owned by Edgcombe & Newham but was taken over by Mr. Brett in May 1921.

The site of the Great Lakes Paper Company's new pulp mill at Fort William, Ont., is the scene of great activity these days. Hacquail Bros. have a large force of men on the construction of the tracks leading down to the plant while at the plant itself excavation is going on quickly and the work of pouring concrete for the footings and foundation will be under way in the near future.

An interesting case was tried recently in Toronto in the Appellate Division of the High Court when Fred Little appealed from the judgment at the trial awarding him \$1,612 for pulpwood supplied under contract to the St. Maurice Lumber Co. The appeal was dismissed with costs. A feature of the case is that before judgment was given at the trial the defendants had agreed to settle the case of \$2,000 and costs.

The Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade has received word from Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, that no decision in regard to opening up the Mississauga Forest Reserve will be made until the report of the Department surveyors has been received. The surveyors are now at work going over the reserve to determine the condition of the timber thereon.

C. R. Stewart, who has been in charge of the local bureau of the Government Employment Service at Pembroke, Ont., for the past four years has resigned and taken a position with the Abitibi Power & Paper at Iroquois Falls where he will be senior assistant in the Employment Department of that organization.

It is understood that the import duty on piece lumber has been lifted by Japan until March 31st 1924. All grades are affected. This move, it is understood, has been taken by the Japanese Government in order to facilitate the importation of forest products for rebuilding purposes after the recent disaster.

Max Jasspon of Savannah, Ga., a well-known southern lumber and timber operator, accompanied by Howard White, leading lumberman of Raleigh, N. C., and S. Brown Shepherd, an attorney of the latter city, reached Vancouver lately. They are investigating the lumber industry.

Except in a few instances, trade with the retail lumbermen is rather quiet in all the Ontario towns. There has been a pretty good crop in all the rural sections and next spring should see a loosening up of money among the farmers. As it stands to-day, building is not active in any of the smaller towns.

Calders (Canada) Limited, the manager of which is John L. McDougall, has opened an office in the Canada Life Building, Ottawa. The company was incorporated in August last with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to carry on a general lumber business.

Levi Leblanc, 33, of Richibucto, N. B., a lumberman, was burned to death when the Campbell house, Arnprior, Ont., was completely destroyed recently. Total losses were estimated at \$50,000, partly covered by insurance.

Shipments of pulpwood in the log are now being made from Queen Charlotte Island to Port Angeles, Wash., for use in the manufacture of paper. The first shipment, consisting of 600,000 feet of spruce, was discharged recently by the barge Vincennes.

The Hobson shingle mill, on Bewicke Ave., North Vancouver, B. C., was destroyed by fire recently, together with a large supply of shingles. The mill had a capacity of 65,000 shingles and employed about twenty men.

The Haileybury Lumber Co. at Haileybury, Ont., is erecting a planing mill at Haileybury on the site formerly occupied by the pulpwood rossing plant of the Riordon Co.

The Haileybury Lumber Co. have commenced the construction of their new planing mill on the site of the former Riordon rossing mill at Haileybury.

S. B. Nichol, of Blenheim, Ont., has erected a new planing mill in that village and started operations.

Graham Island Timber Co., Limited, Vancouver, B. C., is a new company recently formed with a capital of \$300,000.

The Frontenac Lumber Co., at Ardoch, Ont., recently suffered a loss by fire.

The assets of the L. H. Cantin & Co., manufacturers and dealers of lumber, Montreal, are being advertised for sale.

The Manager and Retail Yard

There is a difference between the retail lumber trade in a small city or country town and a larger place. Diverse methods have to be pursued and the service must be on a different basis. In the city there is competition which is often decidedly keen and each firm has its representatives out interviewing contractors, builders, manufacturers and others. The personality of a manager may not count as much as in the town or smaller city, and service must be the whole idea.

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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No. 20

Looking Backward in Lumber Industry

Just forty-three years on this date, October 15th, 1880, the first issue of the "Canada Lumberman" appeared. It was printed in Toronto at 33 Adelaide St. West, A. Begg being the proprietor and editor. It was then said that though much attention had been given to the lumbering interests by the press of Canada, yet it was felt that a special organ which would concentrate the views of those who understood the business and present them to the public in a way in which they could be fairly discussed with a full comprehension of the value of the vast interests involved, would not merely serve those who are engaged in the trade and their employees, but also the country at large. The publisher added,—"Let it be remembered that the lumbering industry is the second greatest in Canada, being next to agriculture."

The "Canada Lumberman" continued to be published in Toronto twice a month until March 15th 1881, five months later, the paper was purchased by Toker & Co., of Peterboro, Ont. In a formal notice of transfer, Mr. Begg stated that the facilities afforded by the extensive and old-established house of Toker & Co., would be a guarantee that the "Canada Lumberman" would command a prominent place among the leading journals of the day. The field was ample and the transfer was made with a view to improving the paper. The retiring editor stated that he felt sure that it only required the combined support of those in whose interests it was published, to ensure it that success which was anticipated when the paper was first established.

The new proprietors, in a lengthy introductory notice, stated that it would be their aim not only to advocate any measure that might be an advantage to the lumbermen but also to afford a means by which lumbermen might express their wants and wishes or exchange ideas on subjects of interest to them. By this means the publishers hoped that their natural connection might be facilitated. With this aim in view communications from those interested in the great industry would be gladly received.

From that date—1880-81—the development and influence of the "Canada Lumberman" has kept pace with the growth and expansion of this great pioneer industry.

Even in those days—over forty years ago—there was talk of substitutes for lumber and complaints made regarding the high price of the product which was probably then, so far as the finished article was concerned, about one-eighth or one-tenth of what it sells for to-day. So far as substitutes for lumber were concerned, the editor at that date stated he had received a sample of lumber from straw

manufactured after a patented process. The shipment came from Lawrence, Kansas, and it was stated by the producer that lumber like the sample sent could be turned out in any desired length, from 12 feet upwards and up to 32 inches in width, at a cost competing with the better or finishing grades of pine. The inventor of this substitute stated that the manufacture was, of course, confined to a grade which will compete with the better class of lumber and that there would be no object in filling the new products with knots, and shakes would scarcely be obtainable even if desired, while sap and decayed wood would be impossibilities. The sample sent would hold a nail as well as wood, was equally susceptible to a high painting finish and could be polished to as high a degree as desirable. The reference wound up by stating,—"On the whole we are favorably impressed with the appearance of the new artificial lumber."

Another interesting statement is that the cut in 1881 along the towns of the Midland Railway amounted to 145,000,000 feet. Of this the British Canadian Lumbering & Timber Co., Midland, turned out 21,500,000 feet; Chew Bros., Midland, 5,000,000 feet; Powers, Victoria Harbor, 12,000,000 feet; McDermott, Victoria Harbor, 1,000,000 feet; Christie, Sturgeon Bay, 3,000,000 feet; Tanner, Sturgeon Bay, 1,000,000 feet; Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Wauhaushene, 26,000,000 feet; R. C. Smith, Fenelon Falls, 10,000,000 feet; Green-Ellis, Fenelon Falls, 3,500,000 feet; M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, 10,000,000 feet; Hilliard, Peterboro, 4,000,000 feet; Hazlitt, Peterboro, 5,500,000 feet; Sherin, Peterboro, 3,000,000 feet; Irwin & Boyd Peterboro, 11,500,000 feet; J. Z. Rogers, Peterboro, 1,500,000 feet; Ross & Co., Lakefield, 6,000,000 feet; Bigelow & Trounce, Port Perry, 6,000,000 feet. There were a number of smaller mills at Fesserton, Coldwater, Alma, Satterthwaite, Uthoff, Orillia, Breckin and Lindsay which turned out about 14,000,000 feet.

To illustrate the changes that have taken place in the lumber line, it may be stated that the mills mentioned in the foregoing list have since joined the silent majority and not one firm is carrying on business under the same name as in 1881. The only mill that is still in the hands of descendants of the family and operating, is that of Letherby & Chew, successors to Chew Bros., Midland, Ont. The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., under the direction of W. J. Sheppard, operated at Penetanguishene, Ont., until a couple of years ago. Thus, it will be seen, how fleeting is time and how great are the ups and downs in the lumber arena.

New Policy That is Co-operative

Hon. James Lyons, the new Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, is showing a comprehensive grasp of the duties of his position and co-operating with all departments in an effort to preserve the forest wealth of the province. This has been evidenced in a number of conferences and appointments that have been made, one of the latter being the selection of Major Hartt, of Orillia, as supervisor of Crown timber and land agents. As a practical lumberman his duties will be to see that waste is avoided in cutting and that business methods in scaling, measuring and checking characterize the outside staff of the Department. Mr. Lyons has also shown that he is an ardent advocate concerning the wooded assets of Ontario and for a long period has believed that an export duty or embargo should be placed on hardwood logs in order that the country might not be drained of its rich resources and the raw material travel elsewhere to be converted into a finished product. In this attitude he is being supported by the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade and other public bodies.

Over a quarter of a century ago there was a similar agitation carried on in connection with the wholesale exportation of white pine logs to the mills in Michigan. The pine timber of Ontario was being cut and towed across the Great Lakes and nobody reaped any benefit from this devastation except the treasury of the province in some paltry dues and license fees and the axemen who were engaged in felling the tall timbers. On December 17th, 1897, an Order-in-Council was passed placing an embargo upon pine sawlogs and since then the sawmilling industry has flourished at many important points in Northern and Northwestern Ontario. If there had been no restriction of export, the population would be scattered and the land bereft of its natural protection, without any compensating advantages in the way of a contented people, progressive towns and steady business for the railways and navigation companies. Three years later an embargo was placed upon the export of pulpwood from the Crown lands and now the Federal Government is considering the advisability of stopping the wood cut from private lands being shipped out across the border. A Royal Commission has been appointed to make an exhaustive inquiry into the whole situation and is now holding sittings in the East.

Mr. Lyons also believes that something practical can be done in the way of conservation by bringing about a closer unity and more friendly interest between the settlers of the north and the

pulp and paper companies. For some years it has been known that many pioneer residents in the hinterland of Ontario have been dissatisfied with the price received for their pulpwood, claiming that they could not dispose of it locally at any profit, and in order to get a fair figure they had to contract with firms who sent the product out of the country. When a settler locates in the north about the only revenue he has for the first two or three years is from the sale of his wood and, if he can get nothing more out of it than his labor, his progress is certainly not rapid. The settlers have long claimed that the big pulp and paper companies have not been treating them as generously as they should and the Minister of Lands and Forests is asking the co-operation of Ontario consumers of pulpwood and suggesting that they purchase the cuttings of the settlers at the same cost at which they have been able to cut from their own limits.

It is believed that this practical step taken by the Department of Lands and Forests will result in great benefit to the province and the settlers generally. It shows that something feasible may be done by closely associated interests in conserving the wealth of the north and bringing about more cordial understandings and relationships between the settlers and the operating organizations. Mr. Lyons makes some valuable suggestions in asking the companies to regard their limits more as reserve supplies and afford the settlers a market for their product. He states that the move, made by him, has not been with any view to personal aggrandisement or dictatorship, but solely in the interests of conservation, co-operation and weal of the great north country.

As a result of the action of the Minister, a number of mists will likely be cleared away and material advantages soon be in evidence among the settlers. The proposition of Mr. Lyons is sane, timely and thoughtful and is practicable in principle application and achievement.

Are We Really so Far Ahead?

This is an age of progress and expansion. We hear this trite remark made on all sides but the query crops up "How far have we gone along the pathway to development when certain basic factors are considered?" We marvel at the aeroplane, the gramophone, the telephone, wireless telegraphy, radio and other manifestations of scientific achievement and specialization, and we also look at what has been done in the way of sawmill construction, productive capacity, time and labor-saving methods and increased output.

In a late edition of the "Canada Lumberman" there was shown an illustration of the red men whipsawing lumber in the Mackenzie River territory. With an Indian on either end of the cutting instrument this was a rather slow operation. The process was painful and tedious.

The next step in the development was that called attention to by a correspondent who stated that his father, about three-quarters of a century ago, had built a mill dam over a stream and, with the help of a millwright, had constructed a very primitive plant for cutting up logs. There was an up and down saw making about fifteen strokes per minute, and practically all the equipment used was of wood, wood cogwheels all through, and just a little wrought iron. With this mill the owner averaged a cut of 1000 feet daily, doing all the work himself.

To-day the largest mill in Canada is located on the Pacific Coast and has a cutting capacity of 300,000 feet, daily. A correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" writes that in chatting with the genial manager, he asked him the number of men required to man the mill and he answered three hundred, and added that it was usually necessary in modern plants to have one man for every one thousand feet of lumber cut.

This causes our correspondent to moralize upon the great question of how far is the human element in the industry ahead when contrasted with the methods of seventy-five years ago and those that prevail to-day. In 1850 a mill was built by hand and one man cut one thousand feet per day. Now possibly in a structure costing \$2,000,000, 300,000 feet is sawn by three hundred men. In the old days the profit all went to the sole owner and operator. To-day there is a president to pay, a general-manager, superintendent, a foreman, mechanical experts and a host of others who draw liberal rewards. Leaving out the question of mechanical progress and development and considering only the personal equation, the writer asks why have all these great inventions, new ideas, wonderful opportunities, etc., built up large capitals and made a few men rich while the position of the working man has not materially improved? Someone else, he adds, will have to answer. The inquirer is not of a socialistic or a Bolshevistic turn of mind, and holds a good position to-day in one of the large woodworking establishments on the Coast.

For those directly or indirectly connected with the lumber industry there is food for thought in this whole problem of production and expenditure. We have plants that are huge hives of industry

and yet are not turning out any more lumber per man employed than was the case in the primitive days, the average holding around 1000 feet daily per man. Here is a question which, from an economic, scientific, capitalistic, labor and other standpoints, much may be said pro and con. It causes those who devote more than passing attention to human affairs to pause and wonder whether after all we are far ahead of the good old days when wants were fewer and opportunities for expenditure more restricted. Were the workers of half a century ago not as happy, contented and prosperous as those who live in this automobiling, golf-loving, bridge-playing, radio-development age?

Keeping up Traditions of the Past

"Is it not funny," remarked a man the other day, "that persons who have stayed for years in a certain business and met with a modicum of success, declare that theirs is the worst line on earth and they would not have a son or any other member of the family follow the same pursuit."

We all say things against ourselves, our habits, character, disposition and demeanor which we would not tolerate others to utter without a sharp reprimand, a timely protest or a nasty look. It is the same, too, in connection with a profession or trade. The father wants his son to learn something else, to have an easier time than he has, and to get into a line free from worry and troubles that offers a larger field of usefulness and remuneration. He tells his worthy scion that he would gladly get out of the business if he could but he has been so long in it that he could not find another avenue that would yield him a living and he has, therefore, to stick until the end.

The boy, however, should have a chance. In some other line the future is brighter, promotion swifter and the opportunities greater. But sometimes the boy does not want to embark in a venture that is strange or new and he follows in the footsteps of his worthy sire and makes a success of it, even greater, than that achieved by paterfamilias. He has push and pep and is receptive to new ideas and ready to give new things a trial; this in spite of advice to the contrary.

There are many men today in Canada in the lumber line whose fathers and grandfathers have been in the business for generations. Numerous examples might be furnished. Some three or four years ago the "Canada Lumberman" published an extended reference to W. H. Johnston, of Pefferlaw, Ont., remarking that this family had been in the sawmill business for one hundred years. W. H. Johnston is the grandson of the founder, Capt. William Johnston, and has a son, George K. Johnston, who is associated with his dad and will follow in his footsteps when the latter retires. There is, however, no immediate possibility of this as Mr. Johnston is in splendid health and has many years of usefulness ahead.

There are other historic firms in Canada who have been going for fifty, sixty and seventy years. Among them may be mentioned the Eddy Co., the Gilmour Co., J. B. Smith & Sons, Maclarens, Edwards, Booth, Chew Bros., and a host of others.

These thoughts have been induced by the statement that "Once a lumberman, always a lumberman," and there is a deal of truth in this assertion. Scores of businesses have been handed down from father to son and on to grandson and to-day these enterprises have an honorable and even enviable reputation. They have stood for something worth while in the way of value, quality, and integrity and their names are respected wherever lumber is made or marketed.

The performance of a trustworthy service for a long period of years gives prestige and standing to a firm that is in every way worth while and as has been stated, the heritage of a good reputation is both an inspiration and a stimulus to further honorable performance. Each succeeding generation ought to do better than its predecessor because it has both example and precedent to guide.

The lumberman of the present period has many problems to solve but there are equally as good opportunities to win success as in the past. Progress is evidenced all along the line and there is no reason to doubt that the next generation will witness achievements and development that the men of the present period know little of. The lumberman to-day, instead of knocking the business that he is in, should take a pride and satisfaction in its accomplishments and potentialities and should give those, who are to follow him, the benefit of his experience and hand down to succeeding generations, not only the influence and association of a good name and stock in trade, but high ideals, a clean record and noble traditions.

Randolph & Baker's sawmill at Randolph has been closed down for the season. There is also word that Murray & Gregory's mill at Marble Cove, St. John, will close down in the near future.

Reunion of Hardwood Flooring Men After Lively Game of Baseball



Sporting Activities of Progressive Organization

A fine spirit of healthy rivalry in sport exists between the various offices of the Seaman, Kent Co. On June 30th when a number of the members of the Toronto staff visited Meaford a game of baseball was played which was won by the home team. The Toronto boys, however, were not satisfied that the Northerners were the better team and invited the Meaford exponents of the diamond to spend a few days in Toronto which they did over the Labor Day holiday and played a return game. This was also won by the mill team from Meaford, clearly establishing that the same efficiency that is displayed in the production of Seaman, Kent hardwood flooring is characteristic in the sporting activities of these men. The accompanying picture shows the two teams with some of their friends, Frank Kent, the president of the company, occupying the central place.

Customer of Lumber Firm Over Fifty Years

The Oliver Lumber Co., Limited, are removing their offices from King and Yonge Sts., Toronto, to their yard at the foot of Spadina Ave., where a new office building has been erected. J. Ormsby Oliver, who has been spending the past few months in California with his wife and son, has returned to Toronto. His son, Jack Oliver, has joined the organization and will make the third generation connected with the business which was established 52 years ago by the late Joseph Oliver, former Mayor of Toronto.

The first customer who bought lumber from the late Mr. Oliver was John Waugh, of Niagara Falls, Ont., who has done business with the company for the long period of over half a century. Mr. Waugh not only prides himself on being the oldest customer of the firm but also that on the opening of navigation each season between St. Catharines and Toronto, he invariably comes over on the first boat and makes the trip across the lake on the last sailing.

Ban on Slash Burning is Raised

Following the heavy falls of rain which took place recently in New Brunswick, the Department of Lands and Mines have raised the ban on fall brush and slash burning as long as this work is carried out under permit and the supervision of the Department. This additional burning will be extended until such time as general conditions of fire hazard require it to be discontinued. After October 15th permits are not required. Lumber operators and timber licensees are being encouraged to dispose of as great a quantity of slash and operation refuse as possible during these periods of fall burning, in view of the fact that no spring burning will be permitted in 1924. Already considerable areas of timber limits have been cleared of the fire hazard accruing from a collection of slash.

Eastern Firm Reports Help Scarce

The A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co., of Oxford, N.S., whose head office has been in that town for the past four years, have been cutting in Pictou County, during the past season. One mill is operating at West River on the C.N.R. from Truro to New Glasgow and the

other at Scotsburn on the short line from Oxford Junction to Pictou.

The A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co. have two steam portable mills, and the product which is about 2,000,000 feet per year of sawn lumber, has to be drawn from five to twelve miles to be loaded on the railway. The hauling is done with teams and motor trucks. The logging of the company is entirely by horses. On account of the snow last winter, the cut of the firm for this year will not exceed that of 1922. At the present time and, in fact, during the summer it has been found that men were very scarce and wages considerably higher than last year.

The A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co. consider that the outlook for the coming winter in respect to labor is serious, there being very few men in sight at the present time. On account of their long haul and also the long freight haul, they are at a disadvantage in supplying the New England, Montreal and Toronto markets. About three quarters of the cut of the firm this year has been shipped overseas. The company say that with the increased wages for labor, the advance in the cost of supplies and the present heavy freight rates, they can see not profit in it for the lumber operator in that section of Nova Scotia at the prices which are being offered for stock today.

Will Erect Creosoting Plant in East

The Canada Creosoting Co. and the Creosote Products Limited, both of which are Ontario organizations, will erect a new creosoting plant at Newcastle, N. B., which will employ 200 men the year round, according to the announcement recently made by Mayor Creaghan of that town.

The Canada Creosoting Co. already has contracts for the creosoting of all railway ties used in the Atlantic region by the Canadian National Railways and the works for this purpose will be located at the upper end of Newcastle where more than 200 acres have been acquired. The work of erecting the buildings will begin at once.

Creosote Products Limited have obtained the Hickson mill site at the deep water terminal for their plant and it is the intention of that company to use a large quantity of hardwood in the Newcastle district in the manufacture of their products.

Inspector Will Move To Toronto

Major J. I. Hartt, of Orillia, Ont., who was recently appointed inspector of Crown Timber Agents and supervisor of operations in connection with the timber administration of the Department of Lands and Forests for Ontario, will have his headquarters in Toronto and open an office in the Legislative Buildings where he will be in close touch with the Department. The idea behind the appointment is the conservation of timber resources. Mr. Hartt will supervise and inspect the agencies, he will inspect the lumber mills and will have charge of the estimates and the sale of leases. He states that he hopes to eliminate a great deal of waste and to promote natural reforestation by stopping the cutting of young trees. Another feature of the work of the Department will be the furthering of the Government's policy of manufacturing the products of the forest in the province.

Mr. Laking Passes Another Milestone



William Laking, Hamilton, Ont.

The many friends of Mr. William Laking, of Hamilton, extended hearty congratulations on October 11th on the occasion of his 78th birthday. He has been fifty-seven years in the lumber business and is still going strong. Mr. Laking is enjoying good health and makes frequent trips to Toronto in connection with the William Laking Lumber Co. and the Riverdale Lumber Co. He has been president of these concerns for some thirty-one years, the former specializing in wholesale hardwoods and the latter doing a general retail business. Mr. Laking generally spends a portion of each winter in the South and has made a number of visits to Florida. It is likely that he will again sojourn in the southern clime during the coming Winter. A sketch of

Mr. Laking's long connection with the forest products trade appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" a year ago and was read with much interest. Mr. Laking then recalled the days when mill run white pine lumber sold at \$8 and \$10 per M feet and a teamster and his horses could be hired for \$2 a day, the man boarding both himself and his team. Numerous changes in the lumber line have taken place since Mr. Laking first swung an axe and pulled a cross-cut saw but its progress has been upward and steady. Many friends will wish this veteran lumberman many more years of health and happiness.

Happenings of Interest in Lumber Line

That the lumber cut on New Brunswick crown lands alone during the season would reach approximately three hundred million feet was a recent prediction of A. T. Murchie, chief scaler of the Department of Lands and Mines, following his return from an inspection in the northern areas of the province.

However, the big question of the day hinges on the labor problem. Providing that the operators can secure the necessary number of men their operations will be extensive. Last season's cut on Crown lands amounted to 220 millions.

The greatest lumbering activities this season should be centered around Restigouche County where the fire ravages during the summer were very heavy. It is estimated that in Restigouche County alone at least one hundred million will be cut, although some estimate that the cut there will be much heavier. The heaviest cut will be in the areas damaged by fires, under instructions issued by the Department of Lands and Mines in order that as great a proportion of the merchantable timber still standing be salvaged before becoming a greater loss and a menace to green timber.

Among some of the heaviest cuts now anticipated and prepared for are included the Nepisiquit river territory, where it is expected between thirty-five and forty-million feet will be taken out, and the Upsalquitch areas where it is expected that the cut will be at least twenty-five million feet. Twenty-five million feet will also be taken from the Tobique districts. A cut of ten million feet is expected to be taken from the White's Brook timber lands.

Mr. Murchie said that he believed the final and complete returns of the forest fire damage in the province would be considerably less than the estimates of a billion feet, which had been made.

From statistics compiled it is shown that more pulp wood has been exported this summer from Bay of Fundy ports than ever before. There has been considerable activity in the shipping line at Digby, N. S.

The slash burning season expired in the Province of New Brunswick on September 15. Owing to the condition of the woods, which are very dry, numerous requests were received at the Department of Lands and Mines office, asking that the season be not extended. As a result orders went forth that there was to be no more slash burning for the time being at least.

Over 5,000 feet of lumber valued at \$15,000 was destroyed at Port Elgin recently. A mill nearby was saved only through the great efforts of the fire fighters. C. H. Read of Amherst N. S. was the largest owner of the destroyed property.

Hamilton and Collier, Ltd., of Campbellton, who conduct a lum-

bering and woodworking business, assigned recently to the Canadian Credit Men's Association for the benefit of their creditors.

A big shipment of spruce deals and logs was made from St. John port on the steamer Magdala. She was bound for Glasgow, Scotland, and had 5,500,000 feet. Timber was piled seventeen feet high on the deck.

F. Kay, late of Rose-McLaurin Limited, has joined the sales staff of Terry-Nicholson-Cates Limited, Toronto, and will cover part Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

It is stated that 200 men and women of Finland have recently arrived in Ontario and that a number of the men will work in the lumber camps during the winter. It is reported that one Georgian Bay lumber firm contracted with several Finnish bushmen at a monthly wage of \$50.00, and if they find the growth of the timber on the limits heavy, the Finns will contract on a piecework basis of 15 cents a log, earning by working long hours as much as \$8 per day. Finland is an agricultural country where lumbering is an important industry and emigration has been heavy during the past few months. Finlanders are regarded as excellent bushmen and, it is understood, prefer to carry on all operations by piecework.

Why Lumber is Keeping up in Price

A group of Long Island builders, New York, whose interest in lumber is primarily in the construction of dwelling houses has just completed an inquiry into the high costs of building materials. They have reached the interesting conclusion that the mounting costs are due to scarcity brought about in great measures by consumption of timber in ways of which the general public rarely thinks.

Forest fires in this country, they learn for example, destroy yearly enough good timber to build a row of five-room frame dwellings spaced 100 feet apart on both sides of a highway running from New York to Chicago.

They find also that the railroads of the United States use about 125,000,000 new wooden cross-ties every year, or about four ties every second. That number of ties would be enough for the building of 40,000 miles of new railroads. The same quantity of lumber could dot Long Island thickly with homes.

If all the farm wood-lots in the country were joined together they would make a tract of about 200,000,000 acres, or an area as large as the New England States plus New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Were this timber to be used as building material instead of firewood to heat homes already built, it would suffice for the construction of several score good-sized cities.

The printing and publishing industries have come under the scrutiny also for they learn that every year the paper mills of this country turn out an amount of newsprint equivalent to a strip as wide as the ordinary daily newspaper and extending 46,000,000 miles, or half the distance to the sun. If such a quantity of wood had been turned over to carpenters instead of being converted into pulp, it could have been made into a row of houses crossing the continent.

Even lead pencils have been considered. They are made at the rate of more than a billion a year and require such an amount of wood that Eastern red cedar and juniper have already become scarce and pencil makers are eagerly hunting for other suitable woods. Builders do not even try to get these woods.

Not Much Change in Ottawa Market

Practically no change was noted in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of September, when orders and inquiries were rather slow. There was no betterment in the demand from the United States yards, which dealers earlier in the year had looked forward to and said was due to arrive about the end of September. The Canadian trade also did not show much, if any, change so far as the Ottawa Valley firms and companies were concerned.

The impression of several dealers was that the American yards have either become pretty well stocked up with western American grades, or else they are holding off placing new orders hoping that the price will come down. Though business was not by any means brisk prices remained absolutely firm and there was no indication of a weakening market.

The situation in regard to woods labor did not show any change the men for the camps continuing to grow scarcer daily. Wood operators believed that with the termination of the western harvest that a large number of workers who went to gather the harvest will return east and will be available for the woods camps.

Transportation conditions both by rail and water continue good. There was little or no change in regard to conditions surrounding the operation of the woodworking plants and factories.

PULPWOOD and PULP

Pulpwood Shipments Heavy From Quebec

The shipment of pulpwood from the district of Quebec is still proceeding steadily and it is said that the shipments from the province to the American mills this year will be double in quantity the shipments of 1922. This does not mean, however, that the American mills are unduly active in anticipation of the proposed embargo on the shipment of Canadian pulpwood to the United States. Rather is the explanation found in the fact that there is an abundance of railway rolling stock and the prices are the same as they were last spring, consequently they are taking advantage of these conditions to obtain a plentiful supply of the wood.

In conversation with Americans who have from time to time visited the city of Quebec in the interests of their paper mill interests, they are practically unanimous in their opinion that the Canadian Government will eventually put the embargo into effect. Should this come to pass they admit that the American mill interests will be prepared to meet the changed situation. They will not remove their paper mills to Canada but will build and operate pulp mills in this country for the manufacture of pulp to supply their American paper mills for the manufacture of the finished production of paper.

Canada's Export of Pulpwood Grows

During the six months ending September, Canada will have exported to the United States approximately as much pulpwood as she did during the whole of the fiscal year 1916. In that year the exports were 879,934 cords; for the five months ending August this year they were 700,716 cords, and, at the rate of export maintained during the last three months, they should come very near to the total for the whole fiscal year 1916. In August alone these shipments were 163,411 cords.

In so far as value is concerned the shipments made during these six months will have quadrupled the value of those for the year 1916, for, whereas the latter were worth \$5,743,000, those for the six months of this year will, at the present rate of exportation exceed \$24,500,000. All this, of course went to the United States.

As an indication of the extent to which the United States is dependent on Canada for pulp, newsprint and pulpwood, it may be said that, whereas during the fiscal year 1916 she took \$31,000,000 worth, at the present rate her purchases of these during the current fiscal year should total \$150,000,000.

Colony of Danes Will Cut Pulpwood

"Opportunities will be limited in Toronto this winter," said H. C. Hunter, general superintendent of the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada, regarding unemployment probabilities. Prospects were splendid for unskilled labor in Port Arthur, he added.

"There is a great amount of construction work going on, for the railways, for pulp mills and for power development work, and I think that all the men who go there will be absorbed. Arrangements are also being made there for the reception of a colony of Danes who will cut pulp wood under contract. The immigration officials and the Department of Labor are co-operating in this matter. The Danes who have arrived so far are a splendid type of men."

Lumbering firms in Ontario, he said, could easily take another 500 men. At present there is a demand for peach pickers and men who can plough, but shortly the market for men with no special qualifications will close.

No Surplus Pulpwood For Export

Sir William Price, Quebec, head of Price Bros., Limited, in a recent interview on the proposed prohibition of the export of pulpwood from private lands, said that last year to produce 1,088,205 tons of paper, 1,405,440 cords, or 702,722,000 feet, board measure, of pulpwood were consumed in the 46 mills in the province. In addition 553,836 cords or 276,918,000 feet, board measure, were exported to the United States and about 925,360,000 feet, board measure, were used for other forest products; the whole accounting for a total wood

cut of approximately 1,915,000,000 feet, board measure. To this consumption must be added in the future 500,000 cords of pulpwood—an amount that practically equals the present export—to provide for new mills or paper machines now under construction.

"It is only with the most intensive protection and the strictest conservation that it will be possible to maintain this vast supply of raw material for provincial forest industries. In some districts a timber shortage is already well in sight and it will be necessary for the mills operating there to purchase all the available pulpwood that is produced in the province. "There is, therefore, no surplus supply for export, and mills in Quebec are going to be short exactly the quantity of wood that is sold to mills in the U. S., unless our forest reserves are depleted in defiance of conservation. This means that they will be unable to operate at capacity and will give less employment to labor. The people of the province may do what they like about it but they cannot change the state of affairs I have outlined," concludes Sir William.

Buying up Site for New Pulp Mill

The St. Regis Paper Co. whose head office is in Montreal, have acquired from the Canadian National Railways a large parcel of land which includes the spacious harbor, heretofore, the property of the Cap Rouge Wharf & Pier Co., who sold out to the railway interests some twelve years ago. This property is close to the Quebec bridge eight miles distant from the city of Quebec, and is a beau ideal spot to locate and operate a pulp mill which will not only have easy water access but the accommodation of the Canadian National Railways operating in the vicinity.

The Brown Corporation have leased a large parcel of land from the Canadian National Railways on the St. Lawrence River frontage at Quebec for development in connection with their extensive pulp and paper mill as well as lumber interests and their mills at La Tuque, etc. It is as yet not definitely known what the Brown Corporation intend to do with this property as the Quebec office is reluctant to give out information for obvious reasons until their intentions, now only in an initial stage, are further advanced.

The Laurentide Paper Co., Limited, have acquired by purchase the limit holdings and sawmills at St. Joseph and St. Raymond in the county of Quebec on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. These limits comprise 350 square miles, 50 miles of which are free land, while the remaining 300 miles are under Government lease. It is not the intention of the Laurentide interests to put the mills on their property out of commission. The company, taking into consideration the organization, will continue to operate the mill at St. Raymond.

Messrs. W. & H. Kennedy, of Quebec, who have been in the lumber business for over thirty years, at the same time acting as steamship agents at Montreal, recently decided to sell out their lumber interests but will remain to carry on in the shipping business.

Saving Young Trees is Important

An interesting contest is being conducted by the Interlake Tissue Mills Co., of Toronto, whose plant is located at Merritton, Ont. The management announce that the object of the competition is to conserve the natural resources of Canada. Geo. Carruthers, president of the Interlake Co., who is also vice-president of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, has long been a strong advocate of safeguarding the wooded wealth of the Dominion, and particularly Christmas trees. In a breezy announcement sent out in connection with the competition he says that every year thousands of trees are destroyed and shipped in trainloads to cities for Christmas use, resulting in an appalling loss of the forest wealth of the nation. It is also pointed out that trees stabilize the climate, conserve water-power, improve agriculture and ensure future generations their rightful inheritance.

To offset this unnecessary waste and invite persons to make Christmas tree screens to take the place of real article is the object of the test of the Interlake Tissue Mills, and valuable prizes are being donated for the best screen, the contest closing on December 1st. The screens must be made out of crepe paper only and in size must

be 5 feet wide and 8 feet high. It is pointed out that the Christmas tree may be hung in any convenient corner and a receptacle for gifts may be placed behind the same. Mr. Carruthers believes that the tissue paper creation will answer every purpose from a decorative, useful, sentimental and other standpoint as a real tree and at the same time enlist the interest of Canadians young and old in the perpetuation of the young growth in our forests.

Mr. Carruthers is not the only man who has drawn attention to the woeful annual waste of young trees. At the last convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, held in Montreal, J. Fraser Gregory, of St. John, N.B., who is a prominent lumberman, stated that the export of Christmas trees from the Eastern provinces by hundreds of thousands was becoming alarming. He declared that these trees would become more valuable if left to grow. A greater revenue would eventually be derived from them by the people instead of them being cut and sent out of the country every winter. All persons loved Christmas trees but substitutes could be found and it would be more profitable all round if the immature spruce was not cut and taken away for Yuletide decorations. Mr. Gregory said that he felt very keenly on this point and a number of other delegates spoke in a similar strain. Considerable discussion took place in the press at that time regarding the reference of Mr. Gregory and his attitude on the question was widely endorsed.

New School for Pulp Mill Workers

Arrangements have been completed for the courses to be given at the new pulp and paper school which is affiliated with the Technical School in Three Rivers, Que. This result was the outcome of a conference which was held recently by representatives of the industry and the forestry service of the province.

The object in view was to arrange two systems of courses to be given in the new school and the co-operation of the advisors named by the Pulp and Paper Association has been sought in this respect.

The first series of courses will last four years during which the students will frequent the schools for a period of thirty-six weeks per year, following the courses, and working in the pulp and paper mills eight hours per day from September to June. A fifth year will comprise special courses to specialize in pulp and paper fabrication.

To allow the men employed in pulp and paper mills to become experts in their trades, special evening courses will also be conducted.

Move to Finance Woods Operations

Ontario courts have appointed receivers for the Dryden Paper Company, Limited, the same being F. Perry of Montreal and F. A. Sabbaton of Grand Mere, the latter one of the directors of the company and a large shareholder. It is understood that application was made with the co-operation of the directors and is in the nature of a friendly development for the purpose of enabling the company to finance its woods operations this year and conserve the equities for the creditors and shareholders.

No reorganization is in prospect at this time, as it is hoped that the company can be put on a profitable basis and eventually discharged from receivership. The company found itself unable to pay the sinking fund and interest on its bonds, due October 1, and at the same time finance the year's wood's operations.

Porcupine Company Improving Mill at Hoyle

The Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co., Limited, has been operating at Hoyle, Ont., for the past six years. The head office of the company is at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and the president is E. E. Mansfield, of Niagara Falls. The Porcupine organization takes out an average of 8,000 cords a year and this season let contracts for about 11,000 cords of 4 feet wide. The wood is cut by contractors from lands either owned by the company or upon which they have cutting rights. The company has rights upon some 8,000 acres. M. E. Crouch, who is an Ontario land surveyor and formerly resided in Port Arthur and Nipigon, Ont., has been appointed manager of the organization.

Hoyle is on the T. & N. O. Railway, 16 miles south of Timmins. The Porcupine Company owns 39 acres at Hoyle, upon which are mill buildings, etc. A subsidiary concern, the Porcupine River Improvement Co., Limited, operate a dam on the Porcupine River at the mill and have certain driving rights on the stream under the Provincial act governing such companies. The wood is either hauled direct to the mill or driven down the Porcupine River to the rossing plant.

The company does not operate any camps itself, but gives contracts to outsiders for all wood. The mill rosses on an average about 125 cords in ten hours. For the past two months men have

been placing concrete piers under the mill, erecting a new conveyor and making other changes and improvements.

The firm has not built any cottages as yet for the employees but may do so in the spring. The buildings at Hoyle now consist of the manager's house, cashier's house, store and offices, rossing mill, bunkhouses, accommodating 70 men, cookery, warehouses, stables, blacksmith shop, etc. No sawmill is operated in connection with the plant but it is understood that the Porcupine organization has under consideration a proposition to instal one to utilize the enormous quantities of poplar and birch on their lands. All the wood rossed at Hoyle is shipped by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to the Cliff Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Beetles Create Havoc in Burned Trees

Dr. Arthur Gibson, of Ottawa, Dominion Entomologist, has been conferring in Fredericton, N. B., with the heads of the various Provincial Government departments with whom his work in New Brunswick brings him in contact, and also with Dr. J. D. Tothill, of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory of the University of New Brunswick.

The research work conducted by the Dominion Entomological Branch in New Brunswick this year has been confined largely to a study of the burned timber areas which are being infected by the beetles and borers which attack burned timber following fires. Authentic information received from the North Shore shows clearly the difficulties which are being experienced in this direction. It was stated that in some of the larger sections the calculations which were originally made following the fires, from an inspection of the areas, and on which were based to some extent the policy in regard to this season's cut, have been entirely upset by the swift and unexpected attack of the beetle. While this has been confined generally to areas in which the budworm has previously operated (and the unexpected intensity of the attack of the beetle following recent fires is partially attributed to the budworm preparation) the extent of the destruction wrought has been such as to necessitate complete changes in plans.

Deciding Old Agreement on Timber

In the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Rose has the pleasant task of interpreting an agreement executed July 2, 1887, between The Canadian Land and Emigration Company and the united townships of Dysart, Dudley, Guildford, Harcourt, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre and Clyde, who are the plaintiffs in an action against The Canadian Land and Immigration Co., of Haliburton, Ltd., the Canadian Bank of Commerce and W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Toronto.

Plaintiffs declare that they entered into an agreement with the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, by which the company would sell the timber on the road allowances as well as their own. As the amount on the road allowances was estimated at two per cent. of the total, the company was required to pay the municipality two per cent. of the total received, for privilege. The commissioners for the company were James M. Irwin, since deceased, and W. H. Lockhart Gordon.

Recently, plaintiffs proceed, the defendants sold to the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario all their land and timber in the township of Bruton for about \$35,000, as well as a large block of timber to the Standard Chemical Co. On these sales the plaintiffs complain they have received only \$23.76 for 1919; \$41.08 for 1920 and \$57.80 for 1921, on behalf of the Hydro Electric Commission and \$24.04 for 1919 and \$27.53 for 1920 on behalf of the Standard Chemical Company.

They ask for an interpretation of the agreement and a statement as to what the plaintiffs are entitled to receive out of the purchase price of the timber sold by defendants, as well as a declaration of the respective rights of plaintiffs and defendants and an accounting of all timber sold by the latter.

Defendants deny that by the agreement they must pay plaintiffs two per cent. of the selling price of all timber but declare that the amounts referred to as having been paid to the plaintiffs on behalf of the Hydro Commission and the Standard Chemical Company are the amounts to which the plaintiffs are entitled, and were paid by those corporations to the plaintiffs.

Since the agreement the Canadian Land and Emigration disposed of half their interests to Messrs. Irwin & Gordon and the other half of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. Before his decease, Mr. Irwin disposed of his interests to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for valuable consideration.

Burned forests build no homes.

Keep out of Ruts; a Rut is something which if travelled in too much becomes a Ditch.

Truth is the greatest thing any man may keep. It is the bond of union, the basis of human happiness.

Logging in Algonquin Park District Almost Ideal

Operations Have Been Going on in That Area for Fifty Years—Visit to the Booth Camp Was Interesting—The Various Activities

By J. R. Walton and J. D. Brown

The timber limits of J. R. Booth, Limited, are extensive and are located at various points throughout Canada. The veteran "lumber king" who is hurrying to the century mark, having passed his 96th milestone, is the largest holder of woodlands in the world. Mr. Booth has always believed in the gospel of hard work and is the oldest active lumberman on the American continent.

Of particular interest are Mr. Booth's limits at Long Lake in the Algonquin Park district. As head of the organization of J. R. Booth Limited, he is the guiding genius of all its logging activities. He has lived in Ottawa for the last 66 years and is still going strong. Next to him in an executive position is John Black, who is stationed at headquarters at Ottawa and with the aid of a travelling inspector, directs all bush operations from there. Under Mr. Black are a number of inspectors, or, as they are often called, "walking bosses," each of whom has charge of a definite sub-division of the limit and the camps in it. These men spend most of their time travelling from camp to camp, more or less in the capacity of inspectors, making their headquarters usually at the camp nearest the railway station. Directly under the agents are the camp foremen. Each foreman has charge of a particular camp and is responsible to the agent for its activities. He is usually French-Canadian by birth. His duties are supplemented by the camp clerk.

On this particular limit, the agent has headquarters at Brule Lake, situated on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Ottawa and Parry Sound. He is assisted in his duties by two men; a clerk, and assistant clerk. This agent has supervision over two camps, Numbers 1 and 2, distant thirteen and nineteen miles, respectively, from Brule Lake, which are arrived at by a rough but direct tote road. There is, as a matter of fact, another road which is in much better shape, but it is very round-about. A farm is situated on this second road, where vegetables are grown for the two camps, and it is mainly for the transportation of these supplies to the camp stores, that it is used. All executive business, such as employment of men, keeping of accounts, wages, etc., is carried on at the office at Brule Lake.

The limit in question is located in the northern half of the townships of Butte and Divine, which part is in the western and central portion of Algonquin Park. Camp No. 1 is situated at the western extremity of Long Lake in the

northern part of Divine Township.

Logging has been going on on this tract for the past fifty years, first for white pine saw timber only, then commencing at a later date for spruce. It was first granted by the Government to the Fraser Lumber Company who cut only the choicest of the white pine and then sold it to the Intercolonial Company. This company continued to log it for white pine up till ten years ago when they in turn sold it to J. R. Booth, Limited, primarily for the spruce it contained but also for any white pine they might find. The cruiser's estimate was 80,000 cords of spruce and 7,000,000 board feet of pine. They are finishing their last cut, and it has run to 5,000 cords of spruce and 75,000 board feet of pine.

Because of the prevailing low prices for hardwoods and the difficulties of bringing them to market—driving being the only means of transportation—it is profitable to cut only conifers, and even these are restricted to spruce and pine. Balsam, though it is of good proportions and sound, has not good driving qualities for long duration, water-logging being its principal defect. The length of the drive is of two years' duration, and French Canadians are employed solely for this purpose as well as for most of the other logging operations. It is found cheaper to import these men from Gaspe, rather than hire English-speaking men to do the work.

Cutting Conifers Only Profitable

The topography of this limit is characterized by fairly steep parallel ridges running East and West, with valleys a quarter of a mile to half a mile wide between; this condition gives rise to four forest types.

On the ridges is found a pure hardwood stand, consisting of hard maple, yellow birch, beech; the stand is virgin and fairly open, with a dense reproduction of hard maple about five feet high. On the upper slopes is a mixed type of maple, birch, white spruce, hemlock, balsam, with an occasional white pine; the lower slopes are covered with a coniferous type of balsam, white spruce, black spruce and an occasional white pine; in the valleys are black spruce swamps with scattered balsam according as the swamp is very wet or fairly dry. There is practically no slash, what little there is being confined mostly to the lower slopes and in a rapidly decaying state.

About 15% of the spruce is merchantable and this is in

Form 224-1a-8-20-M. Co.

Memorandum of Agreement

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT entered into at _____ this _____ day of _____ A.D. 192____, between J. R. BOOTH, of Ottawa, Ontario, hereinafter called the purchaser, and _____ of _____ hereinafter called the seller.

WITNESSETH:—The seller hereby contracts and agrees to manufacture, haul out and deliver to the purchaser on the ice at _____ the following wood goods:—

White Pine Logs	13½ ft. and 16½ ft. long, 7 ins. and up at top end at _____	per 1000 ft. B.M.
Red Pine Logs	16½ ft. and 18½ ft. long, 7 ins. and up at top end at _____	per 1000 ft. B.M.
Spruce Pulpwood	12½ ft. and 16½ ft. long, 4 ins. and up at top end at _____	per cord of _____ cu. ft.
Balsam Pulpwood	12½ ft. and 16½ ft. long, 4 ins. and up at top end at _____	per cord of _____ cu. ft.
Hemlock Pulpwood	12½ ft. and 16½ ft. long, 4 ins. and up at top end at _____	per cord of _____ cu. ft.
Jack Pine Pulpwood	12½ ft. and 16½ ft. long, 4 ins. and up at top end at _____	per cord of _____ cu. ft.

Different lengths in pulpwood to be piled separately.



The seller agrees to deliver during the season _____ the following quantities:—

The above sawlogs and pulpwood to be delivered on the ice at _____ and where necessary, boomed in such a manner acceptable to the purchaser or his representative. The purchaser agrees to furnish the necessary chains for booming purposes.

The above logs and pulpwood to be cut on _____ owned by _____ and where cut on private lands owned by seller, to be free of all crown dues and all other encumbrances.

Balsam in no case to exceed 20 per cent of the total quantity of spruce. All logs and pulpwood must be sound and free from rot or coarse knots. The purchaser to get the full product of the tree. Logs to be well trimmed and each piece sawn squarely at both ends, and closely piled in rollways in such a manner to enable the culler to examine and measure same.

All logs and pulpwood manufactured under this agreement to be measured by a culler employed by purchaser and the measurement of said culler is to form the basis of settlement and is to be final and indisputable.

All logs and pulpwood to be well bark marked thus:  "Turtle" 14 inches long, on butt end of each piece. Also well hammer marked on both ends of each piece thus  with marking hammers provided by the purchaser. Any logs not bark and hammer marked as above stated, will not be measured or accepted by the culler.

Payments will be made as follows:—

_____ Payable when logs are cut and skidded and roads cut.

_____ Payable when hauled.

_____ Balance payable when terms and conditions contained in this contract have been fully complied with to the satisfaction of the purchaser or his representative.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereunto attach our respective signatures:—

Witness for Seller

Seller

Witness for Purchaser

Purchaser

Copy of contract agreement employed by J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, in dealing with logging contractors

FORM 228

J. R. BOOTH LIMITED

DAILY RECORD of Camp Operations during Week ending

192

Branch

		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Totals	Re- ported pre- viously	Total to date	AVERAGE RESULTS PER WEEK				Totals	Re- ported pre- viously	Totals to Date				
FOREMAN	Skidded Hauled										Average Daily Cutting per Gang Pieces Feet B. M.										
Camp No.	Skidded										Average Daily Hauling No. of Pieces										
LIMIT No.	Other Woods										Average Daily Skidding No. of pieces										
WHERE SITUATED	Cut Spruce										Average Daily Cutting of Main Roads yards										
	Pine																				
Log Making	Cutting Logs										No.	Distribution of Horses				Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Filing											Skidding									
Skidding	Teaming										No.	Making Roads									
	Cutting Small Roads										No.	Hauling Logs									
	Rolling										No.	Transportation of Supplies									
Hauling	Loading										No.	Camp Construction									
	Teaming										No.	Employed at Camp									
	Unloading										No.	River Improvements									
	Fixing Roads										No.	Idle									
	Watering Roads										No.	Sick									
Making Roads	Cutting Main Roads										No.	Died during week (if any)									
	Bridging										Total Horses in Camps										
	Grading										Total Horses Fed at Camps										
Transportation Men and Supplies	Wagon Road										COST OF FEEDING HORSES \$ c.										
	Teaming										Feed—Hay, Oats, Bran and Provender etc., on hand 1st week										
	Boating										Feed—Received during week										
Construction	Building New Camps										Stablemen's Wages										
	Repairing Old Camps										Less Stock on Hand										
River improvements											Cost										
											or Daily per Horse										
Employed at Camps	Cooks										CULLER'S REPORT										
	Helpers										Date										
	Blacksmith											Pcs.	Avg. Ft. B. M.	Avg. Cubic Ft.							
	Handyman																				
	Stableman																				
	General Work (Specify)																				
	Foreman																				
	Clerks																				
	Total Working																				
	Idle in Camp																				
Total Men in Camp	New Arrivals																				
											Total										
Jumpers											MEAL COST as per Provision Sheet										
	Meals to Men in Camp										Provisions on hand 1st of week										
	Meals to Visitors										Provisions received during week										
											Cooks, Cookees and Chore Boys Wages										
											Less Provisions on hand at end of week										
Total Meals											Cost										
											Or Rate per meal										

A daily record sheet which keeps an accurate tab on all operations around the camp

J. R. BOOTH

Form 22:

Statement of Van Goods

Branch _____

Camp No. _____

Month Ending _____ 192 _____

[illegible]

This sheet illustrates the method of making the monthly statement of goods bought and sold in the van

very good condition. The pine is in excellent condition as regards soundness. There is no noticeable crook and the taper is about one and one-half inches in sixteen feet. The average merchantable length is fifty-two feet and the contents of an average sixteen-foot log is one hundred and fifty-four board feet (Doyle Scale). The balsam is in good condition and of merchantable size, but was not bought with the pine and spruce on account of its bad driving qualities.

The hardwoods are in excellent condition and of a large size, the maple averaging about sixteen inches D.B.H. However, on account of their inaccessibility to market, they cannot be cut profitably, unless the price of hardwood lumber takes a phenomenal rise.

Logging Conditions are Ideal

The topographical features give rise to almost ideal logging conditions. The narrow swamps and stream beds are splendidly located for making logging roads, all terminating in the same main driving stream while the skidding trails are short and down-hill. In the spring the streams are well flooded by the natural drainage and melting snow from the fairly steep slopes. Cold winter without thaws are desirable for logging operations and a fairly large snow-fall and wet spring for driving; this is the normal climate in this region. The maximum stand per acre is about two hundred and fifty trees and the average about one hundred and ten, without taking into consideration the hardwood type on the ridges, which would greatly reduce these figures.

The distribution of species over the whole limit is as follows:—Spruce (white and black) 35%; Maple, 25%; Birch, 15%; Balsam, 15%; Pine, 5%; Cedar, Hemlock, Beech, 5%.

The total number of men employed in this camp, during the period of operation was one hundred and three, divided according to their skill and type of labor.

The following divisions of activity prevail during the logging season:—Maintenance at the camp itself; transportation of supplies, etc.; road making; skidding; log making.

Log Making

The crews for this operation, altogether comprised eleven cutting logs and two filing. The cruising and estimating in general is done ocularly. The company employs some man, very experienced in the work or else trains one of their employees for this position, which work he does exclusively; the men are usually lumberjacks, who have shown more than the average intelligence. J. R. Booth employs one timber estimator, who has now been in his employ for a good many years. All limits to be bought by the concern are first cruised by him and he has now acquired an enviable reputation for accuracy throughout the northern part of Ontario. This man, who is an old and experienced lumberjack, cruised this tract in about two weeks with him an assistant, to act as general help and cook, so that he himself could confine his whole attention to the estimating.

How Timber Cruising is Done

His method of cruising is as follows: He walks through the area and covers as much of it as his time allows him, marking roughly on his map good locations for camps and roads, as shown by the streams, general drainage and other topographical characteristics of the limit and also giving the location of the main bodies of timber suitable for cutting. He sometimes marks off an area, say

half an acre, and counts the merchantable trees on it, basing his estimate on this plot, but more often makes a rough estimate, based on his experience in judging similar stands elsewhere. The pine was estimated in board feet by the Doyle scale and the spruce in cords.

Plenty of running water and good drainage seem to be the main factors to be taken into consideration when choosing a camp site in this district. This particular camp is admirably situated from all standpoints but that of toting in provisions; it is a clearing 350 feet x 300 feet, located on a small plateau, affording excellent drainage; on the north side is a large lake, called Long Lake, about four miles long by one mile wide; on the south is one of the main driving streams, called Pine River, into which the majority of the logs are dumped in the spring; on the west is the outlet of Long Lake into Pine River. At this point there is a stop log dam, and thus, the logs being driven from Camp No. 11, about six miles away, and coming by way of Long Lake, can easily be checked up and looked after by this camp.

The maximum size of the tract that can be logged from the camp is based on this fact, that in good going, to obtain the greatest effi-

Provision Statement

Camp No. _____ Week ending _____

PROVISIONS	ON HAND PREVIOUS WEEK	RECEIVED DURING WEEK	ON HAND AT DATE	USED DURING WEEK	REMARKS
Pork _____					
Flour _____					
Beef _____					
Beans _____					
Peas _____					
Potatoes _____					
Butter _____					
Sugar _____					
Raisins _____					
Apples _____					
Tea _____					
Soda _____					
Pepper _____					
Salt (Coarse) _____					
Salt (Fine) _____					
Baking Powder _____					
Lard _____					
Nutmegs _____					
Ginger _____					
Allspice _____					
Gloves _____					
Cinnamon _____					
Yeast Cakes _____					
Hops _____					
Onions _____					
Turnips _____					
Figs _____					
Prunes _____					
Meals During Week:—					

A weekly statement showing the exact amount of each kind of provision,
original supply and consumption

ciency of operation, the men should have to walk no further than three miles to work.

Furnishing the Men With Supplies

The method employed in furnishing the men with supplies is similar to that of other organizations of the sort. In the office is built a counter with shelves behind it on which are placed goods for sale, forming the camp store. Such necessities as are in use in lumber camps are furnished. The clerk keeps a book in which the names of all men in camp are written and when an employee comes in and makes a purchase, he does not pay for it at the time but, instead the amount is made note of opposite his name and on his discharge is deducted from his wages. The store is open only after supper in the evening. On the whole notwithstanding the fact that supplies have to be brought in by a rather tedious method, the prices are slightly lower than they are outside. The average total value of the stock to supply this camp of 109 men for one month is about \$1,000.00.

The location of the tote-road from Brule Lake to Long Lake was roughly laid out in the most direct line between these two points, regardless of obstructions and unfavorable spots with the exception, of course, of lakes. Little work was done on the whole, the trees and stumps being cut out and underbrush cleared. The waggons themselves were used in the fall to help level it off and make the ruts. The open nature of the country, especially in the hardwoods, and the small amount of slash and bush, greatly facilitated the work.

The greatest drawback to the task of making the road, was the topography. The ridges all run at right angles to the direction of tote-road, making the passage exceedingly rough and hilly. No grading was done and one bridge only was built on top of the dam at the camp. Streams and low wet places were spanned with corduroy, cut from young spruce stock.

Built Five Miles in Three Days

A crew of 15 men, 1 clerk and 1 foreman, with the aid of a team, built five miles of road in three days. Little repair work was done until this year—when 20 men went over 13 miles in two days, filling in mud-holes, and replacing corduroy, at a cost of \$5.09 per mile.

Logging roads are located early in the fall or late summer, the proposed route being blazed first, and the crew sent in on completion of this. The operation consists, merely in cutting away trees, levelling stumps and filling in low places with brush and corduroy. No grading is done whatever but sand is sprinkled on the few steep iced slopes that are necessarily traversed. This preliminary preparation is merely to furnish a foundation upon which to build an ice-road when the snow falls. Roads for the most part are located in the stream beds and in swamps, thus reducing expenses to a minimum. Six miles is the greatest length of haul used.

Log scalers are employed by the concern and one is placed at the disposal of each agent. This man travels from camp to camp, scaling the logs on the various skidways, assisted usually by the camp clerk, foreman or walking boss. Usually when scaling logs of their own cutting, the clerk assists, but the agent is on hand during the scaling of jobber's logs. For pine the Doyle rule is used, the diameter at the smaller end being tallied. Butt rot shortens the scale and the diameter is reduced for punky wood. For red rot both the log scale is reduced and the diameter shortened. Both ends of the skidway are necessarily approached in scaling, as the logs are piled up regardless of their small dimensions.

As regards the spruce, the cord for the government standard is 115 cu. ft.—but J. R. Booth find that 98 cu. ft. is all the solid wood that can be stacked in an average cord in this limit.

The scale stick is 30 inches long and has a metal toe on one end. It is graduated in inches and on one side the corresponding number of board feet for the Doyle rule, and on the other side the number of board feet for the Quebec rule. This allows the tally to be made directly in board feet. However, this is not done as a rule but, instead, the diameters and lengths are recorded and their contents computed later in the office.

The tally board consists of a smooth square 9 inches by 12 inches, on which a sheet of paper is placed by means of drawing pins, ruled by the scaler with the necessary divisions. As each log is scaled, a cross is made with a piece of blue crayon, to guard against repetition in scaling. The final tally is placed in a book, ready for government inspection.

Fire Hazard Reduced to Minimum

Where the pine has been logged out, there is no noticeable change in the stand, owing to the scarcity and scattered condition of this species. In the spruce region, however, there is a decided difference; after an area has been lumbered. It acquires a rather desolate appearance and consists of balsam, dead stubs and an abundance of young balsam reproduction. Even though one would expect

a great deal of windfall, and consequent accumulation of slash, such is not the case, probably on account of the ideal locations of the logging areas from the standpoint of shelter. It is true that dead stubs are blown over occasionally or are thrown by other agencies, but owing to the moist condition of the ground and the absence of much slash, they lie flat and soon rot.

This location, together with the absence of slash and the moist condition of the ground, just mentioned, reduces the fire hazard to a minimum.

Insect attack was noticed on all the dead stubs, but not on any of the living trees. These dead stubs consisted of older trees, and were situated near the stream beds or, at least, on the flats directly next to the streams. It is thought that some years ago this area was flooded more than usual and for rather a long length of time, finally killing the trees which were later attacked by the insects but not before. There was very little fungus attack in these areas, although there are signs on the hardwood ridges, especially on the beech.

The future stand will probably consist of about 98% balsam, the remaining 2% divided between an occasional hardwood and spruce. It does not seem practicable to improve the present state of affairs, since the market is so far away and the means of transportation for all species, which cannot be driven, financially impossible.

No species seem to be reproducing themselves except the hard maple on the ridges and the balsam on the slopes and in the valleys; in the very wet swamps, there is no reproduction at all. If the market permitted it, it would very likely be profitable to cut hardwoods in this region, by means of portable sawmills and transport the lumber by hauling to the railway at Brule Lake.

Do You Know Your Profit?

A brand new angle to this buying and selling game forced itself upon us a few days ago and we like it. We like it so well that we're going to pass it on to you, elaborating a bit as we go.

We can state this idea best by saying that there are two kinds of lumber dealers—the kind that buys lumber and the kind that buys profits. Of course all dealers buy lumber. That, however, is all that some of them ever get—just lumber. The others get not only lumber but also profits. And therein we find a great difference, says the "Retail Lumberman."

Now we want you to understand perfectly what we have in mind in making the foregoing distinction. We do not mean to infer that aggressive dealers are those who give more consideration to the profits they hope to make than to the quality of the lumber they buy. There are dealers, to be sure, who care little about the lumber they get provided they can get it at a price that will permit them an exorbitantly large margin of profit; but those dealers are in the minority. We are convinced that the majority of lumber dealers are well satisfied with a very reasonable profit.

We are leading you on to a discussion of cost accounting.

Now it is to be assumed that men in business—at least 99 per cent. of them—are there for the purpose of making money or have engaged in that business as a means of livelihood. Yet there are dealers who seem to give very little attention to that side of their business.

Hard Work Don't Kill—Get Busy

It is said when some men die that they worked themselves to death. Dr. James J. Walsh in his splendid book, "Health through Will Power," which you can buy at any bookstore, says according to the Lombard News Letter:

We often hear of hard work killing people, but, as a physician, I have carefully looked into a number of these cases and have never found one which satisfied me as representing exhaustion due to hard work.

"Insidious kidney disease, rheumatic heart disease, the infections, of which pneumonia is a typical example, all these have been the causes of deaths, and not hard work, and they may come to any of us.

"There are just as many accidents as any other of the mischances of life, for it is as dangerous to be run into by a microbe as by a trolley car. Using the will in life to do all the work possible only gives life and gives it more abundantly, and people may rust out, that is, be hurt by rest, much sooner than they wear out."

Certainly this is good news to business men who are driving themselves night and day. Of course, it must be understood that the man who does the same thing over and over again gets into a rut. Wise men rest themselves, not by loafing but by turning from one job to another, which gives them the benefits of variety.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Ottawa Prices are Firm But Trade is Quiet

A further advance in the cost of woods operations, due to an increase in pay for woods labor, evidenced itself in the Ottawa lumber market during the opening period of October, when wages, which had formerly been from \$35 to \$40 per month with board, jumped to from \$35 to \$45 per month with board. The likelihood is that another increase will be made before the 1923-24 logging and woods season is over.

Last year at this time wages ranged from \$26 to \$35 per month with board, and toward the end of 1922 rose from \$30 to \$35 per month with board. Even, with the higher wages which have been put into effect, there is a continued shortage of woods labor and, in the majority of instances, the help offering is not by any means up to the old time standard of efficiency.

Some of the more optimistic of the trade believes that there is still hope that a good percentage of men who went to the bush last season and who have not shown up this season will do so later on. If they do not, some of the heads of companies aver that the Ottawa Valley companies will be faced with one of the greatest woods labor shortages in their history.

The market as a whole did not show any improvement over September, and advices from the United States bore out previous surmises that several of the large eastern yards, had stocked up with American western lumber, which, according to information at Ottawa was being put on the market at from \$6 to \$10 per M. less than what the Canadian product could be supplied for.

The chief reason given for the low price at which the western American lumber was sold to the eastern yards, was that an over-production had been gotten out by the western mills and they were anxious to realize on their investment and had correspondingly cut prices, regardless of production costs.

"It seems like a case of the western companies sacrificing their stocks to get a market," was the comment of the head of the Ottawa Valley companies which in past years did a considerable trade with the eastern yards.

What little demand there was for the Ottawa Valley stocks with the American yards, was chiefly for the lower grades.

With the prospect of rising wood costs especially for the labor end, coupled with the fact that some companies will try and get out a normal cut, and with the United States market, showing only an apathetic interest from the buying end, the outlook ahead of the Valley lumbermen does not appear to be the best.

Prices, though orders and inquiries were slower than what had been expected, did not show any general change, and did not tend toward an indication of a weakness in the market. Transportation conditions both rail and water remained satisfactory. Conditions effecting other factors of the trade did not show any general change.

Montreal Lumber Trade Fair with Stocks Fair

Business in Montreal is fairly good. Orders both for the United States and for local account, have picked up with the outlook favorable for a maintenance of this condition.

Wholesalers state that stocks at the mills are low. Inquiries at Quebec and Maritime mills elicited replies that they had little to offer and that prices of spruce stocks available were higher than had been previously quoted. In some sizes there is no stock to be bought. Under these circumstances it is predicted that wholesale and retail quotations will shortly advance. The position is much the same as that during last fall when there was a scarcity of lumber.

It is almost certain that the new cut will command better prices. The cost of woods operations, due to increased wages, is bound to go up. There is a strong demand for bushmen even at the higher figures, and reports reaching this city are to the effect that the competition for men by the pulp and paper companies is forcing up wages. The men, too, are difficult to retain. As one lumberman put it,—"The pulp and paper companies are stealing the men; the market for labour is like a sieve,—men continually dropping through it." The pulp and paper companies are active in cutting all the wood possible and they apparently are determined to secure all the help that is available.

Spruce lath is very firm. There is very little to be had and the demand is more than equal to the supply.

The call for lumber for the U.K. is still limited. The season

has been quiet and even should there be a spurt from now on, the total will be below that of last year.

It is clear that American users of pulpwood have not got over their fears as to a possible embargo. The exports of wood in August totalled 163,411 cords, valued at \$1,790,772, the second highest total for the year. The effect of the appointment of a committee of inquiry is demonstrated more clearly by the exports for the five months of the fiscal year. They amounted to 700,716 cords, valued at \$6,873,165, compared with 411,661 cords and \$4,255,333 or more than 70 per cent.

St. John Market Reports Quiet Conditions

There is very little stirring in local market conditions, and there has been hardly any noticeable increase in the demand from either the American or English markets. The same irregularity in prices are reported.

Some of the largest manufacturers are holding "pat" and refusing to cut their prices. They are confident that the present quiet spell will not last and the near future will see bigger and better times for the trade.

Provincial random is holding and some orders from the American market have been returned as the prices were not high enough.

The prices are steady for boards although the demand is not more than moderate volume, but the tone is firm.

The price of laths remains at \$6.50 and from well informed circles it is said that they may be higher and certainly not lower for some time to come. The market for 1 5/8 laths is firmer and good prices are being asked and secured for this size.

The demand for shingles is fair and the outlook is that it will increase. Prices remain unchanged but still firm.

Some shipments of provincial random have been going forward to England and the market there indicates continued strength.

On the whole there is little change in conditions in St. John and it is evident that the manufacturers are content to wait until things become more favorable.

Shipments from Quebec Have Been Good

Notwithstanding the political situation in Europe, affecting the commercial and industrial conditions of Great Britain and the dockers' strike that lasted seven weeks to tie up the shipping of British ports, the shipment of Canadian timber and deals through the port of Quebec this season of navigation of the St. Lawrence has been fairly good. During the month of September 1,270,499 feet, b.m. timber, 986,194 feet b.m., deals and 65,455 feet, b.m., spoolwood, making a total of 2,326,650 feet b.m., was shipped from the port of Quebec, or a grand total of 10,687,931 feet, b.m., shipped from the beginning of navigation to September 30th.

The September shipments would have been further augmented if the British dockers' strike had not taken place which caused the British importers to cable instructions not to ship goods ordered until the cessation of the strike. In the meantime no new orders have been received by the Quebec shippers from their United Kingdom customers and, owing to the present complex color of the European political situation in spite of Germany's back-down in the Ruhr, British importers are using the utmost caution in their buying for the present, at least. This does not denote that the wood interests in the United Kingdom are to any extent alarmed and becoming less optimistic at the turn of events. They are fully confident that the situation will soon begin to brighten but they are guarding against any further difficulty in the rates of exchange and the economical conditions which might, in the meantime, assume an aspect of stringency which they desire to cope with.

Confidential reports received from England by expert students in political and economic conditions, while not pessimistic in their opinions, discuss the wood market and its prospective probabilities with caution in order to discourage any tendency towards speculation. They refer to the position of the market, the level of prices and probabilities of higher or lower values ruling as to warrant no satisfactory conclusions. From an importing point of view they refer to the poor outlook of many industries in Great Britain and the impossibility of real prosperity returning to England while Europe remains in its present turbulent and unsettled condition. Hopes and fears have alternated rapidly only to be followed by a reaction which has caused the British buyers to appreciate more



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clearly the danger of being influenced by anything except tangible evidence.

On the part of the British sellers they have many uncomfortable moments on account of the foreign exchanges fluctuating in a manner calculated to stop all international business. This has been further accentuated by the chaos in Germany and threatened revolution in that unfortunate country to offset the effects of the German Government's decision to bring the passive resistance in the Ruhr to an end. The surrender of the Germans in this respect was decided to stall off a threatened revolution. They realize with all European statesmen that their action was tardy and if they had come to that conclusion even one month sooner, they would have avoided their present difficulties and greatly assisted the European world to recover itself. However, though late, a step has been taken that must soon lead to a tangible understanding between Germany, France, Belgium and the allied powers of Great Britain and Italy. In the meantime it takes more than trade depression to discourage the British.

British experts in the timber and lumber trade do not anticipate a stop in values. They say that unfortunately when a fall does take place, it proceeds too far and prices drop more than is actually justified. But too much wood has been sold this year to allow any sensational change in prices. Nervousness on the part of a few will not create anything approaching a slump. Moreover, there is nothing this season to give the impression that there will be a slump. Steadiness has been the pronounced feature and when a market has been steady for a year or more, prices become stabilized and change slowly.

While there is nothing to justify speculation, it is the opinion of experts that British importers are fairly safe in totalling up specifications for the winter that are likely to create orders for Canadian fall shipments, for to carry light stocks during the winter as a precaution in expectation of an alteration in f.o.b. prices this year, is not deemed a good policy in confronting the present statistical position.

The London market in the first weeks of September was in an abnormal condition and the demand strong. In other sections of England which have not been affected by the dockers' strike, trade is fair and the majority of importers admit that their sales are most satisfactory. On the South Coast consumption is quite up to expectations. In the midland districts, merchants who allowed their stocks to run low in anticipation of a slump in prices or the hope of concessions, have come to realize that values are firm and more likely to rise than fall. In the West Coast trade is better than in the early summer while in Scotland there is a slight improvement and this also applies to Ireland where the Free State Government enjoying the confidence of the people is now carrying on with a view to reestablishing the country in line with practical, sane legislation that forebodes a big business for 1924 in which reconstruction will be a leading factor.

Referring to the question of non-employment in England, information received dealing with the question says it has been considerably reduced but, unfortunately, indications are that the trade is turning. This is unusual at this period of the year when unemployment should be at a minimum. The Government is alive to the danger and promoting schemes for work during the winter, which, at its best, will only furnish work for one out of every four, leaving nothing for the remainder but a continuation of the wasteful and demoralizing expedient of the dole. But there is one bright spot,—the increase in housebuilding and this with the Government schemes, may soon restore the industry of England to its normal strength.

In the meantime the banking interests of Great Britain give vent to the opinion that it cannot be reasonably expected to see flourishing conditions in England until the French and Germans get together to settle the reparation questions and until then there is no justification for a true spirit of optimism in the entire as well as the European world.

In contradiction to the opinions of the British banking interests, the diplomatic school in European politics feel and express the belief that the situation is becoming brighter, with every evidence that the Ruhr and the complex political conditions of Europe in general will be settled by Christmas when England will quickly back to normal. Trade and industry will quickly revive with present-day methods of production, together with a united effort for the world reconstruction to encourage the lumber trade of Canada.

Another Heavy Timber Cargo from Coast

Another heavy cargo of British Columbia forest products arrived in Montreal recently from Vancouver, consigned to the British Empire Lumber Corporation, which has completed the erection of a huge timber yard and re-manufacturing plant on Bickerdike pier. The cargo comprises about 5,000,000 feet and was brought by the

steamship "Peter Kerr." A cargo of similar size was a few weeks ago brought by the "Margaret Coughlan," which vessel on her return trip carried the first cargo of general merchandise ever shipped from Montreal to Vancouver by the all-water route.

J. B. Knox, of Montreal, president of the British Empire Lumber Corporation, said that by the end of the present season of navigation his firm will have received eight cargoes of lumber and timber from Vancouver, estimated at from 35,000,000 feet to 40,000,000 feet. These cargoes are carried on vessels chartered by the company and are being disposed of almost as soon as received. This new lumber trade is regarded as one of the most significant developments of the Panama Canal traffic, from the Canadian viewpoint.

Better Tone Generally in Ontario Market

There is a little better tone in the general market than prevailed during the month of September and business is picking up some in a number of lines although the improvement is not as marked as many would like to see. The general outlook has improved in some small places but building in the larger centres is rather on the decline.

Prices on all forest products are holding firm. Collections are not as good as they might be and the banks have been tightening up on credits. This has naturally caused a falling off in buying in certain territories but, on the whole, conditions are sound. Available stocks are none too plentiful, there is no speculative element in trading and what transactions are taking place are based on actual needs and not on "futures." The situation is still spotty and on the whole the lumber business of 1923 should, so far as turnover is concerned, show a considerable increase over that of 1922. Collections are fair.

So far as white pine is concerned, there is a lively call for No. 1 and No. 2 mill culls in all widths. The lower grades of pine are pretty well cleaned up in the Middle West and the available stocks in Ontario are limited. No. 1 culls are used principally for box manufacture and No. 2 for crating, rough sheeting and other purposes. Some sales have recently been made at a very satisfactory figure.

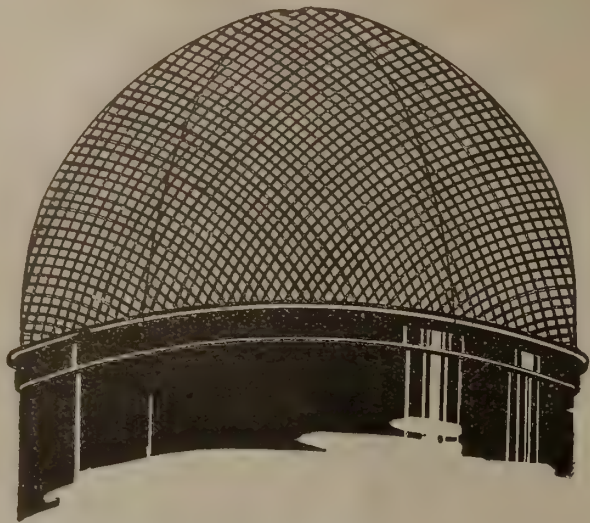
In the hardwood lumber line business has improved so far as American demand is concerned, and there is a good call for all grades of birch up to 2½ inches in thickness in No. 2 common and better. A scarcity is reported in 6/4 No. 1 common and selects. Automobile concerns in Detroit and other cities are purchasing quite heavily at the present time. Maple is scarce in all grades and thicknesses and very little is being offered. Northern elm, except in thicker lengths, is rather slow and there is also very little activity in beech. Not much basswood appears on the market at the present time although some heavy sales were recently reported. The requisitions for 6/4 and 8/4 brown ash, No. 1 common and better, and for 4/4 in 1sts and 2nds are strong.

A number of Ontario sawmills have closed for the season, some of them a month earlier than usual owing to logs hung up on many of the northern drives this spring due to low water conditions. The cut of three or four large plants will, therefore, be considerably less than it was a year ago and this through no fault of the firms themselves. Practically all the mills will close down by the end of October. A large number of men, which have been employed in the mills and yards will go to the woods for the winter. The labor situation is improving somewhat and as the western harvest is now garnered, there is a more liberal supply of help.

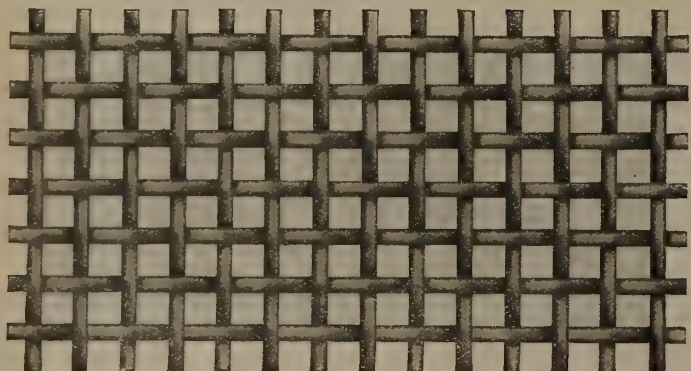
Nearly all the leading lumber companies are putting in as many camps as last year, if not more, and the logging harvest on the whole will apparently be heavier than in 1922-23.

So far as western mills are concerned, there is every reason to believe that the next few months will witness an acute shortage of common items which to-day are none too plentiful. One leading lumber firm states that the situation will be further aggravated not only by the demand from Japan, the government of which country will likely suspend import duties on standard West Coast yard stock, but California, Atlantic Coast and Australia will also be competing against one another for their requirements. Australia, which was out of the market for basic Coast products for a couple of months has, since the Japanese disaster, sent in many inquiries, while the California market has also advanced several dollars per M. It is believed that the call of the Japanese market on the West Coast mills will affect the general lumber market of America. While there have been no visible increases as yet and will not likely be until concrete business develops, the old law of supply and demand is bound to operate with the usual results.

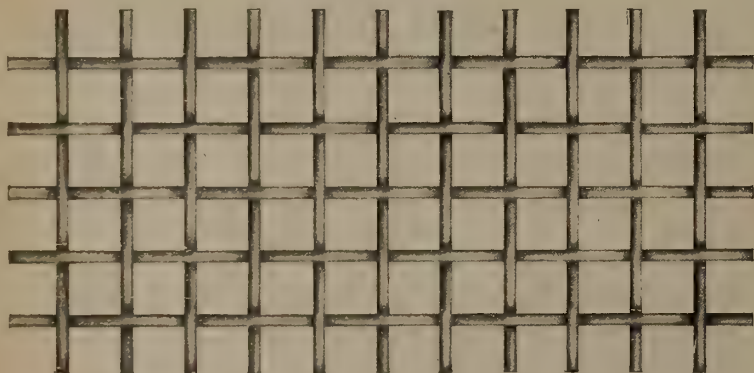
Reports from various parts of Western Ontario, as well as the Far East, show that most retail yards are rather quiet. While there is a certain amount of lumber moving out, it is not enough to stimulate an active demand or any buying other than for immediate requirements. In numerous yards stocks are fairly complete and it



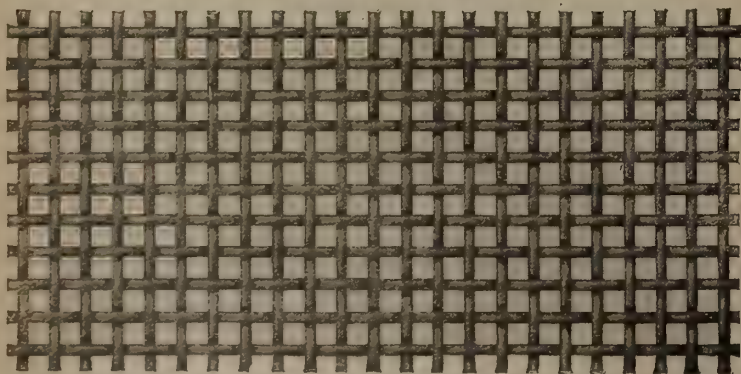
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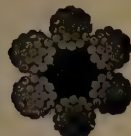
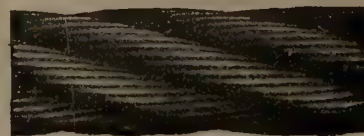
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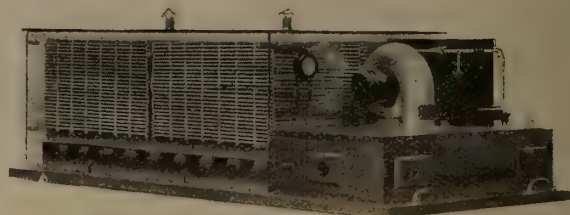
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Write for Circular and Prices

would seem that the general disposition is to get rid of them so that they will be down to the lowest possible mark for the winter months.

One leading representative of Pacific Coast interests stated recently that not a few dealers appreciate that the Japanese situation will likely influence the general prices on all common grades for all sections, but rather than speculate on any future possibilities, they seem content to liquidate their own stock as far as possible, arguing that they are quite willing to pay any increases that may develop later on. Yellow pine is the lowest-priced product at the present time. The larger wholesalers are not attempting to meet the low prices from the South and are content to wait until conditions adjust themselves in order to obtain their figure.

Improving Aspect of Business Forecasts

The great war crop of 1915 has been left behind by a hundred million bushels. The vast flood of grain is moving eastward from the prairies from what is estimated to be the greatest harvest in Canada's history. A leading paper poignantly says, "if the people of this country were not so strangely pre-disposed at this time to suspect that every egg is addled and that every to-morrow is going to be a disagreeable day, the enormous crop of 1923 would set this country singing from coast to coast, and everyone would begin to be as busy and happy as bees in clover." Business generally is taking on a rapidly improving aspect, and to observe another significant sign, one need but reflect that unemployment has almost ceased to exist in Canada. Immigration is on the increase and there will constantly be more people to shelter.

Contemplated new construction reported during September totalled \$50,779,000, or \$11,702,200 more than a year ago. There seems no room for doubt now, but that activity for the rest of the building year will be considerably higher than had been rather commonly expected.

Pronounced activity has been in evidence this year in the construction of public works and utilities. During the first nine months of 1923 contracts were awarded in the Dominion for 219 bridges, costing \$3,738,800; 66 dams and wharves, \$3,379,200; 190 sewer and water systems, \$3,677,200; 1,087 road construction contracts, \$37,809,100; and 250 general engineering projects, costing \$28,025,000. This represents a total of \$76,629,300 expended on engineering developments alone, or \$24,630,300 more than during the same period of 1922. With the return of lower interest rates, provinces, counties, municipalities, railroads and certain other corporations will now institute building programs which have been latent for many years. It is now more than ten years since interest rates have been as low as they are today, and this condition will likely become more favorable during the next two years.

The total awards for Canadian construction for the month of September, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were \$23,382,100. While this total shows a falling off of \$4,106,600 from August, it must be remembered that the autumn is a period of completion rather than inception of important new work. The decline is natural and seasonal. Residential building accounted for 34.7% of the September total, and amounted to \$8,091,300. Business building amounted to \$5,374,200, or 22.6%; industrial building, \$816,700, or 3.8%, and public works and utilities, \$9,099,900, or 38.9%.

More Stable Values During the Year

The general longing in the timber trade ever since prices came tumbling down in 1921 has been for stability, says the "Timber Trades Journal" of London Eng. Previous to 1914 excitement was welcomed as a pleasant change from the monotonous course of values year after year, and as offering opportunities for mild speculation. But trades have had enough of excitement these last few years; they would welcome most heartily a change towards a stable basis of values, and would rejoice in some such sense of security as that which they enjoyed before the war. On looking back at the events of the present season and remembering at the same time the state of the world politics and the circumstances under which trading operations have been conducted, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the timber trade in Great Britain has had a season which, as regards prices, approaches very closely to the old conditions. An alteration in the basis of values of, say, 10s. per standard, was a momentous event before the war, and frequently from one year's end to the other a difference of about 5s. per standard represented the fluctuation in f.o.b. prices.

During the present season up to date there has really been very little change. Certainly the quotations of some shippers have varied a good deal, but the actual contracts closed, and especially those closed with the leading shippers, have been on an astonishingly regular basis. During the current season Europe has seemed again and again to be on the brink of war or revolution, and currencies

have depreciated to an extent which seemed incredible, and yet the whole time the timber trade has pursued a steady course.

During the season of 1922 prices rose rapidly, reacting strongly from the slump of the previous year, but the rising process slowed down towards the end of last season and may now be said to have ceased altogether.

It may well be that, as regards f.o.b. prices, the market has now reached its zenith, that the costs of logs and of production will be lower in the near future, and that with European trade in a state of chaos we shall not see any higher prices, but rather a steady reduction to a level which will correspond with the lessened cost to the producers. Costs, however, do not come down rapidly, and if supply and demand in the timber world have, as seems probable from the course of the market over the past couple of years, adjusted themselves, we are likely to have a fairly steady level of prices.

For the present season shippers have done so well that a slump is not to be expected; but, as lower wages enable sawn goods to be produced more cheaply, exporters may find it possible to start the 1924 campaign on a more moderate basis. In the producing countries we do not think this idea is as yet the prevailing one, but unless a great change takes place in the condition of Europe, it seems a very likely contingency. We repeat, however, that, taking into account the great need for sawn goods, the progress of house-building in England and the reconstruction work waiting to be done in nearly all parts of the world, the probabilities of any drastic fall in wood values are not great.

Logging Activities Depend on Circumstances

The extent of lumber operations to be carried on this fall and winter in the Quebec district forests have not as yet been definitely arranged. The difficulty in the way is the scarcity and high cost of labor. Quebec limit holders have the vision of a big cut to meet the 1924 demand for timber and manufactured lumber, and have found, while making estimates and in consultation with their forest foremen, that labor will be scarce this winter owing to the emigration of the many thousand woodsmen and their families to the United States and Northern Ontario, especially the former. The exodus from the province naturally has caused a dearth of woodsmen and a demand for increase of wages by the labor available. The added cost in logging will, as a consequence, tend to increase the price of lumber.

These conditions have been seriously considered by the Quebec limit holders and the lumber trade in general and while the operators admit that they look for a big harvest this winter, they say that it is impossible at the present time to make any definite statement as their activities will depend altogether on circumstances. They admit, however, that they will have to be careful and in this regard will not unnecessarily speculate on the future. In this respect more attention will be given to the supply needed for shipment to the American market than to the United Kingdom, on account of the uncertainty of the latter market owing to the complex political condition of Europe.

Another phase in the situation is the disappointment felt by the lumber operators at the refusal of the Quebec Government to continue the suspension of the 1920 stumpage dues, etc., granted by an Order-In-Council in 1921-22 and 1922-23, which would, in a measure, mitigate the increased cost in operation in the woods this winter by the scarcity of and demands of labor. The Government were impressed with the idea that fifty per cent. of the timber could be logged in the burnt areas and conceded a reduction in tariffs in this operating connection, no doubt obsessed that this concession would satisfy the limit holders and lumber operators in general. In this connection the activities of the worm and borer were not seriously reckoned with. These pests, contrary to calculations, made their appearance and set to work much sooner than anticipated and for some time have been on the timber stands in the burnt areas. The borers especially, have been busy boring their way into the spine of the timbers to make the logs useless as an asset for logging and those, who had made calculations to save fifty per cent. for disposition as culls, are meeting with disappointment, in so far as logging for timber and deals are concerned.

Mr. Chahoon, president of the Laurentide Paper Co., of Grand Mere, recently gave out a statement at a meeting of the company's board of directors that 80 per cent. of this pulpwood area owned by the company which had been swept by fire, would be saved. Other similar corporations do not entertain the same sanguine feeling, obsessed with the fear that the worm and the borer will make progress before they would proceed very far with their cutting.

In the meantime, the Quebec mill owners with limit holdings are in hopes of doing a big export to the American markets in the spring and summer of 1924 and making preparations accordingly. The trade with this market has been exceedingly good this summer



The illustration appearing above shows a Linn Logging Tractor equipped with Pulp wood rack, having a capacity for four cords of four foot wood

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The Linn Logging Tractor has Electric Lights, with generator and storage batteries as well as closed and heated cab over the driver's seat.

Every detail of the design and construction of the Linn Logging Tractor has been developed with the thought for convenience and usefulness in logging—it was designed exclusively for log hauling—it was developed on actual logging operations—and its unparalleled success in this work is one of the rewards for the thought devoted to its development.

The writer of this advertisement was recently in a city in the Maritimes, just leaving the hotel to visit one of the largest operators in New Brunswick—he met two Linn users who had just arrived from the States and one of these gentlemen asked what he was doing there—upon receiving his reply the American user said, "I've been using Linn for five years—tell your man to ask me—I'll tell him."

"Ask the logger who uses one"

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal

and the books of the Quebec shippers are still replete with orders without any evidence of a falling off in the demand. Their only anxiety is that the shortage of labor in the woods this winter may curtail their cutting.

The local retail lumber trade has met with successful business this summer in consequence of the activities in construction, especially housebuilding which has been active in the city and district of Quebec, with every prospect of continuing to meet the shortage of dwellings.

Letter from Lumber Salesman

The Southern Pine Association Barometers for the last four weeks have shown sales in excess of production and shipments, with the exception of the week of Labor Day, which reflects five days' sales, as against six days' production. Six days' sales, for that week, at the same rate as the five days, would have put the sales considerably in excess of production, says J. K. Wesson, general sales agent for the Central Coal & Coke Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Stocks of lumber in the hands of manufacturers and retailers are approximately four billion feet less than January first of this year.

The spasmodic production of small mills, operating in cut over lands and isolated virgin timber, has shown great increase during the year and has, in a measure, offset the depletion of large mills.

The supply of logs in the Columbia River indicates that mills dependent upon this supply will be forced to stop production shortly after logging operations cease this winter.

The Japanese disaster, as estimated, will make a market for three to four billion feet of lumber for reconstruction. This lumber will be drawn from the Pacific Coast, and will take a good portion of their production for many months, which will proportionately diminish their offerings in the domestic market.

The Berkeley, California fire will create an immediate new demand for a large quantity of lumber for rebuilding.

The Building Permits for August showed a substantial increase over June and July of this year, and are greater than any on record for August in any previous year.

The resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico will open the flood gates of Mexican requirements pent up for years.

There have already been inquiries for some large amounts of lumber from Mexico, although the development there has hardly begun.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the value of farm products in 1922 was \$14,310,000,000.00, and in 1923, based on present prices, will be \$15,000,000,000.00, indicating clearly that any losses on wheat have been more than offset by gain on other products. Therefore, the purchasing power of the farmers will be materially higher than in 1922, which justifies the conclusion that demand from the agricultural districts will increase as these crops are marketed.

The slow development of new Western Production, with a possible shut down for want of logs and withdrawal of the output of plants burned out since the first of the year, clearly indicates that the production of the Coast will be no greater for some time to come.

The delayed construction, due to curtailment of building, to meet essential requirements, caused by propaganda early in the year, should cause construction to continue into 1924.

There is at present developing a car shortage in the lumber districts, due to very light movement of grain, and the holding of empty box cars in the grain districts. This situation may become acute within the next two to three weeks, and very seriously hamper the filling of requirements in the lumber consuming districts.

So the situation in general indicates exceptionally good business for the balance of this year, and probably all of next year.

More Burned Over Timber is Sold

The Ontario Government has completed a timber transaction by which it disposed of badly burned over timber on an area of 25 square miles, situated in the vicinity of Clearwater Lake in the district of Kenora. The timber was so much damaged by fire that it was already commencing to deteriorate, with the result that the Lands Department was forced to offer it for sale in order to secure its immediate removal. The only bidder for it was the Shevlin-Clarke Company, which agreed to pay the usual crown dues, and which forwarded the required marked cheque for \$1,000 as a part of its tender. The timber must be removed by April 30th, 1926.

The prices which the department will thus receive are:—Red and white pine, \$2.50 per thousand feet; jack-pine, \$2.50 per thousand feet; spruce, \$2 per thousand feet; spruce pulp, 80 cents per cord; other pulp, 40 cents per cord; ties, 10 cents each; wood, 25 cents per cord; cedar posts, 2 cents each, and cedar poles, 25 cents to \$1 according to their length.

Market Page Quotations in New Form

The current lumber prices have been omitted from this edition of the "Canada Lumberman" but will reappear in the next issue in a new and revised form which will make the pages more up-to-date and in line with the modern trend of merchandising. Many items which have been quoted in the past, have not been in heavy demand and these have been eliminated. Quotations on grades, widths, thicknesses and lengths that have the largest call, will prevail. It is believed that the new presentation will be much more acceptable and easily consulted than the figures which have been running in the past.

How to Give Canada Permanent Forest

At the present time, every voice is raised, and every ambition strained to win new population. New population costs. Immigration is expensive salesmanship. While every conservationist wants to see new settlers brought to Canada his sense of proportion makes him ask why we cannot spend, at least, a couple of extra dollars to block the emigration of Canadian families driven out of the forest areas by the plague of human-set forest fires. District after district has been abandoned, and whole counties have decreased in population. Railway lines have lost the bulk of local traffic. Towns have been boarded up and for the sole reason that a forest resource which should have been perpetual has been swept off the ledger of Canadian assets by the recklessness of Canadian citizens, said Robson Black, of the Canadian Forestry Association, in a recent address before the Rotary Club of Ottawa.

Whose fault it is that the forests of Canada run down hill? The focus point is right here in this room, he continued. We as citizens own 85 per cent. of the forest lands of the Dominion and are directly and personally responsible for what is done with the only crop that can grow on these our lands. Every civilized country on earth looks to the state with its self-perpetuating life, and its providential relationship to its people, to look after the forest properties which, unlike wheat or potatoes, require as much as a century to mature. The state is the obvious and only efficient custodian of the rights of future generations in a very slow growing but utterly essential national resource.

Before an intelligent and helpful interest on the part of the public can bring about a measure of complete forest protection we will have to jettison two or three fetishes, all of which are predominantly false and yet fix themselves upon succeeding generations. One of these fetishes is that the forest resources have been given away or otherwise alienated. They never were and are not today. All but fifteen per cent. of the timbered acres of Ontario are under the control of the Ontario government as concerns measures of conservation. The right to cut timber is leased on 10 million acres and the remainder of eighty million acres is still held by the Crown. What is the meaning of a lease to an operating company? That 42,000 workmen in Ontario shall be allowed to draw a regular week's pay and that 36 million dollars shall be allowed to circulate as wages each year and that 123 millions received for forest products in Ontario shall be enjoyed by every business interest and every workman in the province.

The so-called timber baron cuts down logs worth five dollars. Out of that he hands over \$4.50 as wages and for materials and the remaining fifty cents he splits between interest on his investment and taxes to the Ontario government aggregating \$4,000,000 a year. Strangely enough we visualize the motor car industry as the "life blood" of Oshawa and Walkerville and a dozen other towns and the "meal ticket" of thousands of workmen and, at the next instant, discuss the lumber business as the sinecure of a quartet of "barons" into whose purse pour untold millions wrung from a wretched peasantry driven to build two-car garages with high price boards. More men have left the lumber industry in the last ten years than have entered it and most of those who moved out, were not financial gainers for their experience.

You ask what is to be done to give Canada a permanent forest and the immediate and only comprehensive answer is—Keep Out the Fires. We citizens burn ten times the trees that the lumbermen have cut and since the earliest days of Canadian history have put a torch to 600,000 square miles as against about 100,000 square miles utilized by all the lumbermen from coast to coast.

Please let us lay off the cry for tree planting to produce timber until we look into a much more inviting proposition. An acre of human-made plantation of spruce is a lovely sight. How few of us know that there is in Canada a plantation of just 50 million densely packed acres of young forests set out by Nature without human contrivance or expense. They lie in patches from coast to coast. That 50 million acres is richer than all the gold mines for its gold grows and repeats into endless generations. All that plantation asks for is that fire be kept out.



SPRUCE ROUGH or DRESSED

Mills at:—

Mont-Laurier, Lac Saguay, St. Jerome,
Senneterre, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTISBURG, MISS.

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.

2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Crating

Cedar Shingles

Everything in Spruce

FLOORING
SIDING
ROUGH DIMENSION
LATH

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade
Building

TORONTO: 1 Vermont Ave.,
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Phone Hillcrest 6539F

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Wholesale dealer in

PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Dimension Timber cut to order for

RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
FACTORIES

Car Sheeting a Specialty - Laths and Shingles

Hochelaga Bank Bldg., 112 S. James St., Montreal

Tel. Main 2712

Edgings

A bush fire which broke out on Langley Prairie, B. C., recently, burned up several cords of shingle bolts; otherwise no great damage was done.

Approximately 33,000,000 feet of lumber was exported from B. C. mills during August. There was plenty of business during September, and October trade is also looming up well.

Nelson River Construction, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in timber and lumber products. Capital \$20,000.

Northern Canada Supply Co., Limited, Toronto, is a new organization formed with \$135,000 capital to conduct a supply business to lumbermen, miners and settlers.

Mexicana Mining Corporation, Limited, Toronto, was recently granted a federal charter to operate sawmills and generally deal in all kinds of forest products. Capital \$500,000.

According to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce the amount of lumber used in the automobile industry in 1922 exceeded 520,000,000 feet as against 340,000,000 feet in 1921 and 516,000,000 in 1920.

A steamer service has been started between Port Arthur, Ont., and Houghton, Mich. Instead of rafting pulpwood to the South Shore a fair proportion of manufactured-in-Canada pulp will constitute the chief part of the return cargo.

The sailing ship "William Taylor," recently loaded 1,127,000 feet of lumber at the wharves of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B. C., and sailed for the Cape and South African ports via Cape Horn.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., Vancouver, which was held recently, a committee of nine headed by W. J. Blake Wilson, of P. Burns & Co., was appointed to co-operate with the directors in the reorganization of the company. G. F. Gyles, of Price, Waterhouse & Co., is the receiver.

J. A. Mercier, lumberman, of Riviere du Loup, Que., has taken out the contract to cut and put in the water some 14,000 cords of pulpwood at Shelter Bay. Mr. Mercier is now busy getting his horses and equipment ready and will start operations in a few days. He is well and favorably known in the forest products arena.

The sawmill of the Matheson Lumber Co. at Matheson, Ont., was burned to the ground recently. The total loss is about \$40,000 with no insurance. The firm lost about 60,000 feet of lumber but saved the balance of their cut. R. S. Potter, who had a controlling interest in the company, states that they have not made any plans for the future at the present time but hope to build again later on.

C. B. Manufacturing Co., Limited, Hull, P.Q., is a new organization recently formed with a federal charter to manufacture and deal in timber and lumber. Capital \$100,000. Among the incorporators of the new enterprise are C. B. and B. Moses, manufacturers, of Ottawa, J. H. Isbister, of Britannia, Ont., and H. W. Nesbitt, manufacturer, of Winchester, Ont.

By an almost unanimous vote the city of Fort William recently passed a by-law granting aid to the Great Lakes Paper Co. and the rural municipality of Neebing in which a portion of the plant will be located, passed a similar by-law. The company has commenced work on the spur tracks to the property and it is expected that the construction of the big pulp mill will be proceeded with rapidly.

The Maritime Woodwork Products, Limited, of Woodstock, N. B., have been incorporated to do business with a capital stock of \$20,000. S. C. Heckbert, of Woodstock, S. D. Heckbert, of Chatham, and Chas. J. Jones, of Woodstock, are the incorporators. The company will take over the business now carried on by S. C. Heckbert at Woodstock.

Hatfield, Kyle Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$99,000 and head office at Juniper, N. B., to carry on the lumbering business established by the late George W. Upham at Juniper, which has been acquired from the estate of the deceased. Among the incorporators are Heber H. Hatfield, Arthur W. Kyle and Harvey T. Reid, all of Hartland, N. B.

The rossing plant of the Miramichi Lumber Co. at Chatham, N. B., has ceased operations for the season. There still remains about 10,000 cords of pulp blocks lying at the wharf. It is expected that these will be shipped out before the close of navigation. It is rumored that the mill machinery will be shipped to the Morrison mill

at Chatham Head and that the Chatham plant will not run again next season.

There is an exceptional demand for high-grade draught horses for work in the woods, according to the sales report of local dealers at Sudbury. Several carloads of horses arrived recently from Seaforth and were all promptly sold. Prices have been good and buyers demand quality.

A report has been received from the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, of Three Rivers, Que., stating that they have no interest in any deal for the acquisition of the pulp and paper mill formerly owned by the Nipigon Fibre & Paper Mills, Limited, at Nipigon, Ont. It is stated that negotiations have been entered into by the Guaranty Investment Corporation, Limited, with which the St. Lawrence Paper Mills have no connection.

R. L. Sargent, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, has forwarded to the members copies of the new Sales Tax Act, together with the tentative regulations, published in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman." Mr. Sargent requests that the members make constructive criticisms and suggestions in order that the Association may prepare its case and obtain, if possible, a more simple method of collecting the tax from the lumber trade.

Harry McMullen, lumberman, of Ripley, Ont., was in Toronto recently attending the funeral of his father, John McMullen, 396 Manning Ave., who passed away at the age of 94 years. The late Mr. McMullen was born in Ireland and lived there for 20 years and then coming to Canada settled for some time in Hastings County. He afterwards resided in Kingston and Windsor and subsequently took up his home in Toronto.

The S. Hadley Lumber Co., of Chatham, Ont., with which is affiliated the Chatham Sand & Gravel Co., will continue business and pursue the same policy as has characterized the organization since 1846. It will be remembered that W. A. Hadley, president of the company, passed away recently. The new general manager is Charles S. Hadley, son of the late president, who has been associated with the business for some years. M. R. Bogart will continue as secretary-treasurer of the company.

Walter J. Moore, a former resident of Meaford, Ont., apprehended at the United States border recently, as he was trying to get into the United States, pleaded guilty to a charge of arson, in connection with the burning of the Euphrasia Lumber Co. mill last year and was remanded at Owen Sound, Ont., for sentence. His arrest was largely the result of evidence given in the preliminary trial at Owen Sound of William Fox, also of Meaford, who is charged with arson in connection with the burning of the same mill.

K. J. Skirton, of Dunnville, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Horace Boulbee, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the O.R.L.D.A., attended the seventh annual meeting of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association which was held from October 9th to 11th at Louisville, Ky. The gathering was a most representative one and many important matters were taken up and discussed. Delegates were present from many States of the Union and everything passed off most successfully.

It is rare that a Canadian company is affected by legislation dating back a century and a half. Price Brothers, of Quebec, however, recently had their ownership of the Frenchville property confirmed in the Quebec courts. This legal battle began away back in 1785, when original proceedings in connection with the Frenchville "fief" were instigated. The property in question was claimed by Jules Hamelin, of Montreal; it was originally part of the seigneurie of Grondines. The value of the land is approximately half a million dollars at to-day's figures.

Construction has started on a new lumber and shingle mill at Eburne, B. C., to cost approximately \$100,000. The mill is being built by the McNair Lumber & Shingle Company, whose establishment on the North Shore was burned down on August 1, and will be of the most up-to-date type. Twelve and a half acres have been secured by the company adjoining the B. C. Electric bridge on the North Arm of the Fraser. This site is convenient both for water and rail transportation. Mr. J. A. McNair, head of the firm states that it would take between six and eight months to have the mill in such shape that sawing operations could be started.

The fourteenth annual session of the Pacific Logging Congress will be held at Spokane, Wash., October 24th to 27th. An interesting programme has been prepared and among the subjects that will come up for discussion are fire protection in pine districts; devices for fighting fire; yarding and loading methods and equipment; tractor logging; truck logging; overhead systems; fluming logs; towing logs in chutes with tractors and donkey engines; opening up new timber tracts; mechanical felling and bucking; horse logging vs. Caterpillar skidders; steam boring rig for boom sticks; accident prevention education, etc.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd. PENETANG, ONTARIO

Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
Save You Freight

TORONTO OFFICE 10 PARLIAMENT STREET

F. H. Horning M 2170

McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

Wanted

$\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " — 4 No. 1' Spruce

LATH

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Saw Mill Exhausters

"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible

"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

Write for information

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Canada's Pulpwood Production



Pulpwood logs by the thousands being hauled for water shipment

WANTED Maple and Birch

FOR SALE

Air Dried and Kiln Dried
Gum, Oak, Poplar, Ash, Elm, Etc.

Geo. T. McClure
2521 Clark Ave. Detroit, Mich.

OLIVER-BEAN LUMBER CORP.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Wholesale and Retail

WANTED
White Pine, Hemlock and Spruce
also
No. 1 White Pine Lath
Clears and XXXXX Red Cedar Shingles

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

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Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in
Spruce, Pine, Hemlock Boards, Cedar Shingles, Lath

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

JOHNSON LUMBER CO. INC.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market for Eastern Spruce, Lath and Lumber, by rail and by vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
High-grade Canadian Hardwoods
(all thicknesses)

and Sell
Gum, Oak, Chestnut and Cypress

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4

Prompt Pay

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard Maple

Stilwell-Ruhlman Lumber Co.
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE
Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all ¾" x 1½"

Brewster Loud Lumber Company
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

BUYERS OF LATHS

We buy more laths than any other American dealer

THOMAS B. HAMMER

DREXEL BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

"We would like to represent two good Ontario Hardwood Manufacturers in this territory."

E. G. Brownlee

Germantown, Phila.
209 Cliveden Avenue

WANTED

Canadian Spruce Lath, in car load quantities, direct from manufacturers on Philadelphia rate of delivery.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.
Springfield, Mass.

Spruce Dimension and Boards, Box Shooks, Pine Boards Hemlock Boards

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not more than 20% 10 and 12 foot lengths.

Will inspect and pay cash when loaded

Powell Lumber & Timber Corpn.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH
Brown Ash Trim and MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander

10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

E. M. Garrity-Lumber
WHOLESALE

89 State St. - BOSTON

Send us your offerings on

Spruce, Hemlock, Pine Shingles and Lath

Stetson Cutler & Company, Inc.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Dealers.

Send us regularly your Stock List with quotations on

Merchantable Spruce, Hemlock, Pine Shingles and Laths

Less 5% Comm.

2% Comm. Cash

141 Milk Street, :: Boston, Mass.

The Northern Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are looking for export markets should get in touch with the buyers whose announcements appear in this section. They are continuously in the market for Canadian lumber.

W.A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment
Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

Will Not Appoint Forest Supervisor

It is understood that the Ontario Government will not appoint a forest supervisor for the province which project was favored some time ago by the late Drury Government. The present administration under Mr. Ferguson have abandoned the proposal and the appointment of Major J. I. Hartt, of Orillia, as overseer of timber agents and Crown lands fills any need there might have been for a closer check-up on cutting and checking returns.

Major Hartt, who is a well-known lumberman, is in sympathy with the Forests for the province in connection with supplying settlers with a market for their own pulpwood cuttings and, on behalf of the Government, will make observations in the various districts. That the new policy is meeting with favor among the timber operators

is indicated in several replies that have been received to date to the Minister's letter asking for co-operation among the big lumber concerns. Without exception the replies indicate a willingness to co-operate along the suggested line to the fullest extent economically possible.

Daniel Ferguson, of the sales staff of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, has returned after spending an extended holiday along the Kawartha Lakes.

The shingle mill operated by Sullivan Bros., Sullivan Station, near Cloverdale, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire. The stock shed and repair shop were saved.

Trans - Canada Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE
TIES & POSTS**

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

511 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

B. C. Sawmill & Equipment

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

One first-class Band Mill with Band Re-Saw, Edger, Live Rollers and all other equipment pertaining to a Saw Mill of a capacity of 120,000 to 140,000 feet per day of ten hours.

Situated on the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways at Waldo, B. C.

There is also a fully equipped Planing Mill with the latest pattern of Planers of Yates Machinery Company make, also a large air-cooled Burner.

In addition to the Saw and Planing Mill, there is Logging Equipment suitable for handling 20,000,000 feet of logs per season; Twelve Miles of Logging Railroad, Two Locomotives, capacity 28 and 32 tons; 20,000,000 feet of standing Fir and Larch Timber.

Other timber to the amount of 100,000,000 feet can be purchased consisting of Fir, Pine and Larch.

For price and particulars apply to

**The
Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association
Limited**

**Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alta.
Authorized Trustee**

Established in 1895

**M. R. O'DONNELL
110 BRIDGE ST.
MONTREAL**



Mr. Lumberman: If you are in need of heavy draft horses or mares for logging operations, get in touch with me. Large number, including Express and General Purpose Horses always on hand.

Edgings

The yard of the Beaver Lumber Co., at Eaton, Sask., was recently damaged by fire.

W. H. Bromley, of W. H. Bromley & Sons, Pembroke, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

J. T. Todd, of Toronto, eastern manager of the Adams River Lumber Co. has returned from a business trip to Winnipeg and Calgary.

George Mason, of Manchester, England, head of the firm of G. Mason & Co., whose milling operations are at Midland, Ont., spent a few days recently in Midland, Toronto, Montreal and other points.

J. L. MacFarlane, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, who has been on an extended trip to the Maritime Provinces, has returned.

H. P. Rowles, of the Duncan Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C., was in Toronto and Montreal recently calling upon the members of the industry.

L. M. Hanbury, sales manager of Hanbury & Co., Vancouver, B. C., spent a few days recently in Toronto, Montreal and other cities, enquiring into the lumber situation in the East.

H. Brooks, of the Black Rock Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was in Toronto lately bidding friends goodbye previous to sailing for England on an extended visit.

The British Columbia Government will contribute \$45,000 toward Japanese relief work, Hon. J. D. McLean, Acting Premier, announced lately. The contribution will be used entirely for the purchase of lumber.

S. Bick, formerly with the Bennett Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal, has commenced business at 224 St. James St., Montreal, specializing in hardwoods. He is trading under the title of Bickwood Lumber Co.

The Brompton Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Limited, Bromptonville, Que., have purchased, by public tender, the assets of L. H. Cantin & Co., retailers, 260 Greene Ave., Montreal. The price paid for the entire assets was 36-3/4 cents on the dollar.

R. S. Plant, of Toronto, eastern manager of the Vancouver Lumber Co., who was some time ago elected a director of the Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, has been made president of the Senior Section of that institution and presided recently at the opening gathering of the fall and winter activities.

Frederick W. Newton, of Blind River, Ont., manager of the Victory Lumber Co., died recently in Montreal. The remains were taken to Bracebridge where they were interred in the Anglican cemetery under Masonic auspices. The late Mr. Newton was 53 years of age and was born at Baysville, Ont.

The plant of the Canyon City Lumber Co., six miles east of Creston, B. C., was completely destroyed by fire lately. The mill had a capacity of 50,000 feet a day and the loss is about \$40,000, partially covered by insurance.

Brien McDonald, who followed the vocation of a lumberman in the Arnprior district for forty years in the sawmills and on the river, died recently. He was a native of Ireland and had many friends in and around the Ottawa district.

R. D. Jago, M.Sc.F., who is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick Forest School, has been appointed regional forester in charge of the Saguenay River district by Price Bros. Mr. Jago has been engaged with the forest service in New Brunswick and will shortly assume his new duties.

Frederick J. Bannister, who resigned the presidency of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., has become president of the Edward J. Bannister Lumber Co. The latter organization is a Missouri corporation and was founded by the son of Frederick J. in 1920. The entrance of the father to the son's business brings increased capital to the company's operations.

An unusual case came up in the Appellate Court in Toronto recently, when the appeal of Fred Little from the judgment at the trial awarding him \$1,612.26 for pulpwood supplied under contract to the St. Maurice Lumber Co. was dismissed with costs. An unusual feature is that before judgment was given at the trial, the defendants had agreed to settle the case for \$2,000 and costs.

At the recent Central Canada Exhibition, held in Ottawa, a splendid display of hardwood flooring was made in the machinery hall by Seamon, Kent Co., Limited. One of its features was a motion picture demonstration of the manufacture of hardwood floor-

ing from the forest to the finished product. The company has a local office in Ottawa at the Broad St. Station which is also used for warehouse purposes.

Scores of members of the Ottawa Valley lumbering trade mourn the passing of Mr. Arthur Ferguson, for thirty years accountant of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company who died from injuries he received in a motor car accident near Ottawa. His funeral was attended by many friends and relatives who occupy well known positions in the Ottawa lumber trade. After the service at Ottawa the remains were taken to Hamilton for interment.

F. H. Devenish, who for the past year has been secretary of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, has resigned and is leaving for South Africa where he expects to spend a prolonged period. His son-in-law has been prominently connected with the Ford motor plant in Montreal and has been transferred to Cape Town. Mr. Devenish is accompanying his daughter and her husband to their new home.

Rapid strides taken by the Japanese Government in rebuilding were reflected lately in orders totalling 80,000,000 feet of lumber placed within the last 10 days with lumber dealers of Seattle, San Francisco, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., according to R. B. Allen, manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, with headquarters in Seattle. Mr. Allen announced that other orders were expected soon and said the northwest lumber industry would be stimulated greatly as a result.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held at the new Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday January 30th and 31st. R. L. Sargent, secretary of the Association, is already doing some effective publicity work in connection with the forthcoming gathering. A recent blotter issued by the C.L.A., announces that the convention will be for "business, pleasure and fellowship," and members are invited to bring their wives and also another member and, in the meantime, boost for the gathering.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Co., held in Montreal, an initial dividend of 1-3/4 per cent. on the preferred stock was declared. There had been some expectation of dividend action on the common shares, but none was taken. This expectation was based upon reports of large earnings by the company, which are understood to be at present around 15 to 20 per cent. on the common after all prior charges. It is expected that the new mill will be in full operation and giving the company an additional output of 100 tons daily by Nov. 1.

Work has been completed by the Hage Timber & Investment Co. on their camp at Port Coquitlam, B. C. The camp will be a permanent centre and a logging railway has been extended to it. Instead of housing a large number of men in one room, the bunk-house will be smaller than usual, having a capacity for six men only. Each of these houses is equipped with shelves and cupboards and has a comfortable sitting-room where the men are able to spend their evenings without having to congregate in large numbers in close, stuffy quarters. A comfortable reading room and other conveniences are also at the disposal of the employees.

The damming of Metis Lake, at the head of Metis River, Matane County, which was recommended by the Quebec Stream Commission some time ago and recently approved by the Provincial Cabinet, will be started early next spring. The enterprise is expected to cost over \$2,000,000, and tenders have now been sought by the commission. As a result of the construction of that dam, sufficient power will be developed to allow the lower St. Lawrence Power Co. to extend its operations in the lower St. Lawrence district and electricity will be available whether for power or other purposes in the counties of Rimouski, Matane, Matapedia, Gaspé and Bonaventure. In fact, it is understood that the intention of the company referred to is to allow the municipalities to get electric lighting at very good conditions.

The first ocean-going shipment from the newly constructed Brunette sawmill at New Westminster, will be loaded on the steamer Margaret Coughlan. While the shipment will only be a small one, it is looked upon as the forerunner of greater things in the near distant future now that the mill is commencing to turn out its product. The Margaret Coughlan, which is a Vancouver-built vessel, will load a half million feet from the Timberland Lumber Company in South Westminster. The main plant of the Brunette Sawmills has been thoroughly tested out and is working satisfactorily. The shingle plant, which is being operated in conjunction with the main saw mill, has been in operation for some time and attention is now being paid to the box factory, situated to the west of the main mill in the premises formerly occupied by the Iowa Lumber Company, which have been found ideal for such operations.

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Nova Scotia

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Wycliffe, B. C.

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Manager

When in the market for quotations
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Manufacturers

PETERBOROUGH,

ONT.

Headquarters for special light weight rubber coats

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET to buy Pulpwood and odd lots of lumber. P. O. Box 643, Montreal. 6-T.f.

WANTED—A few cars of 4/4 No. 3 Hardwood, part to be band resawn. Box 393, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-21

200,000 to 300,000 ft. 1 1/4", 1 1/2", and 2" Basswood.
200,000 ft. 1 1/4", 1 1/2" and 2" Hard Maple.
100,000 ft. 1 1/4", and 1 1/2" Soft Maple.
Write Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 18-21

Lumber Wanted

Wanted—By party commanding extensive trade, a first class source of supply for Crating Lumber in White and Norway Pine, Spruce, Balsam, Jack Pine, Popple or most any softwood, and also Lath. Address Box 394, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Wanted—Douglas Fir for Boat Building

We would like to get in touch with British Columbia manufacturers who can supply us with first class dry lumber. Send prices and particulars to
RUSSEL BROTHERS,
Port Frances, Ont.
18-T.f.

Mill Output Wanted

Montreal wholesale lumber firm wants to contract output of mill. Willing to advance a reasonable amount as lumber is manufactured, or would sell mill output on fair commission basis and assist financially. Write in detail what you have. Box 377, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Hardwood Lumber Wanted

We are always in the market for Hard Maple, Birch, Beech and Oak, all thickness and grades, and are now open to make contracts for next season's cut. Write, giving full particulars of stocks offered; also if prepared to contract for future delivery. Box 392, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2 1/4" and 2 1/2" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" in multiple lengths of 9" as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" x 49" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3 1/2" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 1 7/8" x 48" and 1" x 3 3/4" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

Spruce and Cedar Lath (dry) sawn in 1922.
D. I. WARREN,
Warren, Ont.
17-20

For Sale

Merchantable and Crating Spruce 200,000' 5/8" also 1, 2 and 3" Merchantable and Cull Spruce. J. P. Abel-Fortin Limited, 379 Desjardins Ave., Montreal, Que. 18-20

Hemlock Bark for Sale

Three to four hundred cords, water or rail shipment.
J. D. IRVING, LTD.,
Buctouche, N. B.
20-21

For Sale

in carload lots 1" and 1 1/2" Beech. 1" No. 3 Com. Hard Maple. 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
The above lumber is dry, well manufactured and cheap for quick sale. Apply to J. H. Jones, Thamesford, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

White Ash, Oak, Hickory, Maple, Beech and Basswood Logs, or will saw to specifications coming winter's cut, 800,000 feet. Apply to Box 10, St. Hilaire Station, Rouville Co., Que. 18-20

For Sale

A few carloads good Hardwood squares 1" x 1"—32"—42" and 48". Also two carloads mixed ties, suitable for commercial sidings. Prices right for quick sale. Apply Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd., Huntsville, Ontario. 19-20

For Sale

LUMBER AND LATH, SPRUCE AND JACK PINE. Will operate sawmill and lath mill all winter. Understand manufacturing for outside markets. Wants to sell entire cut to wholesale firm who will furnish shipping instructions as lumber is manufactured or otherwise who will finance the operation. Apply Box 389, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Machinery Wanted

Wanted—Burner

Small Burner of sufficient capacity for single circular mill. Address Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

FOR SALE—One short log circular saw mill cut up to 52" long. One inserted tooth saw 36" x 1-5/8" hole. J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 18-21

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMROKE LUMBER CO.,
Pembroke, Ont.
1 T.f.

For Sale

- 1 Rollins Engine (Corliss type) 42" stroke 24" bore. Fly wheel 16" diameter, 37" face.
- 1 60" American Band Resaw.
- 5 Sturtevant Fans.
- 2 10 H.P. Motors)
- 3 20 " ")
- 1 25 " ") 2 phase, 220 volts
- 3 35 " ")
- 3 50 " ")
- 2 40 KW. Transformers.
- 2 60 KW. Transformers.
- 2 150 KV.A. Transformers.
- 200 2 wheel lumber trucks.
- 25 3 wheel factory trucks.

SKILLINGS, WHITNEYS & BARNES
LUMBER CO., INC.,
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 15-T.f.

FOR SALE

Up-to-date Right Hand High Speed Circular Saw Mill, equipped with all Steam Acting Machinery, capacity 50,000 to 60,000 feet board measure per ten hours. Equipped with Steel Carriage—54" Double Edger, Horizontal Band Resaw, etc., etc.

also

Boxboard Horizontal Band Resaw Edger and Trimmer.

also

No. 94 YATES Planer and Matcher.

also

No. 341 YATES Band Resaw.

Williams & Wilson

Limited

84 Inspector St., Montreal, Que.

19-20

Mill Machinery

A No. 1 Hardwood Matcher and End Matcher \$1460.00; Circular Resaw with three new saws \$160.00. One Moulder \$300.00 and one Macgregor Gourlay Matcher \$400.00. All machines in good condition. The Independent Coal Co., Limited, Buckingham, Que. 20-21

For Sale

Second Hand
Woodworking Machines
in Good Condition.

Apply Box No. 367, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

For Sale

Two practically new Fay & Egan 361A short log band sawmills with 410 carriage, one right and one left hand. Box 370, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Situations Vacant

WANTED—INSPECTOR for pine and spruce lumber, speaking French and English, who can ship and buy lumber for large wholesale company. Steady employment. State age, experience and salary. Box No. 384, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

WE WANT A GOOD BRIGHT YOUNG MAN with experience in forest product and farm produce, with a little money and standard reputation. Good salary and profit percentage in an established concern. Broker dealers, manufacturers and wholesalers, local and export market. Apply Box No. 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 369, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumbering operations, to take charge of logging and milling, or would accept charge of either department—18 years' practical experience. Best of references. Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-T.f.

LUMBER OFFICE MAN now employed, with four years experience in sawmill and logging, six years in office of wholesale and retail lumber manufacturing concern, desires position with progressive lumber company. Address Box 395, Canada Lumberman Toronto. 20

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly competent office manager with 20 years' experience, capable of handling books, financing, collections, financial statements, etc., at present employed but desirous of advancement, seeks responsible position. Apply Box 302, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17-21

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years' experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-T.f.

POSITION IN YOUR Sales Department is what I want. Six years' experience with sales, orders, correspondence and accounting has given me a good knowledge of the lumber business, particularly hardwoods. Am young, ambitious, aggressive and of unquestioned integrity. Naturally, I have a position and can furnish references, but am open to consider something better. Could invest \$1,000.00. Would also consider taking charge of camp office at woods operations if given positive assurance of something better in Spring. Give full information about your proposition, which will be held in strictest confidence. Box 374, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-20

Business Chances

For Sale

Superior Band Saw Mill, together with limits, softwood and hardwood. Mill is well situated. Equipment good. Apply Box 382, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-20

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

Limits for Sale

Pine Limit with Mill.
A Hemlock Limit.
A Small Spruce Limit with Mill.
Apply Box 398, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-21

For Quick Sale

\$500.00 cash buys 320 acres Timberland being Lot 12, Con. 4, Township of Widdfield District of Nipissing, Ontario. Write J. L. Hendry, c/o The Molsons Bank, Forest, Ont. 17-20

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

Partnership Wanted

Have \$20,000.00 for a good opening. Will consider partnership or connection in either going wholesale lumber firm, mill, or new venture. Proposition must be healthy, substantial and give me control of my investment. Reply, giving full particulars to Box 380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

MILLMEN

We are prepared to make contracts with millmen for the coming season's cut. Get in communication with us.
HALL BROS. LTD.
318 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto. 18-19-20

For Sale

600 Acres of Mixed Timber in the north part of Hastings County. 300 Acres of this timber is close to the track, the other 300 are further away—also good boiler, engine, and other parts to sawmill, shanty outfit for small gang with heavy sleighs, wagons and trucks. Apply to Box 397, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20

Timber Limits Wanted

From one to ten thousand acres; Birch, Maple, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce or Balsam, preferably Birch; must be good virgin timber, with favorable logging conditions, and within five miles of railway or shipping point; do not answer unless you have a legitimate proposition. Reply, giving full particulars, price and terms to Box 386, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-22

For Sale

Small timber limit, District of Parry Sound, Area about 15 sq. miles, containing merchantable timber, estimated Ten Million feet, consisting of Hemlock, Birch, Pine, Maple and Spruce; largely, Hemlock and Birch.
From a responsible buyer will agree to take 50% payment in lumber at current prices. Apply Box 391, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

For Sale Cheap

Circular Sawmill, Building and Machinery, Steam Feed, suitable for Ties and Lumber, also
two-storey Brick Factory, well-located, with or without woodworking machinery. Apply to John Harrison & Sons Co., Limited, Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound. 24 T.f.

Want Practical Lumberman

to associate with wholesale firm. Small amount for investment desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Must know thoroughly the wholesale lumber business, have wide buying and selling experience and able to build up a business. Reply only if confident in your ability to produce results and willing to let same determine your income. Location Montreal. Write giving age, complete history of experience, names of employers. Confidential. Box 378, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Private Sale

Lumber and Sawmill Plant

Complete Outfit and Fixtures

In the Matter of the Estate of The Wiarton Lumber Company, Limited, Wiarton, Ontario. A2175

The undersigned offers for private sale all the plant, lumber and sawmill outfits, office fixtures, horses, camp outfits, automobiles, etc., etc., located at Stokes Bay, Tobermory, Southampton and Wiarton, together with certain lands owned by the said Company.

Full particulars, details and terms may be had and inspection arranged for upon application to Mr. F. H. Osborne, representative of the undersigned at Wiarton, and a copy of the inventories may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Dated at Toronto, this 8th day October, A.D. 1923.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,
Authorized Trustee in Bankruptcy,
73 King Street West.

J. CARLYLE MOORE, ESQ., Solicitor for the Authorized Trustee, Wiarton, Ont. 20

Miscellaneous

D. FLORENCE & SONS
Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.
Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

Representation

Eastern flooring manufacturer with extensive sales organization and hardwood concentration yard will handle sale entire production of manufacturers of Oak or Maple Flooring operating one to three units, on commission basis, in addition to stock now being handled in this way. Must be manufactured correctly and carefully graded stock of high class established trade who pay good prices. Apply Box 365, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-20

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

Province of Quebec

LEASING OF WATER POWERS

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1923, at 10.30 A.M. in the sales room, Parliament Buildings, at Quebec, the Department of Lands and Forests will offer on lease at public auction the water power known and designated under the name of "Chute de la Cheminée", on the Batiscan river, county of Champlain.

Interested parties shall be under the obligation to deposit \$2,000.00 by accepted cheque to the order of the Minister of Lands and Forests, at least seven days before the auction. This deposit will be forfeited should the applicant put up no bidding; it shall be refunded after the auction to the unsuccessful bidders, while the grantee's deposit will be retained as a guarantee until the development is completed.

For further information, write to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec. ELZ. MIVILLE-DECHENE, Deputy Minister. 20

For Safe Logging Equipment

—Horses, sleighs, tanks, horse jammers, steam and gasoline jammers, good relay rail. Write for descriptions and prices. Holt Timber Co. Ltd., Bolger Bridge, Ont. 20-21

For Sale

N. B. Standard 16" Cedar Shingles. We sell the favorably known "Metis" brand and other good makes. Carload shipments. Stadacona Box Company, 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 19-24

Empire Delegates Welcomed at Queen's Park

Prior to leaving recently for the western provinces, the members of the British Empire Conference were received at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, by Premier G. Howard Ferguson and Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests.

In extending the greetings of the province to the distinguished visitors, the Premier stated that Ontario took considerable pride in her natural resources, and that he felt the present visit would do much toward the spreading of information regarding them through the Empire, with many beneficial results to immigration. "Although this Government has been in office for less than a month," he declared, "it is endeavoring to put into practice a rather intensive policy of securing new population adapted to the needs of this country."

Referring to the commendatory remarks made by the delegates on the St. William nurseries, Hon. Mr. Lyons suggested that, it would be highly appreciated, should help in the reforestation problems of the province, be forthcoming from members of the conference.

Replying on behalf of his colleagues, Lord Lovat offered to the province the fullest use of any information which had been obtained in Europe, where reforestation had been in practice for many years. As a slight return for the hospitality which had been extended in Canada, he felt that all their technical knowledge should be placed at the disposal of this country.

"We are finding our study of your timber resources and conservation plans very instructive and may congratulate you upon your forward-looking policy of conserving and renewing your wood resources," he stated. "Unlike your neighbors in the United States, who have not taken the same wise view of conserving forest wealth as you, you still have vast resources, while theirs are rapidly nearing depletion."

Most important to the maintenance of prosperity is a fair day's work.

— Special — (Dry) Hard Maple Lumber

Feet									
230,000	1	x	4	&	up—4/16'	Grade:- No. 3 Common and Better			
10,000	1 1/2	x			" — "				
90,000	2	x			" — 6/16'				
2,500	3	x			" — "				

all well-manufactured stock

Also:

White Pine Spruce Hemlock

in all grades and dimensions

The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Established 1897

Ottawa - - - Canada

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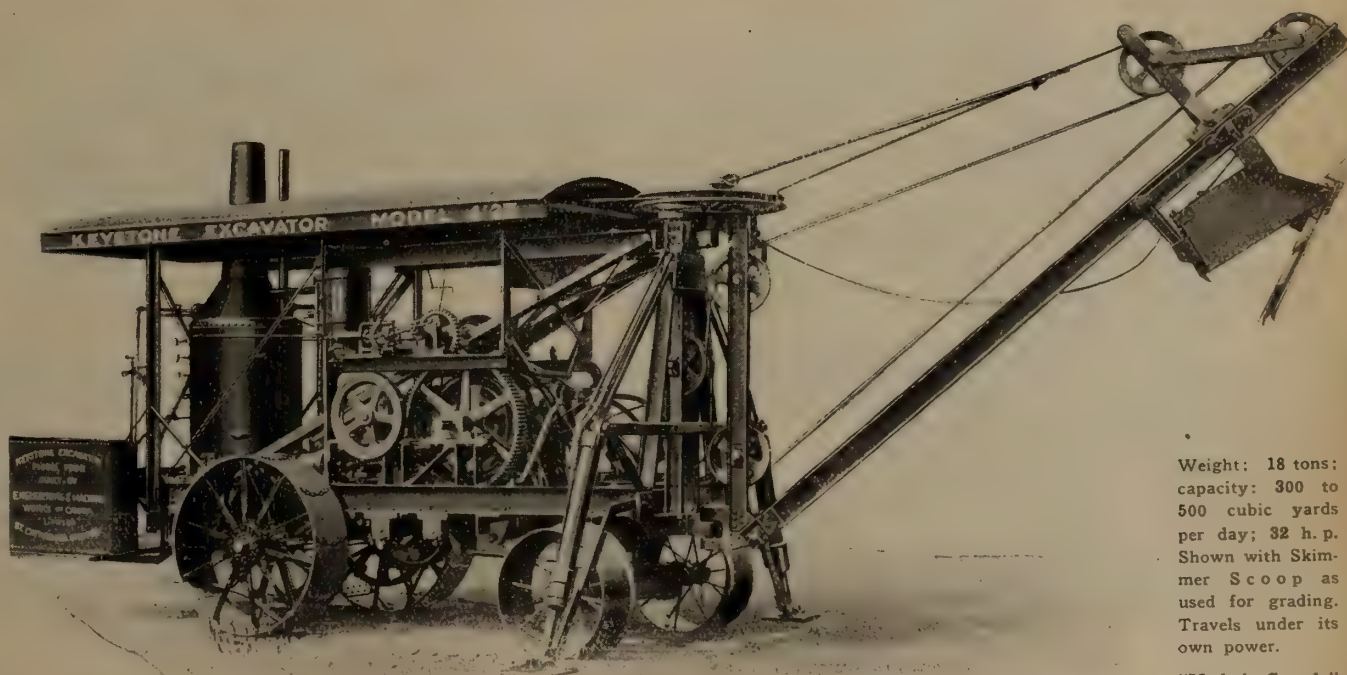
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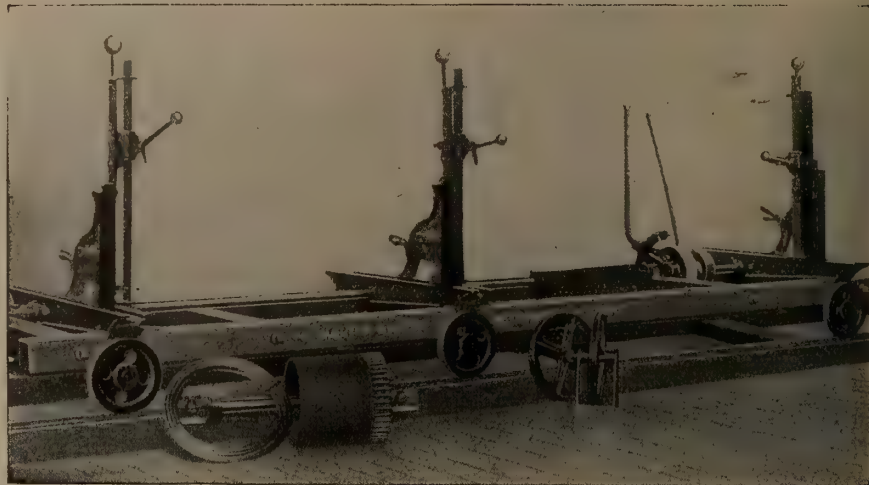
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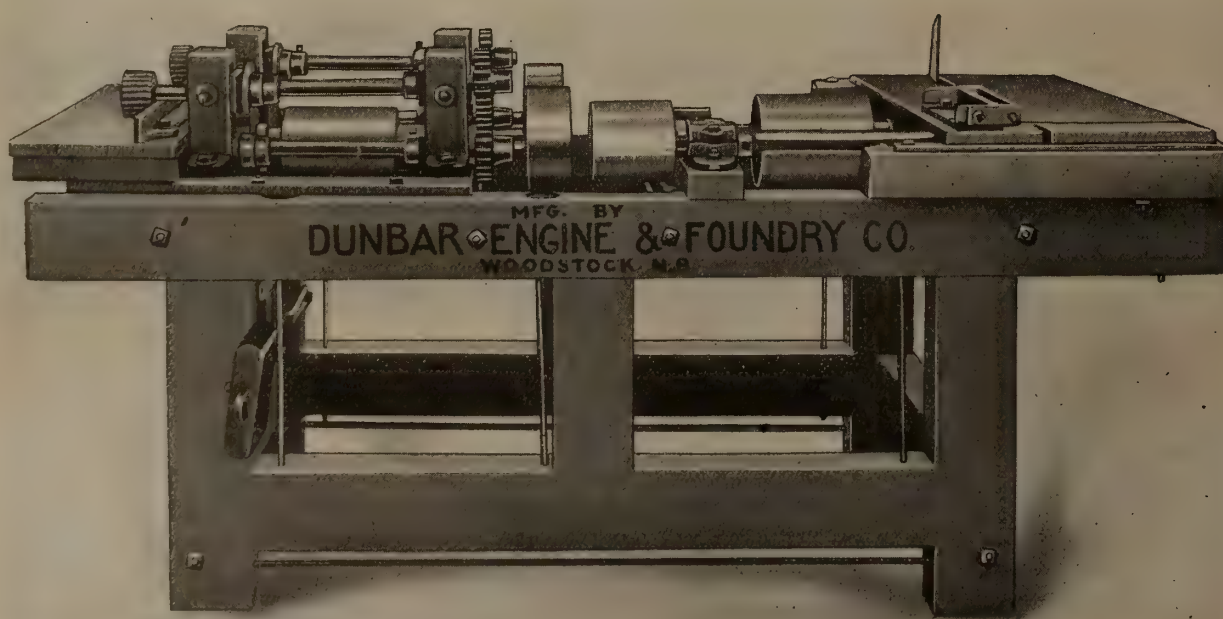
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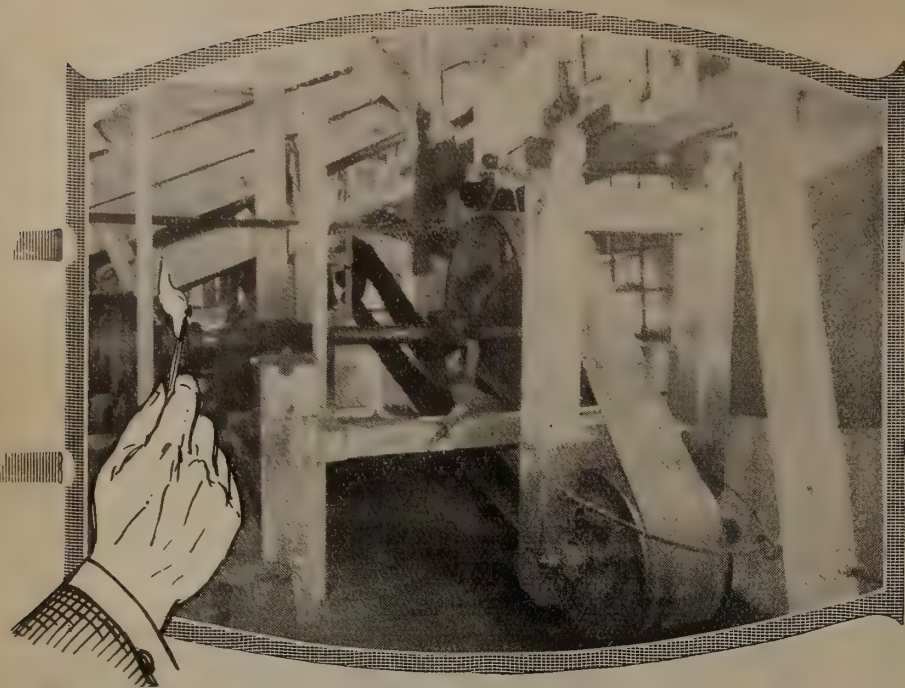
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A hard pure white surface is produced by Tropical—oil accumulations can easily be seen and wiped off. Tropical can be applied to new timbers or old and it is equally effective. It does not chip nor peel and Tropical outlasts ordinary paint three to one!

Hundreds of Good Housekeepers have used Tropical Oil Resisting White for many years. Let us send you test samples of wood that will prove what Tropical will do to protect your mill against fire.

The Tropical Paint & Oil Company
1241-1287 West 70th St. Cleveland, Ohio

TROPICAL

Oil Resisting White

The only Oil Resisting Paint Approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories

The Only Oil Resisting Paint Approved by Underwriters!

The Underwriters' Laboratories of the National Board of Fire Underwriters say this:

Oil Resisting Properties

Actual tests of wooden panels painted with Tropical Oil Resisting White immersed in oil and grease for long time periods showed that there was practically no increase in weight of the wood specimens. Chemical analysis of drillings taken from such panels showed a negligible percentage of oil, etc., absorbed. The panels when sawed in two parts showed no evidence of the oil having penetrated the paint coating.

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Coupon

Please give us full information and send sample panel of Tropical Oil Resisting White Paint.

Name

Mill

City

State




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and Highly
Spoken of"



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MANUFACTURERS OF PACIFIC COAST FOREST PRODUCTS

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Very truly yours,
G. G. King

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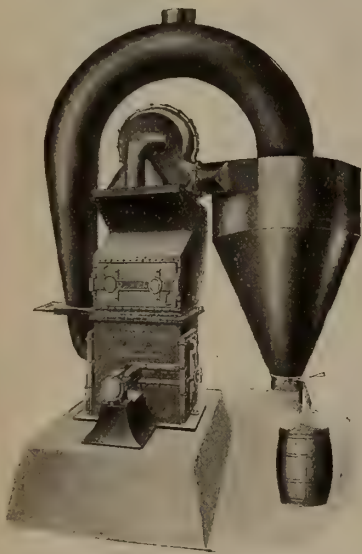
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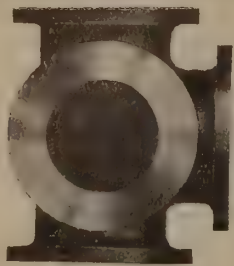
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Flanged Tee



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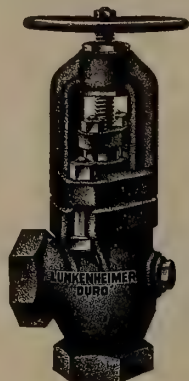
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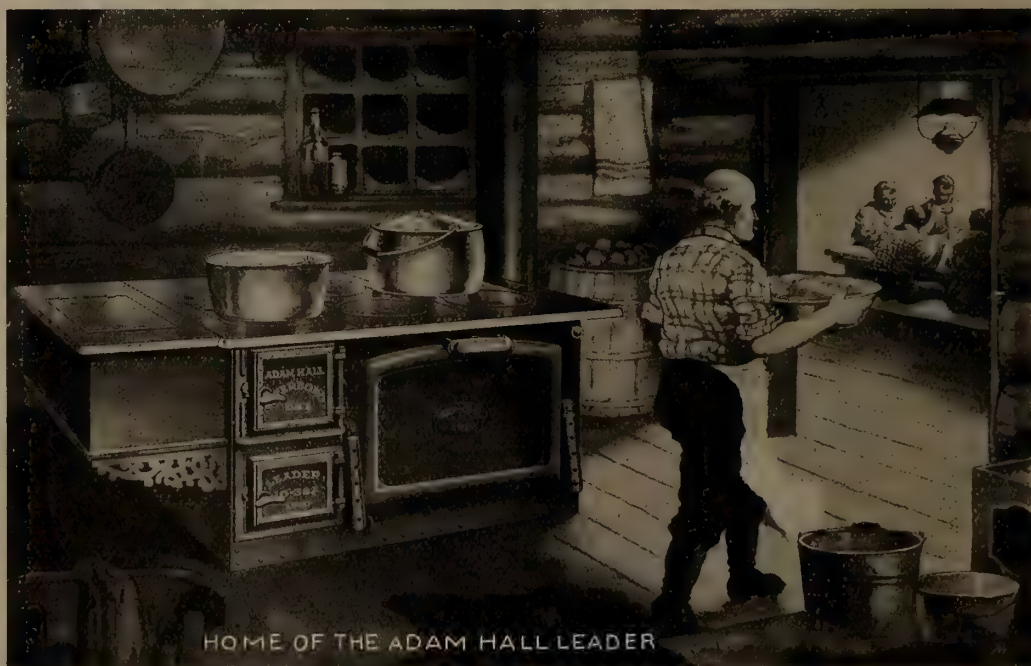
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Fesserton Timber Co.
Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
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Knox Brothers
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Mason, Gordon & Co.
McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
Rat Portage Lumber Co.
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Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Bennett Lumber Co.
Black Rock Lumber Co.
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Clark, Edward & Sons
Edwards & Co., W. C.
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Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
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Lemay, E. H.
Long Lumber Co.
Long-Bell Lumber Co.
Mason & Company, Geo.
McDonagh Lumber Company
McLennan Lumber Company
McNeil Lumber Co.
National Hardwood Lumber Ass'n.
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Summers, James R.
Story Lumber Co.
Sutherland Lumber Co., A. A.

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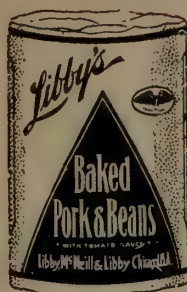
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Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
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Bennett Lumber Co.
Big Bear Lumber Co.
Black Rock Lumber Co.
Bromley & Sons, Wm. H.
Cameron Lumber Company
Canadian General Lumber Company
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Canfield-Wilmot, Ltd.
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We manufacture the following well-known brands:

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Holt "CATERPILLAR" northern logger hauling train of logs on the operation of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Ontario

This is only one of the successful lumbering operations hauling the "CATERPILLAR" way last season. The success which was met with by the Mt. Murray Woodlands Corporation at St. Fidele, Que., and also the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company at Bishop's Falls, NFD. has resulted in orders for many additional "CATERPILLARS" from these companies to be placed on their operations for the coming season's log hauls. The continuous operation, number of trips, low costs and the ability of the "CATERPILLAR" to meet every situation, whether operating on snow or iced roads, has convinced the owners hauling the "CATERPILLAR" way, that no other machine or method can successfully compete with the "CATERPILLAR". Many of our users have placed their orders for early delivery and are using the "CATERPILLAR" for portaging supplies and building and clearing their lumbering roads before the winter sets in.

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**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

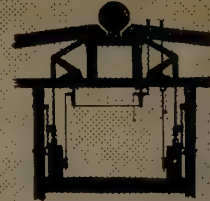
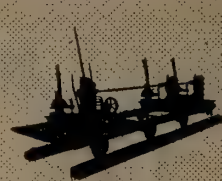
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Complete service stocks in all principal lumbering districts.

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EQUIPMENT

A Money-Making Machine

ALTHOUGH a familiar sight in the lumber industry of Canada, there are still a number of mills in which we are sure this machine should find a place. First, because it can improve the output of those mills, and, second, because it can increase the profits of the owners of those mills.

We can readily prove this statement to any interested mill owner—at no obligation, of course.

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The heaviest
and most
rigid Bandmill
on the market

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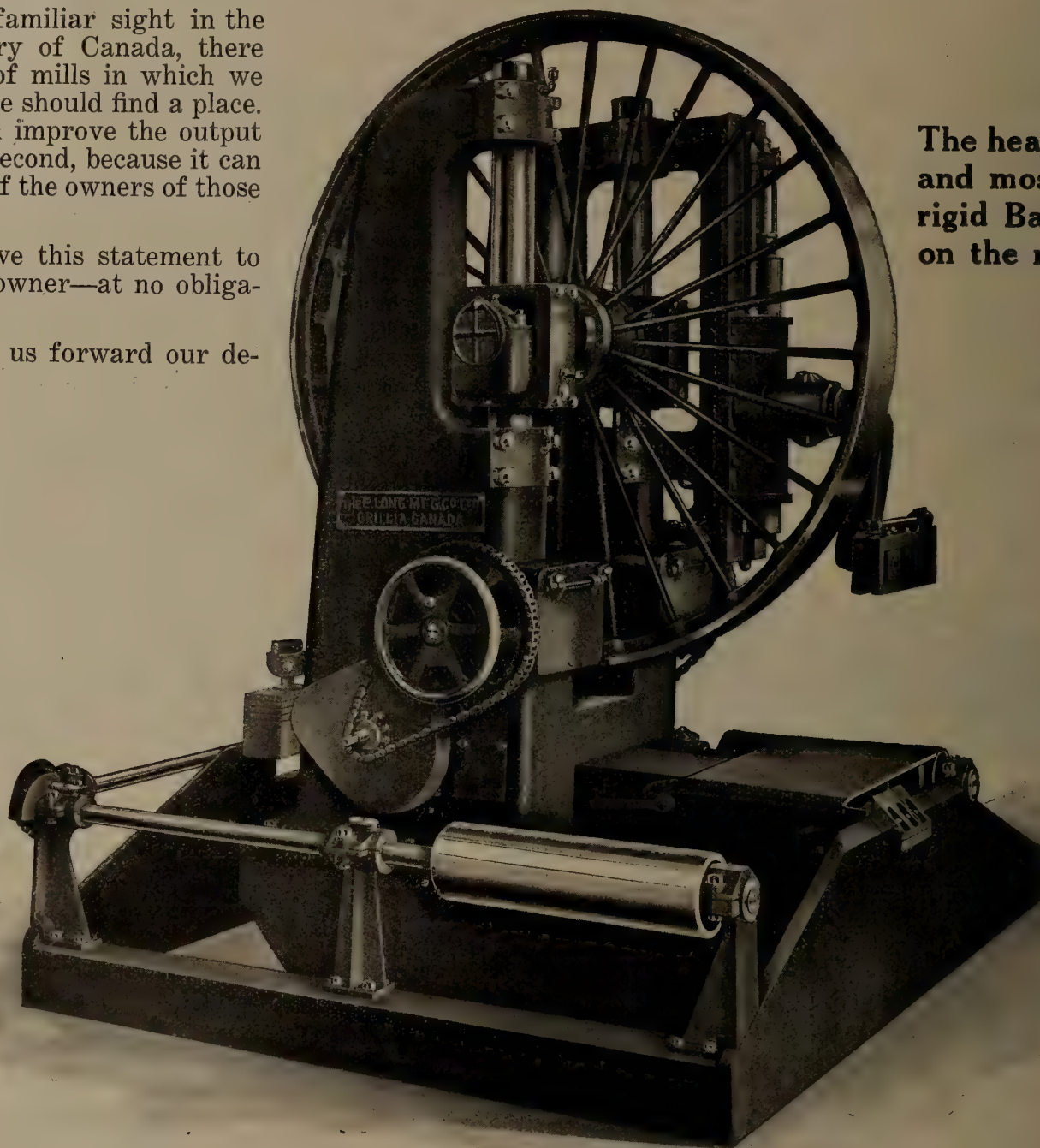
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3	Austin & Nicholson	1921	88	Wm. Fleming	1907	173	A. McFaul Bros.	1905
4	John W. Buchanan	1892	89	Wm. Fleming	1908	174	Jas. McBurney & Sons	1906
5	Baker Lumber Co.	1893	90	Donald Fraser & Sons	1908	175	McMaster Lumber Co.	1910
6	J. R. Booth & Son	1894	91	Donald Fraser & Sons	1909	176	J. D. McArthur	1911
7	J. R. Booth & Son	1895	92	Wm. Fleming	1910	177	H. H. McNairny	1911
8	C. Beck Mfg. Co.	1895	93	A. & F. Fraser	1910	178	J. D. McArthur	1914
9	M. Brennan & Sons	1896	94	Donald Fraser & Sons	1912	179	New Zealand Timber Co.	1901
10	Blind River Lumber Co.	1896	95	Fraser Lumber Co.	1913	180	Nipissing Lumber Co.	1903
11	S. P. Benjamin & Co.	1897	96	Donald Fraser & Sons	1913	181	Nicola Valley Pine Lumber	1915
12	J. R. Booth & Son	1899	97	Donald Fraser & Sons	1914	182	Okanagan Lumber Co.	1904
13	J. R. Booth	1900	98	Firstbrook Box Co.	1907	183	Owens Lumber Co.	1921
14	Bristol Tramways & Carriage Co.	1901	99	W. S. Greenside	1891	184	Wm. Peter	1895
15	M. Brennan & Sons	1902	100	Graham Horne & Co.	1894	185	Wm. Peter	1895
16	H. J. Bird	1902	101	Gillies Bros.	1895	186	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	1900
17	Booth & Shannon	1903	102	Goderich Lumber Co.	1896	187	Parry Sound Lumber Co.	1901
18	British Columbia B & L	1903	103	J. & F. Gunn	1902	188	Pigeon River Lumber Co.	1903
19	Buckman Bros. Co.	1904	104	Geo. G. Gladman	1903	189	Sem Pacalle	1904
20	Bytton Bros.	1905	105	Geo. Gordon & Co.	1905	190	Pedwell & Lemcke	1908
21	Big Bend Lumber Co.	1906	106	Great West Lumber Co.	1906	191	Patrick Lumber Co.	1908
22	Theo. A. Burrows	1906	107	Gordon Pulp & Paper	1907	192	Patrick Lumber Co.	1908
23	Baker Lumber Co.	1906	108	Gilmour & Hughson	1911	193	Pine Lumber Co.	1911
24	Bowman Lumber Co.	1907	109	Great West Lumber	1911	194	Pembroke Lumber Co.	1913
25	Bayless Pulp & Paper	1907	110	T. M. Goodall & Co.	1913	195	Pembroke Lumber Co.	1913
26	Bayless Pulp & Paper	1907	111	T. M. Goodall & Co.	1913	196	P. Q. Lumber Co.	1919
27	Buckman & Lahey	1908	112	Cres Falls Co.	1915	197	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
28	Butler Bros. Ltd.	1908	113	Geo. Gordon & Co.	1916	198	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
29	J. R. Booth	1910	114	Geo. Gordon & Co.	1916	199	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
30	Theo. A. Burrows	1910	115	Gloucester Lbr. & Trad.	1919	200	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
31	Theo. A. Burrows	1910	116	Huntsville Lumber Co.	1894	201	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1920
32	Theo. A. Burrows	1911	117	James F. Hamilton	1895	202	Rathbun Co. Ltd.	1898
33	C. Beck Mfg. Co.	1913	118	F. L. & A. Heidretter	1896	203	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1899
34	Blue River Lumber Co.	1914	119	J. T. Harvie	1897	204	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1903
35	J. R. Booth	1914	120	Hull Lumber Co.	1898	205	River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.	1904
36	Geo. Burchill & Sons	1914	121	Hull Lumber Co.	1900	206	Revelstoke Sawmill Co.	1906
37	British War Office Service	1917	122	Huon Timber Co.	1903	207	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1909
38	John Breakley Reg'd.	1920	123	Huon Timber Co.	1903	208	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1909
39	R. & W. Conroy	1892	124	Hurdman & Elmitt	1904	209	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1910
40	Campbell Lumber Co.	1893	125	Hastings Shingle Mfg.	1907	210	Rat Portage Lumber Co.	1911
41	Warren Curtis	1894	126	J. T. Harvie	1907	211	Riordon Paper Co.	1912
42	Warren Curtis	1894	127	Hope Lumber Co.	1910	212	River Valley Lumber Co.	1920
43	Chew Bros.	1895	128	John Harrison & Sons	1912	213	J. D. Shier	1893
44	Carling Lumber Co.	1900	129	B. C. Howard & Co.	1915	214	St. Anthony Lumber Co.	1895
45	Conger Lumber Co.	1900	130	J. Elbert Hayden	1917	215	Savanne Lumber Co.	1895
46	Geo. Chew & Sons	1900	131	Jones Bros.	1892	216	Spanish River Lumber	1896
47	J. & F. Charlton	1900	132	J. & T. Jardine	1897	217	St. Maurice Lumber Co.	1896
48	Conger Lumber Co.	1901	133	J. & T. Jardine	1903	218	St. Maurice Lumber Co.	1898
49	J. & T. Conlon	1902	134	Chas. Krutziger	1892	219	St. Maurice Lumber Co.	1898
50	Cook Bros. Lumber Co.	1903	135	Keewatin Lumber Co.	1899	220	Saxton & Binns	1902
51	Crow's Nest Pass Lumber	1903	136	Kauri Timber Co.	1902	221	South River Lumber Co.	1903
52	Crow's Nest Pass Lumber	1904	137	Kauri Timber Co.	1906	222	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1903
53	Campbell Lumber Co.	1906	138	Kauri Timber Co.	1908	223	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1903
54	Conger Lumber Co.	1907	139	Kauri Timber Co.	1909	224	Suzare & Whitney	1904
55	Columbia River Lumber Co.	1907	140	Knight Bros. Co. Ltd.	1912	225	Geo. St. Pierre & Co.	1906
56	John Carew	1909	141	Kamloops Lumber Co.	1905	226	Saginaw Lumber & Salt	1907
57	Crowe Lumber Co.	1910	142	H. Scott Lowndes	1891	227	Saginaw Lumber & Salt	1910
58	S. Cole	1910	143	W. D. Lummis	1899	228	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1910
59	Campbell & Stearnes	1911	144	Long Lake Lumber Co.	1906	229	Shepard & Morse Lumber	1910
60	Crowe Lumber Co.	1911	145	Loveland & Stone	1911	230	M. L. Stearnes & Sons	1914
61	Wm. Copping	1913	146	W. S. Loggie & Co.	1912	231	Spanish Mills Co.	1915
62	Colonial Lumber Co.	1919	147	Louison Lumber Co.	1914	232	Spanish Mills Co.	1915
63	Davidson & Haye	1893	148	Long Lake Lumber Co.	1909	233	Sayre & Holly Lumber Co.	1919
64	Davidson & Haye	1893	149	Mickle Dymont & Co.	1893	234	R. Thackeray	1892
65	Dick Manning & Co.	1893	150	James MacLaren Estate	1895	235	T. G. S. Train	1895
66	J. H. Dansereau	1899	151	Wm. Mason & Son	1895	236	Tracadie Lumber Co.	1898
67	Dominion Lumber Co.	1902	152	Wm. Mason & Son	1895	237	Tanner Bros.	1901
68	Wm. M. Drader	1905	153	Mickle Dymont & Co.	1896	238	Trois Pistoles Lumber Co.	1903
69	Geo. Dansereau	1908	154	James MacLaren Estate	1901	239	Tanner Bros.	1904
70	Dalhousie Lumber Co.	1908	155	Mickle Dymont & Son	1904	240	Geo. Thompson Lumber Co.	1912
71	J. & W. Duncan Ltd.	1912	156	Department Marine and Fisheries	1905	241	Trout Creek Logging Co.	1917
72	Dominion Mahogany & Veneer	1912	157	Mickle Dymont & Son	1906	242	The United Grain Growers	1917
73	Dymont Mickle Lumber Co.	1913	158	Wm. Milne & Son	1907	243	J. K. Ward	1893
74	E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.	1897	159	Mundy Lumber Co.	1909	244	N. N. Wright	1902
75	E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.	1900	160	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	245	Wynn & Co.	1902
76	Emmerson Lumber Co.	1909	161	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	246	Williams & Wilson	1909
77	W. C. Edwards & Co.	1919	162	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	247	Williams & Wilson	1911
78	W. C. Edwards & Co.	1919	163	Wm. Milne & Son	1910	248	Warren Lumber Co.	1912
79	Empire Lumber Co.	1905	164	Miramichi Lumber Co.	1918	249	Wayagamack Pulp and Paper	1912
80	G. & G. Flewelling	1894	165	Muskoka Wood Mfg.	1919	250	Wayagamack Pulp and Paper	1912
81	Wm. Fleming	1896	166	Miramichi Lumber Co.	1920	251	Yale Columbia Lumber Co.	1905
82	Wm. Fleming	1899	167	Müller & Gordon Mfg.	1920	252	Continental Wood Products	1922
83	Wm. Fleming	1902	168	Mundy Lumber Co.	1905	253	Pratt & Shanacy	1923
84	Firstbrook Box Co.	1902	169	McBurney & Laycock Lumber	1893	254	John Harrison & Sons	1923
85	Firstbrook Box Co.	1902	170	James McBurney	1895			

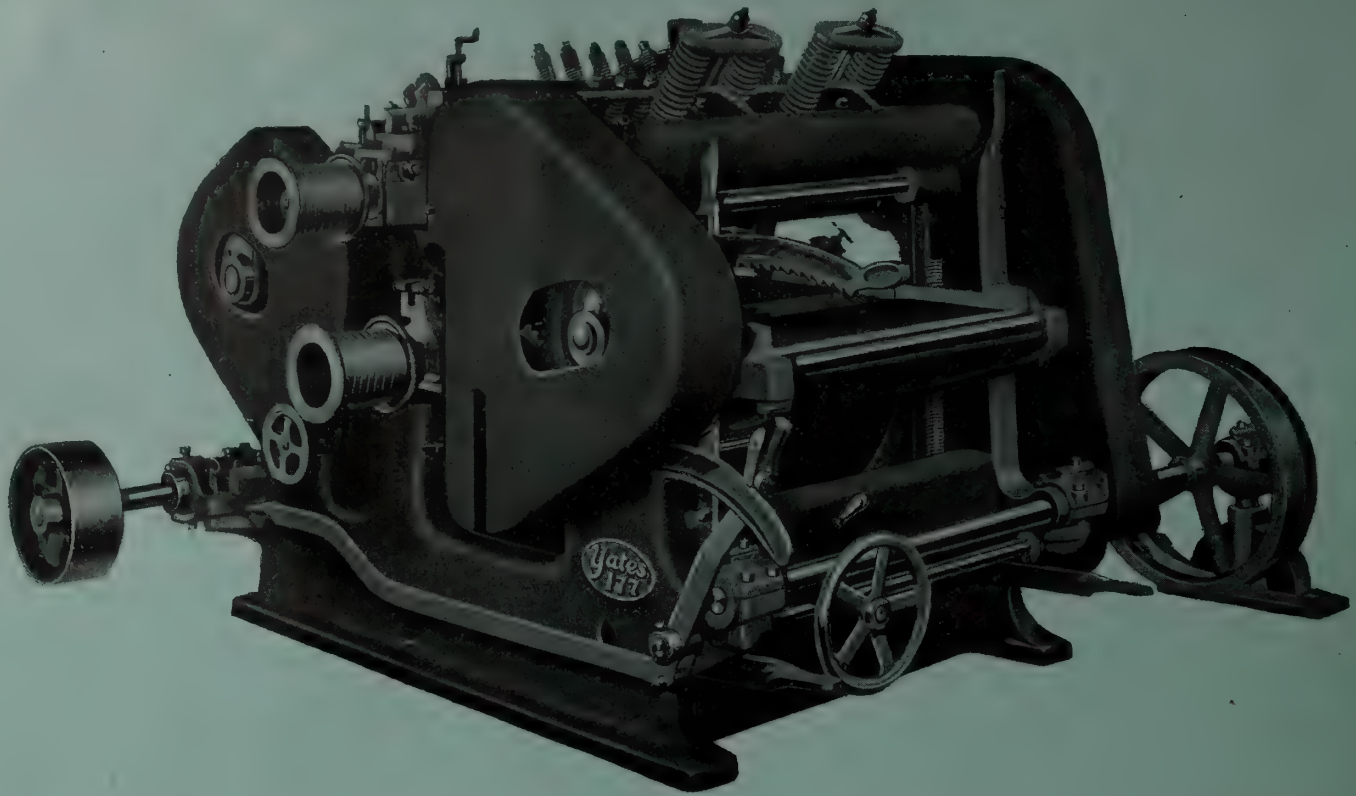
The Mill Itself is The Explanation

Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Winnipeg, Man.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA



A DOUBLE SURFACER YOU CAN DEPEND ON

We believe there are more Yates 177 Double Surfacers in operation than any other machine of this type. So successful has been their performance that practically all users of the machine, when in the market for additional surfacers of this type, have re-ordered 177's. This is a gratifying fact.

Here is an important detail of its construction. Eight inch feed rolls, exceptionally large for a surfacer of this type, are furnished on the 177 and make possible a very powerful feed. These rolls successfully will feed to any cut which the machine might be called upon to take.

Then too, Yates 177 has various other exclusive features which make it exceedingly accessible and easy to operate. We suggest that you request full particulars of the machine.

P.B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

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WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS WOODWORKING MACHINERY

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

H. F. Lownsbrough

Woodstock — Ont.

**HAY OATS POTATOES
and Winter Vegetables**

in Car Load Lots

Especially well located to give lumber camps the best service and prices. Let me quote on your requirements.

FIRE INSURANCE

Unequalled Facilities

Protection + Service + Saving

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Lumbermen

E. D. HARDY & CO.

BOOTH BLDG:

OTTAWA, ONT.

The "BEST" Logging Cruiser

Lends itself to varied tasks of

LOGGING AND LUMBERING

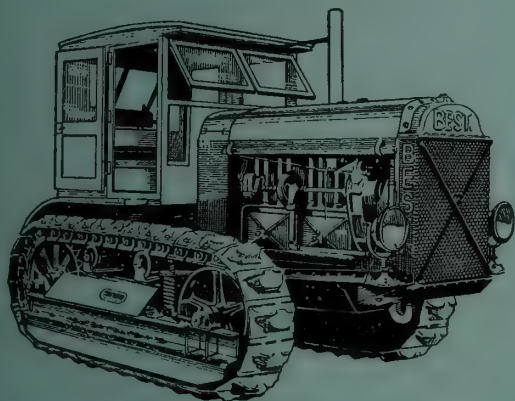
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Head Office: MONTREAL
Branch: TORONTO



When in the market for quotations on Tents, Tarpaulins, Feed Bags, Grey Blankets, Straw Ticks, Canoes, Paddles, Oars—ask for prices from

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

Manufacturers

PETERBOROUGH, - - - - - ONT.

Headquarters for special light weight rubber coats

New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

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Valuable time saved by using our Standardized
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Specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work.

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Boats and Engines of all Kinds

PENETANG, ONT.

Kendall Gang Circular

The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber, quicker than ever before.

The illustration shows one of the latest designs of gang circular patented by Mr. I. N. Kendall, the well-known millwright, of Ottawa. This machine takes 16-26 in. diam., 10 gauge saws—will cut cants up to 8 inches in thickness, and we furnish with it necessary saw collars for any thickness of lumber desired. It has a hollow mandrel, water cooled saws; each saw has a separate guide; easily accessible and readily adjustable, and the bridge tree is so designed that it can be removed, the saws taken off and a new set put on in 7 to 10 minutes. Safety fingers hung just inside the front press roll prevent a cant flying back off the saws. Lumber cut on these machines is guaranteed to come out absolutely true to size from end to end, and so smooth that 1/16 in. over size is all the allowance necessary for finish.

Read what one user says about it:—

"The machine has given every satisfaction and in many cases far exceeded my idea of sawing lumber; the proof of this being that our customers are paying me \$1.00 to \$1.50 per thousand more for certain classes of lumber than they can purchase same quality elsewhere—this advantage being purely on account of the uniform and smooth sawing this saw is capable of doing."

We are the original manufacturers of these machines

We have been manufacturing them for the past fourteen years, and the experience gained in all those years is at your disposal. We make these machines in three sizes, as follows, using

26-in. saws for 8-in. cants, as illustrated.

32-in. saws for 10-in. cants.

36-in. saws for 12-in. cants.

Each size is of the very latest design and up-to-date in every improvement.

May we send you a list of satisfied users?

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with chain or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

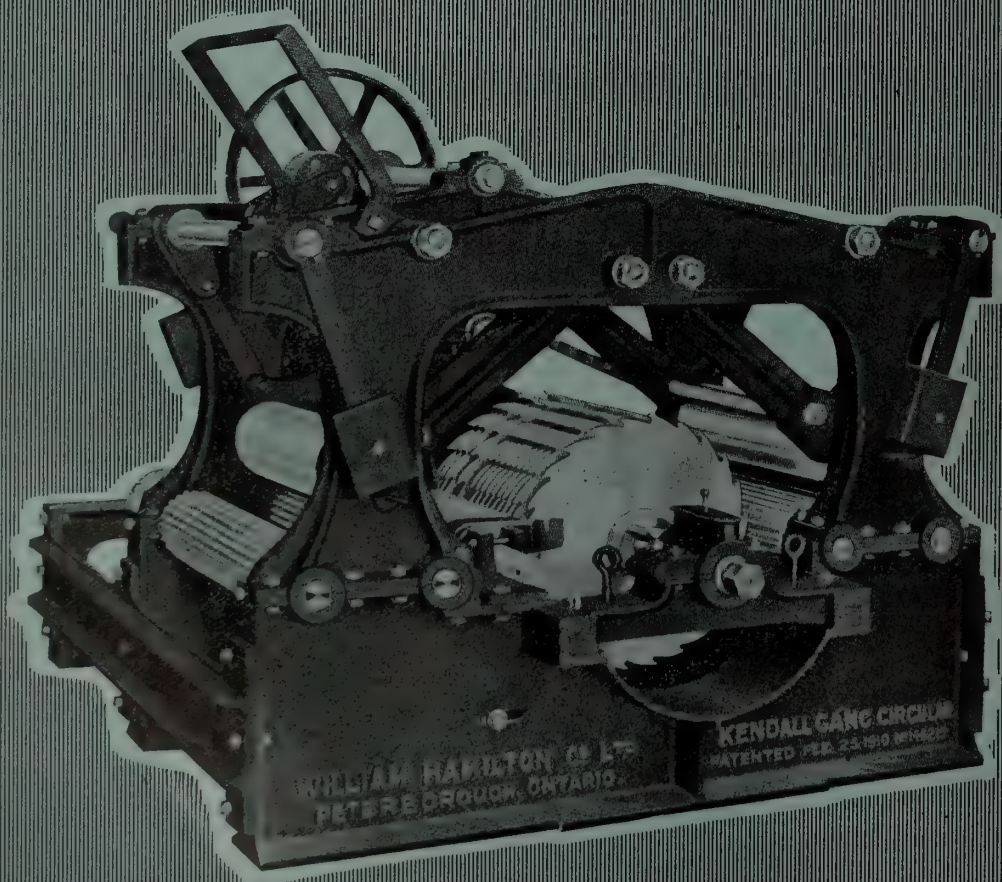
William Hamilton Co., Limited

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ONTARIO

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HEAD OFFICE
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View of our docks and mill, also gantry and locomotive cranes used in handling our heavy timbers

We are Specialists in British Columbia Forest Products

*We Handle
The Best in the West*

If you are interested in Western stock send us your inquiries.
We can make quick shipments from our Montreal stock.

Always Ready for Immediate Requirements

Steady logging, continuous sawing and systematic piling ensure ready stocks of our

WHITE PINE

available in first class condition for any demand. A rush order always meets with ready response and every shipment is made with a minimum delay. Have you tried our White Pine? A carload will convince you of its quality and the service we give will be sure to satisfy you. Large stocks are always on hand, and our facilities for delivery are the best.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

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LATH and LUMBER

**WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE**

Shevlin - Clarke  **Company Limited**

FORT FRANCES, ONT.

**Manufacturers
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**Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.**

*Extensive Stocks
First Rate Facilities
and
Intelligent Service*

Write, Phone or Wire

**The FESSERTON
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**Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath
Shingles
and
B. C. Forest
Products**



WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lumber with the South American and British Markets.

Also Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

Correspondence invited



CHALEURS BAY MILLS

**Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.**

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EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

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Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY



BIRCH

250 M 5/4 Birch 2 C. & B.

100 M 6/4 Birch FAS.

100 M 8/4 Birch FAS.

*Correspondence
Invited*

75 M 4/4 Soft Elm 2 C & B

100 M 5/4 Basswood 1 & 2
Com.

1 car 10/4 Birch No 2 C.

This stock is dry and ready for immediate shipment

EFFICIENCY, COURTESY AND SERVICE



The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CUTLER, ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

*The ultimate choice
of those who seek for
value.*



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Phones Adel. 4281
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Cable Address "GORLUMBER"

"Distributors of Dependable Stocks"

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

WHITE & NORWAY PINE

Lumber, Dimension Timber
Lath, Shade Roller Pickets

Planing Mill in Connection



A Newspaper Campaign to Bring You Business

The accompanying illustration (reduced) shows one of the advertisements now being run in the Canadian daily press, acquainting the public with the merits of Red Deer Birch Flooring. Already the campaign has met with marked success. Reports from dealers state that the public's interest in this material is exceptionally keen. And while to many people it is entirely new flooring, their orders show how convincing are the arguments in its favor.

Do you want some of this business?
If so, drop us a line for full particulars to-day.

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.
Limited

Huntsville

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As hard and durable as Maple, but more attractive — equal in beauty to Oak but has even greater wearing qualities. Birch is the ideal flooring.



Do You Want

Quality Lumber

Do You Want

Reasonable Prices

Do You Want

Quick Service

then send your inquiries to

TERRY-NICHOLSON-GATES
LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO

Terry & Gordon
LIMITED

Head Office:

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TORONTO
ONT.

VANCOUVER
B. C.

*Ontario Representatives
for*

The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

and

Shull Lumber & Shingle Co. Ltd., New Westminster, B. C.

Send Orders Direct to Toronto

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited
WHOLESALE
LUMBER

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

**Shull Lumber
& Shingle Co.**

New Westminster, B.C.

Limited

Trade Mark
Red Band Shingles
XXX XXXXX Star
Clears

— From Mill to You —

**Vancouver Lumber
Co. Ltd.**

Manufacturers

XXX — XXXXX

CEDAR
SHINGLES

(B. C. Inspected)

Head Office: Eastern Sales Office:
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Atimely knowledge of Canadian construction activities gives the lumberman a point of vantage from which to conduct his sales.

The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small.

The subscription price is \$3.00.
Send to

CONTRACT RECORD
and Engineering Review
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Adelaide Street West,
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LUMBER

Wanted

Mill-cuts in

W. Pine Hemlock Birch Elm Maple

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale
Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE

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BELTING

All kinds of new and used Belting
Shipped subject to approval, at
Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
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RELIABLE TIMBER ESTIMATES

Savage & Bartlett
FOREST ENGINEERS
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"DR. BELL'S Veterinary Wonder

Cannot be given wrong to sick
animals. Every driver should
carry a bottle."

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-
Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in
all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in
width, which we can sell at interesting
prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

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Agents for the sale of
Pine, Spruce and Hard-
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invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

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Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
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and MEASURERS

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You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

**CANADA
LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER**
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO



"Well Bought is Half Sold!"

Jes' Supposin'
you want

C. & C. F. Norway

Here it is all lined up

27M'	1 x 4 & up	— 6/ 9'
1½M'	6/4 & up	— "
1½M'	8/4 & up	— "
47M'	1 x 4/6	—10/18'
15M'	1 x 7 & up	— "
3M'	6/4 x 4/6	— "
11M'	6/4 x 7 & up	— "
14M'	8/4 x 4/6	— "
27M'	8/4 x 7 & up	— "

Exceptionally nice."

Canadian General Lumber Co.
Limited

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TORONTO OFFICE:— 1005 Federal Building

Montreal Office:— 514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

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HEMLOCK
SPRUCE**

JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
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Main 7329

A \$ Saved is a \$ Made
Try

W. Y. Lloyd Lumber
Company

For
Spruce and Pine Lumber
Spruce and Pine Lath
Cordwood Slabs and
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Honest and Safe
Timber Estimates
at a cost of a few cents an acre

James W. Sewall
Forest Engineer

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Largest Cruising House in America.

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Sawed Hemlock
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White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N.Y.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS
SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Tamarack

Rossed Pulpwood

Our modern Planing mill enables us to dress lumber
in any manner required.

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
609 Jackson Bldg.

Mills : JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Kindly address all inquiries care department "A"

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Keewatin Pine

Brings in the Business

—and the profits, too, for Keewatin Red and White Pine sells readily and is priced to leave a generous margin for you.

We can quote very favorable prices on Box and Crating Stock, Lath and Shooks. Write or wire today.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ontario.

Watson & Todd Limited OTTAWA

We are Always Buyers
—of—

Good White Pine Sidings

Registered



Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalf Sts.

Registered



Trade Mark

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd. The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd. The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

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GOOD STAINED WHITE PINE DRY

1 1/4 x 4 & up 6/11	4,000 ft.
1 1/2 x 4 & up 6/11	9,000 ft.
2 x 4 & up 6/11	5,000 ft.

Good percentage over 7"
Average 9' for length.

1 x 4/6 12/16	18,000 ft.
1 1/4 x 7 & up 12/16	5,000 ft.
1 1/2 x 7 & up 12/16	5,000 ft.
2 x 7 & up 12/16	6,000 ft.

We have also several nice lines in

Sash & Door and Pattern Stocks

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG.,

OTTAWA



White Pine

We offer for quick shipment a well assorted stock of 4/4" COMMON and DRESSING.

Spruce

All sizes of MERCHANTABLE and CULL now in shipping condition. Merchantable lengths and widths separate.

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Phone: Adelaide 3607

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Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

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On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
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Also Mills at:

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On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.



Good Hardwoods—Good Values

1 car	8/4" Basswood	No. 1 C. & B.	4 "	6/4" Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
4 "	4/4" Basswood	No. 1 C. & B.	2 "	5/4" Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
1 "	5/4" Basswood	No. 1 C. & B.	1 "	8/4" Birch	10" & wider C&CF
5 "	4/4" Soft Elm	No. 2 & 3 Com	2 "	6/4" Birch	No. 1 C. & B.
15 "	4/4" Soft Elm	No. 2 C. & B.	5 "	4/4" Birch	No. 1 C. & B.

The above is a part of two million feet of dry lumber we still have on hand.

THE PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yard: FT. SPADINA AVE., TORONTO

Finished Samples of

Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock

While they last we will be glad to supply to Retail Lumber Dealers with finished samples of the above woods—1 x 6 x 1'6". Formulae for finishing on reverse side.

Send for these samples to-day. You will find them an efficient selling help.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

51 Yonge St. - Toronto

Note: We do not quote prices.

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.

LIMITED
Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

SPRUCE HEMLOCK HARDWOODS

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

*High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service
and prompt shipment*

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses—4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\frac{4}{4}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Exporters of Lumber

Always on hand:—

Pine, Spruce, Birch, Cypress
all kinds of Lumber

Send us your enquiries.

ROCH JULIEN

111 Mountain Hill

Quebec

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

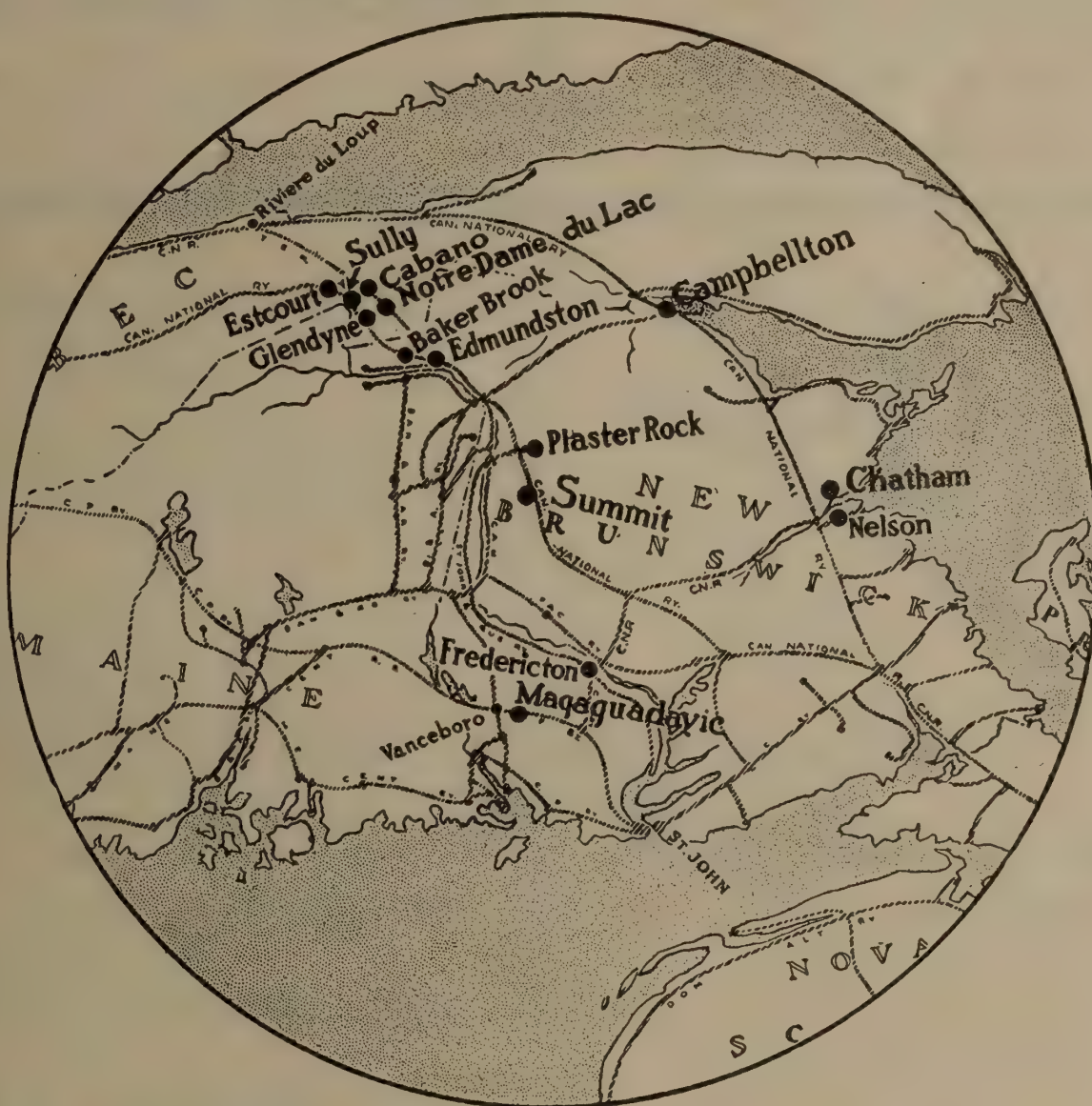
81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

**Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles**

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, P.Q.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite.

Rough and Dressed Spruce.
Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

White Cedar Shingles.

Railway Ties

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EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

G. M. FRENCH

RENFREW

— ONTARIO

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

100,000' 1 x 4 and up 6/16 M. R White Pine

125,000' 1½ x 4 " " " "

175,000' 2 x 4 " " " "

All small, sound, tight knotted stock

**British Columbia
LUMBER TIMBER****Red Cedar Shingles**

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"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

Quality and Prices Right.

Let Us Quote.

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*White Pine***SCHROEDER MILLS & TIMBER CO.**

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Lumber and Lath Stocks at
Pakesley and Victoria Harbor**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver**

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCKFLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS**Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes**

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
SION, ALSO DIMENSION
AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

F. W. Brennen & Sons

474 Main St. East

Hamilton, Ont.

Wholesale LUMBER LATH--SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
6,000,000 ft. birch annually
2,500,000 ft. beech annually
2,500,000 ft. elm annually
900,000 ft. basswood annually
200,000 ft. ash annually
6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.

ESCANABA

MICHIGAN

The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.

Planing mill in connection with Yard.

President:
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Established
1882

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SPRUCE and Hardwood

If its good Quebec Spruce you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in Hardwood Flooring.

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

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Selling Office:

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Mill Run White Pine

1922 Cut Bone Dry

	1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
	1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
	1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
	5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
	2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

The Long Lumber Company

TORONTO OFFICE: - - -
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REGISTERED

82 St. Peter Street, Quebec, P. Q.

Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
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Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber

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EXPORTERS OF

**SPRUCE AND
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Head Office: **QUEBEC, P.Q.**



For Prompt Delivery of
**Hemlock, Spruce, Lath
Pulpwood and Hardwoods**

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce
Timbers and have excellent facilities
for quick shipment—rail or water
delivery.

Tell us your requirements

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Fassett, Quebec

F. N. Waldie, President.

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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
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Wholesale *PINE*



and *HARDWOOD*

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING

BUFFALO, N. Y.

C. M. BARTRAM

Items on which we can make prompt shipment

SPRUCE & JACK PINE

5ths & Better

2 x 3 x 8/16'— 43,000'
2 x 4 x " — 85,000'
2 x 5 x " —142,000'
2 x 6 x " — 21,000'
2 x 7 x " — 29,500'

Culls

1 x 3 & up—1 car
2 x 5 & up—2 cars
3 x 3 & up—1 car
2 x 4 —1 car

LATH:—1½ x 2/8 x 4', MERCH. SPRUCE, also 1 car
mill run JACK PINE 4' & 1 car WHITE PINE 4'.

DRUMMOND BLDG.

MONTREAL - - - QUEBEC

Superior
Planing

LUMBER

Accurate
Resawing

REMANUFACTURED

IN

TRANSIT

Brewer Lumber Co. Brewer Jct. Me.

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Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION
LIFE BLDG.

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Telephone
Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

Native and Foreign

CRATING SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK
CANADIAN BIRCH, BASSWOOD, MAPLE

Promptness and courtesy are features of McDonagh service that you will appreciate.

All we ask is the opportunity to show you. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

The McDonagh Lumber Co.

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Lumber and Shingles

Best Grades—Mill Prices—Prompt Shipment

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IT'S THE QUALITY THAT COUNTS

SIZED HEMLOCK
WHITE PINE
RED PINE

B. C. PRODUCTS
JACK PINE
LATH

QUOTATIONS
FURNISHED

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

625 FEDERAL BUILDING

TORONTO, ONT.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

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123 Bay Street

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For Sale

- 1/2 million 2 x 4" Spruce sized in 9, 10 & 16' lengths.
- 2 million Hemlock 60% 14 ft. and larger.
- 3 million Jack Pine Lath 32 & 48" standard grade.
- 2 million March Spruce, 32 & 48".
- 1 million Hemlock Lath.

Write for Quotations.



GILLIES BROS., LTD

BRAESIDE

ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

RED PINE
SPRUCE

Dry Stock

Well Sawn

Prompt Shipment

R. B. Herron Limited

Wholesale Lumber

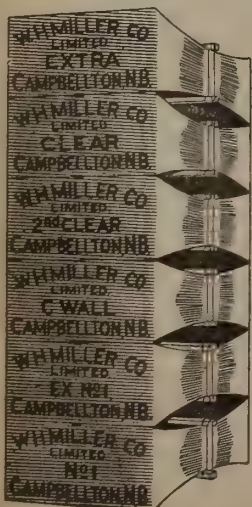
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SPRUCE LUMBER

LATH SHINGLES TELEPHONE POLES
PILING RAILWAY TIES

Write or wire for prompt quotations and quick delivery



NEW BRUNSWICK WHITE CEDAR S - H - I - N - G - L - E - S

We manufacture the finest shingles on the market—New Brunswick White Cedar. You'll find they will make steady customers of every builder in your district.

We also make Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

W. H. MILLER Co. Ltd., CAMPBELLTON, N. B.



Better than ever!

We are now in a position to serve
Ontario Trade to unusual advantage with

TIMBERS

Large or Small

—
also

SHED STOCK

Special—WESTERN SOFT PINE

for immediate Shipment

6/4 Shop

8/4 Selects

1 x 6 and wider Boards—

will dress Eastern Standard.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Exclusive Representatives in Eastern Canada for Canadian Puget Sound Lumber and Timber Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

Air Dried

ENGELMAN SPRUCE

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QUALITY AND SATISFACTION

LUMBER

In all standard grades
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Our big yard of dry spruce enables
us to make immediate shipment of
mixed orders.

— Specialty —

No. 2 Board Grade—Flooring, Ceil-
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No. 1 & No. 2
Grades

U. G. G. Sawmills Ltd., Hutton, B. C.

"THE SPRUCE SUPPLY"

Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited
OTTAWA CANADA

SAVOIE & Co.

We Specialize in
TRANSIT DRESSING

Modern equipment, with every facility for good and quick service.

Situated on main line of the Canadian National Railways, 50 miles west of Levis.

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You're Safe If You Place It With Us

Two Mills that back us up

The VICTORIA LUMBER & MFG. CO.
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The OTIS STAPLES LUMBER CO.
(Mtn. Stock) WYCLIFFE, B.C.

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

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The
**Rolland
Lumber Co.**
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO. LTD.

We have for immediate sale and shipment:

Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6"	White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
One "	2 x 6 & up,	" "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	3 x 6 & up,	" "	14 to 16 ft.
One "	1 1/4 x 1 1/2 & up,	" "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	6 x 6	Cedar	
Two "	4/4" x 4 & up	Brown Ash, Mill Culls.	

Fifty Pieces of White Pine dimension timber 25 and 30 ft. long, 14 to 18" at the small end, Choice Stock, immediate shipment.

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OTTAWA **ONTARIO**

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We are in the market for
Birch, Maple and Basswood
for immediate shipment.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West **TORONTO**

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Office : Fraser Building,
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*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
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FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath**



**Try that next car from us
and you'll be satisfied**

GUM

Red and Sap, Plain
or Quarter-cut

OAK

Red and White, Plain
or Quarter-cut

CYPRESS

All grades and
thicknesses

also
**ASH, COTTONWOOD AND
CANADIAN BIRCH**

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. (Box 676)

"I am not connected with any other concern using my name"

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we
carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for
quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

R. Imrie Lumber Company

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Phone Adelaide 0580

Call us for—

NORWAY and RED PINE—Can now saw out
special orders.

JACK PINE and SPRUCE—In Fifth and Better
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WHITE PINE—Mill Run—Dry Stock.

HEMLOCK—Band Sawn—Merchantable, full size
and scant all widths and lengths, sorted.

LATH—Jack and White Pine—4 ft. M. R. 32" M. R.
—4 ft. No. 3.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST



Western Woods

Wherever competition is as keen as it is today, the dealer who can offer a little better quality is the one who gets the edge on his competitor.

Therefore, we believe our offerings of Golden Spruce, Fir and Cedar will interest you—particularly our

1" NO. 1 COMMON CEDAR

This is a small-knotted type which makes excellent boards and shiplap, also a good cheap siding.

As our stock is run through the planing mill at time of shipment, it reaches you bright, clean and newly milled.

We are still manufacturing upon the basis of the old Mountain Grading Rules and maintaining our reputation for grades and service.

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Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B. C.

Eastern Sales Office—TORONTO—L. D. Barclay and J. A. Stewart

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Take advantage of our weekly list of offerings. They are priced for quick sale and are selected stock.

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Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, Gum, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple and Elm. Log run or cut to dimension.

PANELS

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple, Elm, Fir, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Cottonwood.

THIS WEEK'S LIST

Car $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Fir Door Panels.
Car Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Birch Door Panels.
Car $\frac{1}{4}$ " Fir, $\frac{3}{16}$ " and $\frac{1}{4}$ " Alder Panels, latter will imitate any Hardwood, or make good enamel finish.
Good Stocks Kiln dried trim, in Mahogany, Walnut, Plain and Quartered Oak, Gum and Birch.

We Specialize in

Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwood, Veneers and Panels.

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

Robert Bury & Company (Canada) Limited 1 Spadina Ave. TORONTO

**TIMBER, LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
WINDOWS, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH, MOULDINGS,
DOWELS & RODS, TURNINGS, SKEWERS, ETC.**

Special

HEMLOCK

Joisting, Studding, Sheeting
Assorted Widths & Lengths
Timbers Sawn to Order.

JH & S Co

Well Manufactured

$\frac{3}{8}$ " & $\frac{13}{16}$ "

HARDWOOD FLOORING

Our Operators are Expert
Customers Pleased

JH & S Co

Satisfied Repeat-order Customers are our most valued Asset

Ask for Prices

JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO. LIMITED

Saw and Planing Mills

Owen Sound, Ont.



— WE ARE —
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
TO BUY

What have you to offer in OAK, BIRCH, MAPLE, HICKORY,
BUTTERNUT, ASH, and BASSWOOD---All thicknesses?

Please give full particulars

Liberal Prices — Fair Inspection — Prompt Settlement

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British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

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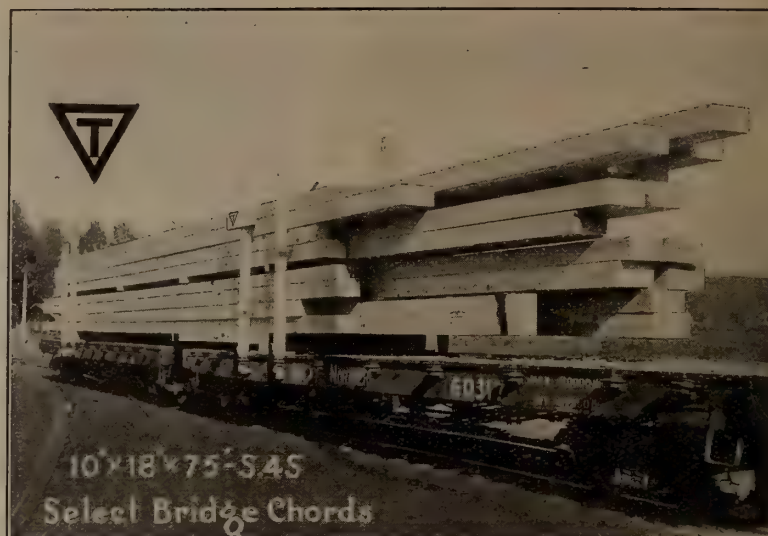
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Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
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Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.



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LONG TIMBERS
DEEP AND HEAVY JOISTS
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'

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New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.



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LUMBER SPRUCE LATH
CEDAR PINE FIR

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Adams River Lumber Company Ltd.

MILLS AT CHASE, B. C.

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620 Federal Building, Toronto

TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 1194



SHINGLES



"EDG-GRAIN"

Note the parallel and vertical grain of the wood, which prevents warping.



FLAT-GRAIN SHINGLE

Note the irregular grain of the wood, that causes unequal stresses and strains, which result in warping.

Can't Warp, Cup or Curl

"EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLES can't warp, cup, or curl. The parallel and vertical grain of the wood makes all strains and stresses absolutely equal. A shingle that is not cut with a parallel or vertical grain (the flat-grain shingle) will warp under adverse weather conditions, because the stresses and strains are unequal. Consequently, certain British Columbia shingle manufacturers offer the trade a 100 per cent. "EDG-GRAIN" SHINGLE. This is a very important fact for both the dealer and home-builder to bear in mind, because a roof is only as strong as its weakest shingle.

DEALERS WRITE

Drop us a line, as we will be glad to give you further information and place you on our mailing list, enabling you to receive price list and other data that we are mailing from time to time.

Shingle Mfrs.' Association of British Columbia
Department C.L.-3
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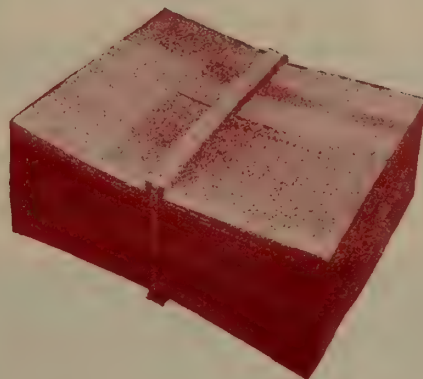
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& SONS, LIMITED

METROPOLITAN BLDG.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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XXXXX



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British Columbia
Lumber Shingles Timbers

Specializing in
Straight or Mixed Cars of

CASING
FINISH
FLOORING
CEILING

BASE
MOULDINGS
CEDAR SHIPLAP
CEDAR BOARDS

GET OUR STRAIGHT CAR PRICES

International Land & Lumber
Company Limited
LUMBER
 AND
RAILWAY TIES

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

LOOK!

All sizes No. 1 Hemlock,
 Dry Jack Pine Flooring & etc.

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Manufacturer and Wholesaler

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Ontario

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 PRODUCTS**

ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

WE OFFER:—

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CLEAR, NO. 1, FACTORY

Interior Finish

BIRCH, B. C. FIR, OAK,
 CHESTNUT

Quality Lumber All Grades & Sizes

*Every Facility for Prompt
 Shipment, and Good Service*

Situated on Main C. N. R. Line

Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.

BROMPTONVILLE

— QUEBEC

TRY OUR WHITE PINE

In Dressing and Better Grade, also in 1, 2, & 3 cuts

DRY HEMLOCK SPRUCE AND PINE

Ontario and Quebec Stock—All Dimensions

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment

WANTED

5 million feet Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lumber. Also 5 million Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lath

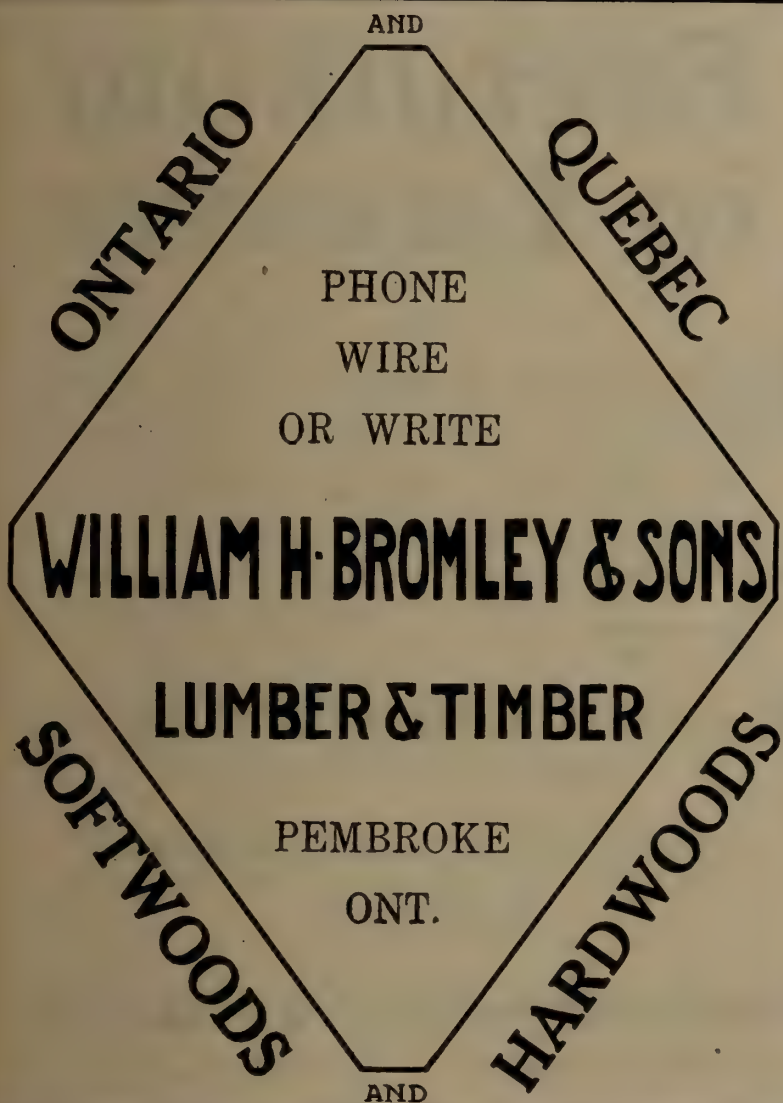
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*Mfr's of High Grade White and Red Pine
Lumber and Lath*

Head Office: North Bay, Ont. Mills at Trout Mills, Ont.



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Call

REGENT 1-6-2

We may have just what you want rolling
CARS ARE ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

of

California Redwood and White Pine—
Chestnut, Oak and Poplar.

ALSO

Yellow Pine Finish and Dimension

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ont.

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LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON



35x35 - 82ft. long Fir Timber

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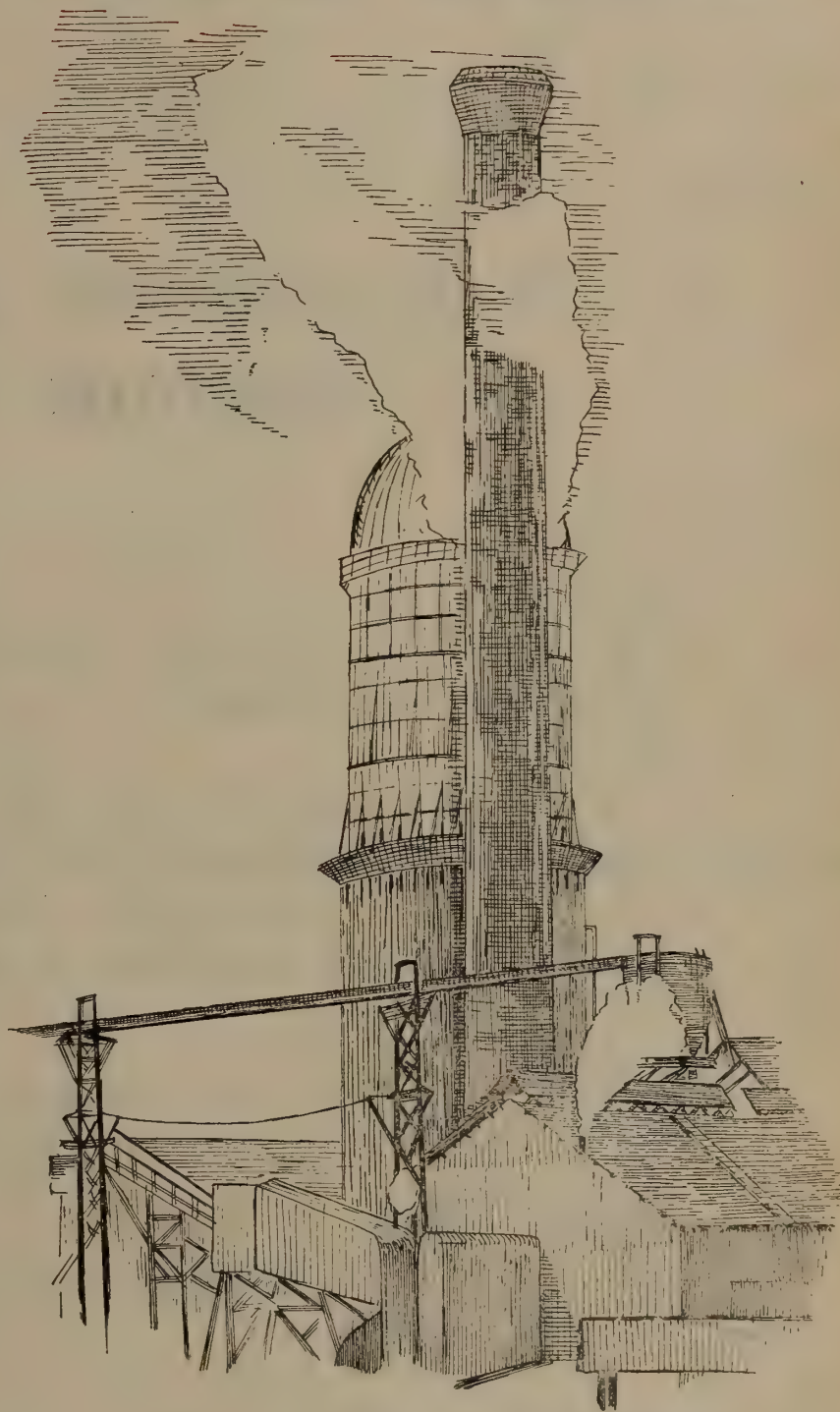
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"Big Chief" lumber and shingles are distinctive.

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tions.

Mistakes are expensive. Our
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Strictly clear—free from
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New Westminster, B.C.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH				PLAIN RED GUM				TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR				QUARTERED RED OAK			
1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 in.—40,000	1 1/4 in.—1,500	1 & 2	No. 1	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
3/4 in.	1,000	1,500	2,500	1 in.	99,000	158,000	16,200			16" up	4,200	3/4 in.	1,000	6,400	4,700
1 in.	65,000	32,000	78,000	1 1/4 in.	21,000	36,000	2,700			5/8 in.	1,000	1 in.	7,200	11,000	500
1 1/4 in.	21,000	6,000	90,000	1 1/2 in.	15,000	50,000	15,500			1 in.	1,000	1 1/4 in.	6,900	7,900	
1 1/2 in.	4,000	11,500	76,000	2 in.	5,000	34,000	15,000			1 1/2 in.	4,300	1 1/2 in.	400	4,000	
2 in.	150,500	259,000	78,000	10/4	1,500	600	600			2 in.	10,300	2 in.		7,400	
2 1/2 in.	260,000	18,000	5,600							2 1/2 in.	5,000				
3 in.	102,000	62,300	23,000							3 in.	2,600				
4 in.	79,000	28,000	9,500							4 in.	3,000				
CHERRY				FIGURED RED GUM				POPLAR				QUARTERED WHITE OAK			
1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	Bright	Saps	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	42,000	10,500	171,000	1 in.	11,000	14,000	500	1 in.	48,000	12,100	67,900	1 in.	6,100	2,300	3,000
1 1/4 in.	27,000	10,000	19,000	1 1/4 in.	700	500		1 1/4 in.	85,000	86,000	19,700	1 1/4 in.	3,900	400	800
1 1/2 in.	28,200	100	23,000	1 1/2 in.	700	200		1 1/2 in.	10,300	89,000	23,000	1 1/2 in.		400	3,700
2 in.	3,000	9,000	68,000	8/4	1,000			2 in.	3,000	3,000	29,000	2 in.	80,000	25,000	5,800
2 1/2 in.	4,500	4,300	3,000					2 1/2 in.	5,000	11,800		2 1/2 in.	19,000	73,000	200
3 in.	27,700	4,500	4,000					3 in.	2,600	19,000		3 in.	18,000	25,500	500
4 in.	9,300	900						4 in.	3,000	6,500		4 in.	5,600	900	200
CHESTNUT				QUARTERED RED GUM				PLAIN RED OAK				BLACK WALNUT			
1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
3/4 in.	1,600	3,000	138,000	1 in.	26,000	44,500	200	3/4 in.	50,000	224,000	1,500	1 in.	2,000	17,000	20,000
1 in.	88,000	168,000	57,000	1 1/4 in.	11,400	15,000	9,000	1 1/4 in.	76,000	64,000	18,500	1 1/4 in.	1,600	6,600	5,000
1 1/4 in.	10,000	450	77,000	1 1/2 in.	1,800	5,200		1 1/2 in.	52,000	148,000	2,000	1 1/2 in.	7,200	4,200	500
1 1/2 in.	14,700	1,600	92,000	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	2 in.	50,000	74,200	5,000	2 in.	2,000	5,000	3,000
2 in.	16,000	38,000	32,000	3 in.				2 1/2 in.	67,000	132,000	26,000	2 1/2 in.	300	1,000	
2 1/2 in.	2,000							3 in.	1,500	1,400		3 in.	300	1,000	
3 in.	1,300							4 in.	96,100	34,000		4 in.	300	1,000	
4 in.	1,500	300							57,800	37,000	5,000		400	1,000	
CYPRESS				QUARTERED SAP GUM				PLAIN WHITE OAK				BASSWOOD			
1 & 2	Select	No. 1	No. 2	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
3/4 in.	500	1,100	500	1 in.	26,000	44,500	200	3/4 in.	14,000	7,000	15,900	1 in.	205,000	7,000	236,000
1 in.	32,000	81,000	11,000	1 1/4 in.	11,400	15,000	9,000	1 in.	51,000	160,000	23,000	1 1/4 in.	267,000	18,000	26,000
1 1/4 in.	62,000	41,300	32,000	1 1/2 in.	1,800	5,200		1 1/4 in.	91,000	124,000	44,200	1 1/2 in.	104,000	4,300	47,000
1 1/2 in.	116,000	69,000	50,600	2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700	1 1/2 in.	53,000	14,600		2 in.	52,500	14,000	22,000
2 in.	15,000	68,000	19,900	3 in.				2 in.	26,000	51,000	4,000	2 1/2 in.	5,200	2,500	900
2 1/2 in.	17,000	12,000	2,000					2 1/2 in.	3,200	3,200		3 in.	7,000		13,000
3 in.	34,000	29,000	21,000					3 in.	110,000	41,000	2,000	4 in.	5,000	1,500	4,000
4 in.	14,200	13,200	7,000					4 in.	42,000	26,000	300			1,500	
									4,500	3,000					
									47,000	17,800	600				

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc. 310 MANNING CHAMBERS TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.

Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

What Every Merchant Wants



**Saleable Lumber that
Yields a Fair Profit**

If that is the kind **you** want, make
up your order and let us show
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Select from these—Pine,
Spruce, Hemlock
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All Thicknesses

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Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

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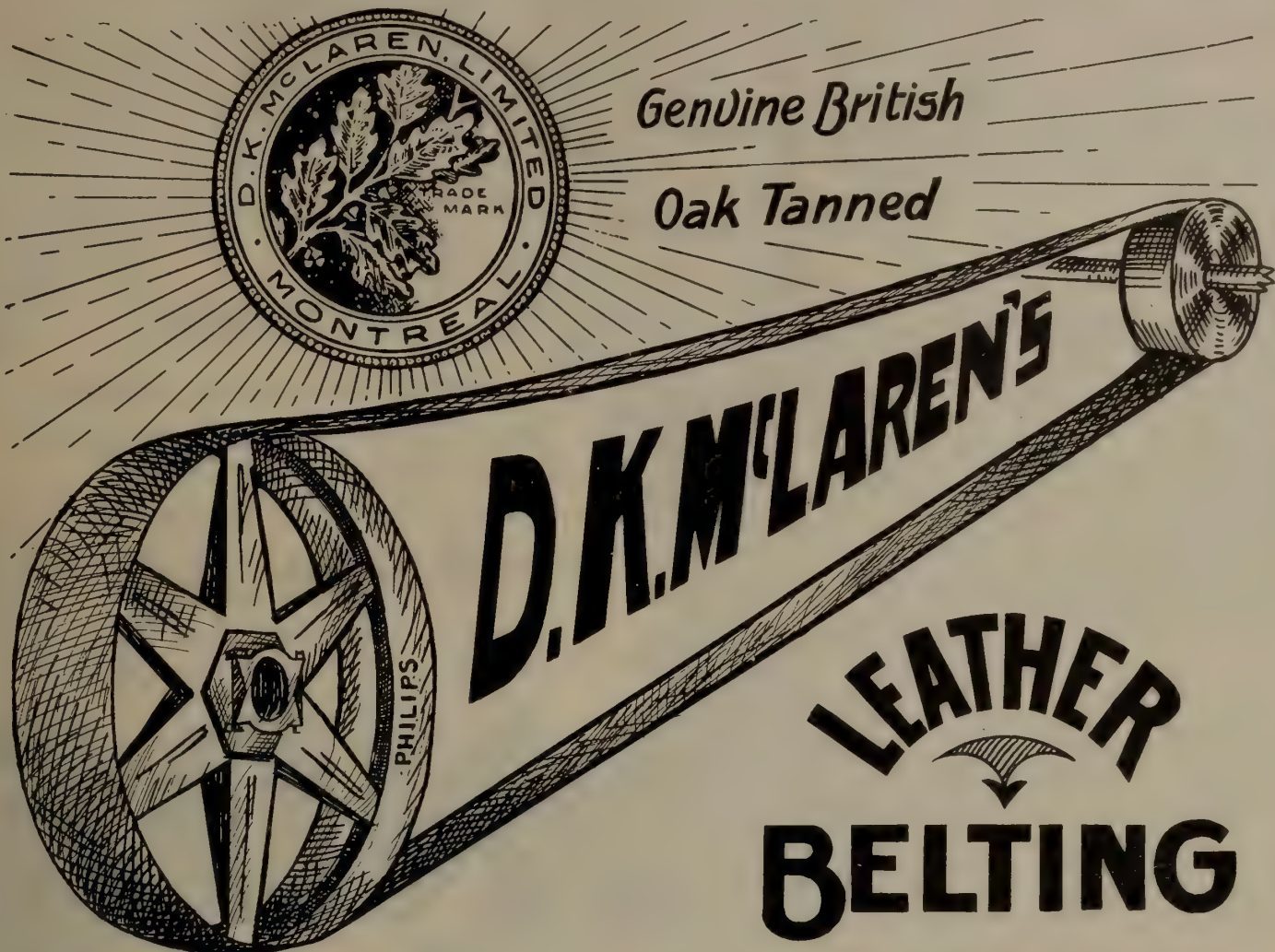
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Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH and PICKETS

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Don't allow any profit leakages by attempting to run your mill with inferior belting, but see that you have the Genuine British Oak Tanned, made only by D. K. McLaren.

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Leaders in Quality, Cutting efficiency and strength.
 The most economical saw to use.

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"The Saw Makers"
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DODGE

Power Transmission Service is Taken for Granted

After we receive an order from a customer we rarely hear from him again until he is ready to place his next order. Then it comes along automatically.

There's no correspondence about delays. Promises as to delivery are fulfilled, and, of course, the quality of Dodge Power Transmission Machinery is never questioned. In brief, the reliability of Dodge Power Transmission Units has become so firmly established that it calls for no comment.

Power users expect the best in quality and service from us, and would be just as astonished as we should be ashamed if they were disappointed.

The point we particularly want to stress in this advertisement is: that an order for one small pulley or a few feet of shafting is just as welcome and as carefully looked after as a contract job.

Single pulley buyers of twenty and thirty years ago are to-day among our biggest accounts—we have grown and prospered together. Here's hoping we may see you develop in like manner. If you haven't one, send for our Catalogue B. 10.

DODGE MANUFACTURING CO. OF CANADA
LIMITED

Head Office and Works—Toronto
 Branch Warehouse, 770 St Paul St. West, Montreal

Distributors: Chapman Double Ball Bearings Ex Our Stock

What Building Associations are Doing

Three Questions Which are Always Asked When the Building and Loan Association Scheme is Introduced, are:—Is It Practical, Is It Safe, Is It Profitable to All Parties Involved?—The Following Paragraphs Tell Why It Is Success And What Great Help It Can be to Community

"If you wish for anything you usually get it in the end if you keep after it," declared a speaker recently before a district meeting of retail lumbermen in Ontario. The retail dealer should put the same persistence into his work and advertising so far as stimulating the home-building instinct is concerned. This leads up to the statement that one of the greatest factors in the encouragement of home-building and making the process easy for the wage earner, is the creation of building and loan associations. The formation of such bodies have received attention at various gatherings of retail lumbermen and at the last annual meeting of the O.R.L.D.A., held in Windsor, Ont., a resolution was carried to the effect "That we recognize the importance and value of the work that building and loan associations are doing in other places, and believe that it would be a desirable thing for our Association. Be it resolved, therefore, that the secretary and directors be requested to take this matter up with the Ontario Government, looking to their permission to form such organization and to co-operate with any other organizations that are looking at the matter from our point of view."

Across the border the facilities for forming such organizations are more simple and practical than on this side of the boundary. It was explained by one of the speakers at a recent gathering how difficult it was for prospective home builders in Canada to secure the necessary credit with only a small cash investment. In the United States there are said to be 8,600 building and loan societies doing a business of \$1,400,000,000 annually. The reason that such associations have not flourished on this side of the 49th

Parallel is that the loan and trust corporation act stipulates that a body of this kind must show a capital of \$300,000 with \$100,000 paid up before any progress can be made.

In practically all the United States special statutes have been enacted governing the organization, amendment and supervision of building and loan associations. These laws are to be found in the main designed to encourage their development and to provide protection against perversion or misuse. Usually they are placed under the supervision of the department having supervision of state banks. Certain states still exact a substantial charter fee, and in a few states unduly heavy fees are charged for examination, but in the main the legislators, recognizing the paramount need of fostering these associations, have greatly simplified the procedure in securing charters by establishing nominal fees and granting exemptions from taxation. The U. S. Federal Government for many years granted exemptions and privileges which have added greatly in extending the benefits of building and loan bodies throughout the country.

Local Funds for Local Benefit

Building and loan associations vary greatly in different States and even in different localities but the majority are local and, as the name implies, they are conducted for local benefit. It is declared that no other form of financial institution has a more favorable record of solvency or is conducted on a smaller margin of expense or renders greater service to savers and borrowers alike. It is stated in Michigan that if it were not for building and loan associations

seventy-five per cent of the business of retail lumber dealers would be cut off.

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association hope to receive the assistance of allied bodies, when seeking legislation from the province that will enable local organizations to be operated in various centres. If this proposition can be carried out successfully, it will aid very materially in encouraging building in the smaller centres.

House Building Interests Lumber Dealers

There is little need to say anything regarding a building and saving society or its functions and purpose. The object is mutual and co-operative and the members are united together for financial wellbeing and thrift. Most companies have both investing and borrowing members. They rely on the small savings of the people and the average person building a dwelling desires a long-time loan which can be paid off in weekly or monthly instalments by the owner.

The person, who owns a house and is paying for it on that basis or who starts to save by some such plan, makes the best type of citizen. He has a real stake in the community and payments are made just like rent. Churches are financed by what is known as the weekly envelope system and this has enabled the revenue of religious bodies to be increased regularly. It also makes it easy for attendants to donate larger sums than they otherwise would, to help along worth while causes and institutions. In the same way the regular weekly systematic givings or savings are doing much to foster the feasibility of owning a home on the part of the small wage earners.

House-building is a vital part of the busi-



ness in which the retail lumbermen are interested. In the State of Ohio, in order to stimulate building operations, there are 800 building and loan associations who have \$530,000,000 in assets and there are more such associations in America today than there are national banks. The amount paid in is double the capital of the National Banks. Building and loan concerns restrict their operations chiefly to houses and the people make use of such organizations to deposit their savings. One thing to be remembered is that every time an association makes a loan on a building, it means the disposal of some lumber and the sales of such goods help the retail merchant in increasing his turnover.

Much more might be presented on the subject of organizing such bodies in the smaller towns of Ontario with a view to employing the small savings of the average citizen to finance the construction of dwellings. There are a few such bodies flourishing in Ontario and one of them is the Niagara Falls Building, Savings and Loan Association, which has been in existence for over a quarter of a century. The Association commenced to loan out money right away, according to the by-laws and constitution adopted at the time, and the result is that hundreds of homes have been constructed in Niagara Falls, Ont., as an outcome of the impetus imparted to construction by this body. Another outstanding point is that, in all this time, there has not been one foreclosure of a mortgage and no property has ever come back into the hands of the society.

Way of Home Owning Made Easy

No easier way or simpler means for people with limited means to build and own homes can be furnished than by paying over a small sum every week which includes principal and interest and works out itself in a comparatively few years. An advantage possessed by loan companies is that the more a borrower pays on his home, the more anxious he is to protect and own it. Payments are a little more than rent and comfortable, sanitary dwellings are the best asset for the permanent progress and higher welfare of any community.

It might also be emphasized that the money invested in a local building and loan society does duty at home and helps to build up the community, create public spirit, establish civic pride and make one feel that his native spot is the best on earth. This sense of satisfaction, however, cannot be created without the home-building instinct. Any money deposited in a loan company is let out on first class mortgages. This is paid back in stated weekly payments and the wherewithal is loaned over and over for fifty-two weeks of the year.

Recently "Financing the Small Home," was issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. It contains some pertinent references which will be read with appreciation. It is pointed out that in building and loan associations two features are usually emphasized—first that savings must be on a systematic basis and, second, that the funds shall be available primarily for loans on homes. It is declared that no man ever worked or fought for a boarding house, and if there were no houses there would be no homes or civilization.

Ratio of Loan to Value of the Property

The amount which Building and Loan Associations will loan on a given property varies in different sections of the country and in different communities in each section. Broadly speaking the ratio of the loan to the value of the property varies from 50 to 80

per cent. It is fair to say that Building and Loan Associations will lend two-thirds of the value of the premises. In some states this amount is limited by statute. In New Jersey, laws place the limit at from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. Usually state laws are silent on this point, leaving the matter to the judgment of the directors of the several associations. The mortgage is usually repayable at the rate of 1 per cent per month of the face amount.

Is a Building and Loan Association Safe

What is the cost involved in obtaining a loan from a building and loan association? The cost is not uniform with all Associations. Some charge the borrower only with actual expenses involved in viewing and appraising the premises, and the drafting and recording of necessary papers. Other Associations make a flat charge on all loans to cover the cost and expenses in consummating the loan. Still others charge a certain percentage of the loan to cover the costs. Occasionally a bonus is charged on all loans in addition to the actual cost incurred. Building and Loan Associations charge a rate of interest depending upon local money conditions and the vision of those conducting the association. In rapidly growing communities in the West where the demand is heavy and the supply of funds often meager, mortgage rates are likely to be higher than in the Central and Eastern States where the rate varies from 7% to 6%. It should be made low enough to allow the deduction of a minimum of expense, and to permit the payment of satisfactory dividends earnings to shareholders, as the association primarily can loan only what its saving members provide.

Of what other financial or business institution is it said that there have been so few losses to depositors or members over a period of ninety-two years? The reason they are unquestionably sound is because their assets are primarily easy payment mortgages on homes and it is very rare that a borrower will sacrifice his equity in a home and resume rental payments practically equivalent to those through which he might soon own his home free from debt. Many associations protect themselves and the families of their borrowers from loss by means of an insurance policy on the life of the borrower.

Yes, associations usually meet requests for withdrawal promptly but it is commonly provided that only a portion of monthly receipts need be applied to meet withdrawals except with the consent of the Board of Directors. This provision is for the protection of members in guarding against the possibility of a "run" on a building and loan association.

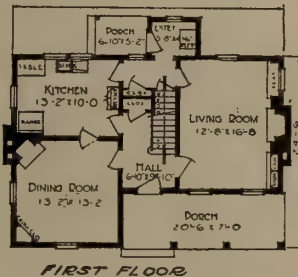
Loans were formerly made to the highest bidder, in "premium" or in interest rate, but in most states this custom is obsolete and loans are usually made to applicants for approved loans in the order in which their written applications are filed and at an agreed rate.

What if I have no money and no lot but want to own a home? Subscribe for all the shares you can carry in the building and loan, keep up your payments without fail until you have acquired both cash and credit; then apply for a loan, assured that the building and loan will carry the heavy end of the loan, but not all of it.

How Much Should a Home Cost?

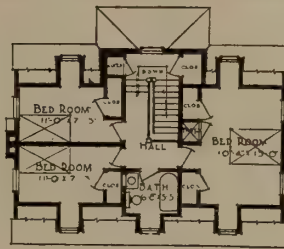
Your Income	Annual rent or annual cost of your own house will average one-fifth of your income	Average cost of house and lot per income	This share of the cost goes into the lot	This share of the cost goes into the house	Estimated size of house you can build, at a cost of 30 cents a cubic foot for the amounts given in column 5	Estimated size of house you can build at 50 cents a cubic foot, which is the cost of the more elaborate private homes
\$1,000	\$ 200	\$2,000	\$ 400	\$1,600		
1,500	300	3,000	600	2,400		
2,000	400	4,000	800	3,200	A very small 3 or 4 room bungalow without cellar. 18'x25'. Area, 450 sq. ft.	
2,500	500	5,000	1,000	4,000	A small 4-room house. Volume, 13,300 cu. ft.	
3,000	600	6,000	1,200	4,800	A 4 or 5 room house. 20'x27'. Area, 540 sq. ft. Volume, 16,000 cu. ft.	
3,500	700	7,000	1,400	5,600	A 5 or 6 room house. 20'x29'. Area, 580 sq. ft. Volume, 18,666 cu. ft.	A small 3 or 4 room bungalow without cellar.
4,000	800	8,000	1,600	6,400	A 6 or 7 room house. 20'x37'. Area, 740 sq. ft. Volume, 21,330 cu. ft.	A small 4 room house. 18'x25'. Area, 540 sq. ft. Volume, 16,000 cu. ft.
5,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	8,000	A 7 or 8 room house. 23'x40'. Area, 920 sq. ft. Volume, 26,650 cu. ft.	A 4 or 5 room house. 20'x27'. Area, 540 sq. ft. Volume, 16,000 cu. ft.
6,000	1,200	12,000	2,400	9,600	An 8 or 9 room house. 27'x40'. Area, 1,080 sq. ft. Volume, 32,000 cu. ft.	A 5 or 6 room house. 24'x28'. Area, 672 sq. ft. Volume, 19,200 cu. ft.
8,000	1,600	16,000	3,200	12,800	A 9 or 10 room house. 34'x40'. Area, 1,360 sq. ft. Volume, 42,660 cu. ft.	A 7 room house. 25'x32'. Area 800 sq. ft. Volume, 25,600 cu. ft.
10,000	2,000	20,000	4,000	16,000	A 10 or 11 room house. 30'x58'. Area, 1,740 sq. ft. Volume, 53,000 cu. ft.	An 8 room house. 30'x35'. Area 1,050 sq. ft. Volume, 32,000 cu. ft.
12,000	2,400	24,000	4,800	19,200	An 11 or 12 room house. 30'x65'. Area, 1,950 sq. ft. Volume, 64,000 cu. ft.	A 9 room house. 30'x40'. Area, 1,200 sq. ft. Volume, 38,400 cu. ft.
15,000	3,000	30,000	6,000	24,000		A 10 or 11 room house. 30'x50'. Area, 1,500 sq. ft. Volume, 48,000 cu. ft.
20,000	4,000	40,000	8,000	32,000		An 11, 12 or 13 room house. 33'x60'. Area, 1,980 sq. ft. Volume, 64,000 cu. ft.

A Simple Home of English Design



FIRST FLOOR

PLANS FROM HOME OWNERS' SERVICE INSTITUTE



SECOND FLOOR

A small house should be, above all, simple in its architecture. For that reason the Colonial type, whose outstanding characteristics are simplicity, symmetry and unassuming dignity, embodies the very qualities to be desired for the modern small home that will not be out of date when one's children grow up.

Here is a splendidly planned six room Colonial house that is truly Colonial in type. What could be more restful than the long, sweeping horizontal lines of the roof, broken by three simple dormers? On the exterior, ten inch wide siding is used, for the house is of frame throughout, with brick for the well balanced chimneys at either end. Wide siding has a tendency to make a house look larger, and therefore is a most suitable material for this house. Slender porch columns and six-panel doors are also true to type. Although there are two stories, the impression is that of an English Colonial cottage.

The central hall type of floor plan is used. The living room at the left. There are open fireplaces in both of these rooms. Such built-in features as corner Colonial china cabinet in the dining room, with seat and bookcase flanking the fireplaces in the living room, will be noted on close examination of the first floor plan. The kitchen is conveniently arranged. There is a rear service vestibule with space for ice-box and rear service porch.

There are three bedrooms upstairs each with good cross ventilation from the windows. There is a tile bathroom and ample closet space for both clothing and linen. An overhead trapdoor in the upstairs hall permits of access to trunk storage space under the roof. This house is 34 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 6 inches deep, not including the depth of service porch and vestibule, 5 feet 2 inches. It has a cubical contents of 24,485 feet. According to the Home Owners' Service Institute it would cost today from \$11,000 to \$13,000 to construct this house. Complete working drawings and specifications are available through the Home Owners' Service Institute, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, at moderate cost. They can be examined and purchased at the Institute.

Masonry.—All foundation walls, piers footings, areas, etc., to be of concrete. Chimney footings project three inches and to be twelve inches thick. Other footings as indicated on drawings. Columns four-inch Lally type. Build fireplaces as

shown on detail drawings; Brick laid in mortar composed of equal parts lime and cement to three parts sand. Build fireplaces as shown on details, faced with best quality common brick selected for pleasing color.

Plastering and Lathing.—All walls and ceilings of first and second stories to be covered with plasterboard three-quarters of an inch thick. Plastering to be two coat work and the finishing coat of plaster of Paris gauged with hydrated lime putty.

Carpentry.—All framing timber to be full and square to the dimensions shown well seasoned and free from imperfections; white pine, spruce, or Douglas fir. Inclose all side walls with one thickness of seven-eighths inch spruce or fir shiplap or white pine roofers and one layer of building paper put on with tin-capped nails. Outside finish to be well seasoned fine common white pine. Inside trim to be flat grain white pine, birch not selected for color, ash, chestnut, or white pine for paint. Stock millwork should be used at owner's option. Complete details for mill work are included in architect's detail drawings.

Hardware.—Owner will furnish all hardware trimmings or doors and windows and for closets and case work. The contractor is to furnish a correct list of hardware and is to put it on in a careful and workmanlike manner. Rough hardware to be furnished by contractor.

Insulation.—In Northern sections it is best to insulate all outside walls of rooms between studs with sheathing quilt; also the entire second-storey ceiling between collar beams and rafters.

Metal work.—All metal work, including gutters, leaders, downspouts and flashing to be sixteen-ounce copper.

Roofing.—Cover all roofs inclosing rooms with one thickness of seven-eighths inch spruce or fir, shiplap and one layer of building paper. Shingle all roofs with eighteen inch quarter-sawn red cedar shingles seven-sixteenths inch at butt, laid six inch to weather.

Painting.—Roof shingles to have one brush coat silver gray creosote shingle stain. Exterior wood finish to have two coats of white lead and oil paint. Interior wood finish to have one coat of light walnut stain, as selected by owner, and two coats of varnish. All floors to have one coat of specified preservative and one coat of hard wax polish.

How Retail Firms Handle Lumber Delivery

Practically all Concerns Charge for Cartage to Country Points but Agree That There is Too Much Free Handling of Material Within Corporation Limits

In the delivery of lumber the question of whether a charge should be made separately or included in the price is receiving consideration at the hands of many retailers. A number of firms have replied that they follow the practice of making the customer pay for haulage and do not try to convince him that they are assuming something for which he does not have to pay.

It has been pointed out several times in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" that no yardman can afford to deliver lumber without receiving pay for the service. Motor or horse equipment cannot be bought and maintained and the time of a man or driver taken up without somebody going good for the expenditure. There are still in Eastern Canada some retailers who deliver lumber both inside and outside city limits and do not charge for the service but the number is comparatively few and is growing less each year.

Should be Frank With Customers

One Nova Scotia firm says:—"We believe in being open and above board in this matter and letting a patron know just exactly what it is going to cost him to have the lumber carted to where he wants it. Apparently it may be philanthropic or generous for one to throw out his chest and say that 'we assume that charge and it will not cost you a cent'. There is very little in this world without a quid pro quo or, in other words, we may think we are getting something for nothing but, in the end, we generally pay. We believe in being frank in such matters and telling a customer just what it is going to cost him to have the material laid down at his door. Such a proceeding is more satisfactory all around than including the cost in the price for the finished article, we are of the opinion that delivery charges should be based according to distance. The man, who is five miles away from your yard should pay more to have his material taken to him than if he lived within the next block or two or, say, within a mile radius."

Another Nova Scotia firm states that they do not charge a customer for town deliveries but any loads that are taken into the country have to be paid for on a certain arranged basis.

A yardman in Hamilton, Ont., says that the price delivery there is supposed to be included in the cost of lumber per M as quoted from the office. "Personally" he adds "we do not think it is adequate to take care of the high cost of today. When delivery is made outside of the city limits we assess what we think the time is worth and also for gasoline and overhead charges. At the present time in this city a man with a few boards is paying the same price as the one who purchases a load."

A Western Ontario dealer observes: "We include delivery charge in the price of our lumber so far as city cartage is concerned but we make a specific charge for out-of-town deliveries and the rate is \$2.00 an hour.

Is Free Delivery Necessary Handicap

A Sherbrooke, Que., firm remark: "We believe that there is no such thing as free delivery of lumber and it is not possible, unless every concern delivering lumber in the community acts under an agreement to charge for delivery, to make any specified charge. We ourselves are catering to a large trade both in Sherbrooke and the surrounding towns and have had the question under consideration a great number of times but are compelled to look at it in the light of retail business. We do not make a charge to our customers for delivery within the city limits no matter how large or small the order may be. We do, however, charge more for small lots of lumber than we do for large lots and the delivery cost we figure is in as an item of our overhead expense. Certainly a customer ordering a few boards or a few bundles of lath, should be required to pay a delivery charge, but in a great many cases these customers are contractors or large consumers of lumber who send us big orders which help to pay the excessive cost of delivering small lots.

"We also feel that a delivery of a small order sent to the customer promptly and cheerfully without a delivery charge being specified tends to bring more business from that customer or from his friends. We have somewhat regretfully come to the conclusion that "free delivery" is one of the necessary handicaps in the retail lumber

business, which must be borne by that much over-worked item "overhead expense."

"As for delivery to points out-of-town, by truck or team, a delivery charge of so much per M is specified and agreed upon (according to length of haul) between ourselves and our customers at the time the order is booked."

Separate Charge on Each Load

A Montreal lumber firm says,—"We make a separate charge for cartage on every load of material that we deliver." A Hamilton, Ont., concern adds,—"We include our delivery charge in our selling price. We, however, instruct our shippers that when taking small orders they must not forget to add for delivery. We make an extra charge for delivery out of Hamilton.

The general-manager of a well-known lumber company in an eastern Canadian city says that the whole subject of delivery charges is being taken up by the local lumbermen at the present time and it is expected that a uniform policy will be agreed upon and further information be forthcoming in a short while.

A New Brunswick lumberman remarks,—"We quite agree with the contention that there must be an extra charge for delivery. We quote all our prices, f.o.b. yard delivery charges extra. It is the only fair way as our margin of profit is small and will not stand delivery charges. It is a perplexing problem as in some cases we have yards only a few miles away that are willing to make local delivery free and this often appeals to a customer. The whole problem is a difficult one to handle and yardmen must be governed by local conditions. It is certainly a question to know what to do sometimes."

The "American Lumberman" has been delving deeply into the question of what retailers are charging for delivery costs and naturally the levies depend very much upon the size of the place in which the dealer does business. It is however, interesting to compare the fees charged in certain towns with those that prevail in the larger cities. The figures will prove interesting and instructive. In one Kansas town of 5,000 population, a leading dealer gives the following information with respect to his system and charges for such a service. He says:—"We formerly delivered all orders free, using our own equipment, but abandoned that plan several years ago, and since have been charging for all deliveries. For this purpose we employ a dray line, this line doing all of our work and devoting certain equipment to our exclusive use. The dray line is paid by the piece, and on all deliveries we charge our customers exactly what we pay for the service. We find this to be a much more equitable plan for a country yard than the free delivery system, as we depend largely for our trade upon the farmer who hauls his own goods. Under the delivery charge system the farmer or other customer who comes to the yard and hauls his own merchandise obtains the same prices as the customer to whom we deliver. We also find that by charging for deliveries fewer trips are required to deliver a bill of material than formerly, due to the fact that we make a minimum charge per trip, thereby making it to the buyer's advantage to order a load instead of only a few pieces. Our schedule of delivery charges is as follows:

Lumber, per thousand feet	\$0.75
Coal, per ton	1.00
Cement, lime, plaster etc., per ton .....	.50
Shingles (wood), per thousand .....	.05
Lath (wood), per thousand .....	.10
Minimum charge, per trip .....	.35

Charge Cartage to Merchandise

In a California town of 2,000 population the appended charges prevail according to a local retailer who says:—"We believe that cartage is a merchandise charge the same as freight, and we therefore charge cartage to merchandise and not to expense. Therefore it would be as foolish to give away \$100 worth of cartage as to give \$100 worth of lumber. We haul distances ranging from one block to 75 miles. In one case the lumber figured \$187 and the cartage came to \$150. We have had numerous single loads lately where the cartage cost as much as the material was worth. We consider that in delivering material we render a valuable service, for which our customers are glad to pay. We carefully show them that our cartage charge is

less than they could haul the material for themselves; in other words, that they can make more money at home working on their farms than they can by hauling their own material from our yards. In ten years we have had very few complaints. We consider that any dealer who gives cartage free simply is fooling himself because by so doing he cuts the price of his lumber, whether he admits it or not.

Our delivery schedule is as follows:

Minimum charge in town	\$0.50
Lumber, per 1,000 feet, first mile	2.00
Cement, lime, brick, etc., per ton, first mile	1.50
For each additional mile, 50 cents per mile on lumber and 40 cents per ton on cement. Minimum charge for country delivery	\$1.00

Make Delivery Equipment Self Supporting

In another city of 9,000 in the same state the accompanying figures furnish some timely data on the rates that prevail:—It always has been our policy, as well as that of other dealers in this city, to charge for cartage. Since we have been operating motor trucks, we have endeavored to make a charge that would make the delivery self supporting, but not with the idea of realizing any profit therefrom. Since we have used the accompanying schedule, our truck equipment has broken a little better than even, with prior to the adoption of this schedule it always showed a deficit. The greatest cost in delivering a load of material is in the first mile because the heaviest part of the expense is in the cost of loading and getting on the job and unloading and getting under way again. That is why our schedule is so much heavier proportionately for city than for country delivery. The schedule follows:

City Hauling

Lumber, per 1,000 feet	\$2.00
Shingles, per thousand .....	.20
Lath, per thousand .....	.40
Shakes, per thousand .....	.80
Posts, 4"x5"—7', per hundred	2.00
Grape stakes, per thousand	4.00
Lime, cement, plaster, per ton	1.00
Posts, 3"x4 to 6", 6', per hundred	1.50
Brick, common, per thousand	3.00
Brick, pressed, per thousand	6.00
Sash and doors, each .....	.05
Mouldings, per 1,000 lin. feet	1.00
Minimum .....	.50

Country Hauling

(Add to above as a basis)

	Per mile
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	\$0.50
Shingles, per thousand .....	.05
Lath, per thousand .....	.10
Shakes, per thousand .....	.20
Posts, 4"x5"—7', per hundred .....	.50
Posts, 3"x4 to 6", 6', per thousand .....	.35
Grape stakes, per thousand	1.00
Lime, cement, plaster, per ton .....	.25
Brick, common, per thousand .....	.75
Brick, pressed, per thousand	1.00
Sash and doors, each .....	.01
Mouldings, per 1,000 lin. feet .....	.50
Minimum .....	.50

The Rates Prevailing in Syracuse

Syracuse is a city in New York state a little larger than Hamilton or Ottawa and a lumber firm there sizes up the delivery as follows:—At the present time we do not charge cartage where we are furnishing a house job and delivering in full loads, but for everything else we

charge 75 cents for a single horse load and \$1.50 for a two-horse load, delivered anywhere in the city. For delivering to the suburbs, we charge \$1 and \$2.

The single cartage applies if the customer wants two or three pieces. We think that by having this charge, we get away from at least 40 to 50 per cent of the deliveries we would otherwise have to make, as a great many people buying small amounts pick the material up in their cars, while others sometimes even have their children come with carts and get it. They figure that by so doing they save the 75 cents charge, and we of course are always glad to have them take it away from the yard.

Definite Haulage Charge per Mile

In Reading, Pa., which is a city of about 100,000 people, one representative concern which goes very thoughtfully into the question, gives the appended data:—

For quite a number of years we had a hauling charge in effect in Reading and vicinity, covering the delivery of lumber. This charge was put into practice to eliminate the necessity of delivering a piece of lumber into a distant section of the city, when very often it could have been carried, or arrangements could have been made to order it in time so that it could have been included with a load going to that vicinity. This hauling charge has been only 25 cents a load, whether for a single piece or a wagon load, and it covers any delivery made within the city limits. For delivery beyond the city limits we charge 50 for three miles and \$1 for five miles. Beyond five miles we base our hauling charge on so much an hour for each truck whether it is a 1-ton, 2-ton or 3-ton unit. We make allowances for the time and the charge that would be made for the first five miles, namely, \$1, and then charge on a per hour basis in accordance with the accompanying schedule. Making a hauling charge for anything beyond a reasonable distance from the city enables us to make our prices for material the same to everyone, and besides eliminates the trouble that we encounter so often where people bought lumber from us and it cost us more to deliver the material than we received for it.

Our hauling charge experience has been very satisfactory, and we would not think of deviating from it; in fact, we would rather lose an order, in practically every instance, than to make any allowance. Our schedule is as follows:

Miles	3-Ton trucks	2-Ton Trucks	1-Ton Trucks
6	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.50	\$1 25
7	5.00	2.75	1.50
8	6.00	3.50	2.00
9	7.25	4.00	2.25
10	8.50	4.50	2.50
11	9.50	5.25	3.00
12	10.75	6.00	3.25
13	12.00	6.50	3.50
14	13.00	7.25	4.00
15	14.25	7.75	4.25
16	15.50	8.50	4.50
17	16.50	9.00	5.00
18	17.75	9.75	5.25
19	19.00	10.25	5.50
20	20.00	11.00	6.00
21	21.25	11.50	6.25
22	22.50	12.25	6.50
23	23.50	12.75	7.00
24	24.75	13.50	7.25
25	26.00	14.25	7.50

Valuable Information on Lumber and Construction

A valuable service was recently offered the retail lumber dealers when the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Conway Building, Chicago, issued a correspondence course in Lumber and Construction Information.

The course is issued in sixteen letters in loose leaf form. The first two letters explain thoroughly, with the help of illustrations, the structure of timber and the defects and physical properties of lumber. The next three chapters on Projections and Plan Reading are interesting to the retail lumber dealer who is endeavoring to acquire a practical knowledge of building, as well as the merchandising of building materials. These letters explain the fundamentals of scale drawing; the theory of projections and describe the common forms of building construction.

Following the chapters on plan reading are two comprehensive letters on Construction Details, Specifications and Types of Construction, which set forth the building details of different parts of a building. These chapters are practical and to the point, and time spent on them will well repay the retail merchant. Accompanying each letter in the series are pen drawings of the different subjects in hand which help the reader to assimilate the information contained in the letters.

The eighth letter is devoted to Estimating and Rules for Taking off Quantities. It explains correct and quick methods of estimating lumber, millwork and other material going into construction of a building. Letter nine describes good and bad designs in planning a building and gives the fundamentals of good house planning.

The remaining letters are devoted to the Figuring of Stresses and Sizes, Preservation of Lumber, Shingles, Merchandising and a chapter on Heavy Construction Timber. The course is being widely taken advantage of in the United States and is available to any retail lumberman who is anxious to extend his knowledge of lumber and the allied building industry.

Greater Activity in Coast Sawmills

Exporters of lumber report increasing demand for Japanese squares, as well as for shingles and other building material, says a recent despatch from Vancouver. Large bookings are reported of Atlantic business in dimensions and specified materials by Puget Sound mills, but the local mills do not consider the bids of \$21.50 to \$23 for dimensions and \$23 to \$25 for specified material high enough in view of the fact that business can be placed in California at \$23 and \$23.50 for commons at the mills.

New Secretary of Montreal Wholesalers



S. Barker, Montreal

S. Barker, who was lately appointed secretary of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and has entered upon his new duties, succeeding F. H. Devenish, who recently resigned, is well versed in the forest products industry. Mr. Barker was educated at Freshfield College, near Liverpool, England, being sent there at the age of eight, as was often done in those days, along with his two older brothers. When twelve years old he was forced to commence a commercial career and afterwards got a step on the foot of the ladder in the office of a ship broker in Liverpool and at twenty-one was manager with a staff of six under him. This brought him in touch with Canadian lumber shippers and in 1894 he came to Canada as manager for Robert Cox & Company's office in Montreal where he remained until 1906 when he went to the Pacific Coast and was engaged in the lumber trade there. Later Mr. Barker returned to the East and became connected with the Swedish-Canadian Lumber Co. in New Brunswick. Subsequently he returned to Montreal and engaged for the same firm in the steamship business as manager for Thomas Harling & Son. In 1920 he was manager and vice-president of the Standard Export Lumber Co., doing a large business in South America. Mr. Barker is well qualified to represent the lumber interests in his new capacity and his knowledge should enable him to do justice to the position that he now occupies and render efficient service.

First Official Trip to Georgian Bay Mills

Forty three years ago last month the "Canada Lumberman" made its first official trip of inspection to several of the mill operations on the Georgian Bay. This report is an interesting one and mentions many operations and landmarks which have passed out of existence with the succeeding years and the diminishing supply of raw material.

Many older readers will recognize the incidents and persons referred to in the following paragraphs which recall familiar scenes and activities, in and around the bay, of over half a century ago. The report was written in Toronto on October 24th in 1880, appearing in the October 30th edition of the "Canada Lumberman" of that year. It is here reproduced:

"We intended last week visiting the saw mill at Midland and vicinity before they closed down for the season, but found that time did not permit the trip to be extended farther than the Waubushene and Severn mills. The latter mills closed on Thursday, the 21st inst to allow the men to go to camp for winter operations. The past season's work at the Severn mills has been satisfactory. There is yet on hand in the mill yard about six million feet of lumber. Probably about three million feet of this will be transferred to Waubushene docks before the close of navigation. The Waubushene mills were in full operation, and likely to continue at work for two weeks yet or longer, as a further supply of logs is expected.

The mills are situated at the mouth of Matchedash Bay, on the Midland Railway, which has six tracks running through the mill yard, and a leading track extending along the dock, where barges unload lumber intended to be conveyed by railway from the Severn mills about four miles distant. This extensive and complete establishment, which gives employment to over 150 men, during the summer season, is a pattern of neatness and convenience. A church and school house have been erected by the Company (Hon. W. Hodge & Co., New York) for the accommodation of the workmen. Similar accommodation is provided by the Company at the Severn mills, which also gives employment to over one hundred and fifty men. The company have also erected a large building with twenty six rooms, for the use of parties having business to transact at the mills, as well as for transient travellers. This is named "The Dunkin House" which, as its name indicates, is a temperance hotel. The temperance principle extends over the whole company's works, it being a stipulation with employees when engaged, that they shall abstain from intoxicating drinks while in the company's service. The present landlord of "The Dunkin House" is Mr. Perkins, measurer and culler. He keeps an excellent house, at the ordinary charge of \$1.00 per day.

It may be noticed here that the Waubushene establishment is headquarters of several extensive saw mills on the East coast of the Georgian Bay, incorporated about ten years ago at the instance of the Hon Mr. Hodge of New York, and others, under the names of the Collingwood Lumber Co. (at present under the management of Mr. D. G. Cooper) the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. (including the Waubushene and Severn Mills, under the management of Mr. T. W. Buck the Parry Sound Lumber Co. (mills at Parry Sound, since sold to J. C. Miller, Esq.,) and Maganetawan Lumber Co., under the management of Mr. J. H. Buck. The general supervision of the whole concern is vested in Mr. T. W. Buck, Waubushene, who has proved himself a capable manager. We had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Buck on this trip.

Besides the powerful propeller Maganetawan and the tug Hayes, the company have a handsome steam yacht, which when in port is protected from the weather by an enclosed shed built along side the dock. Preparations are being made to have another steam tug, 90 feet keel, built this winter.

Each establishment belonging to the company is provided with a well-appointed machine shop, so that everything is kept in the best repair. The manager's residence—a handsome mansion—is built on a rising ground, a short distance south, commanding a complete view of the bay and mills. The office and general store are near by the mills, and together with the workmen's residences, make quite a village. Every branch of the work is thoroughly systematized, so that if a sale of lumber is made, the manager can tell, from the reports sent in to him, where a certain pile stands, its quality, etc., without leaving his office. To give some idea of the extent of the business done at this place, it may be stated that one day lately there were one hundred and six cars of lumber and square timber in the yard consigned to points over the Midland Railway principally for eastern markets.

Wages during the summer range from \$25 to \$35 per month—paid, the workmen say promptly and regularly. In the woods at present, wages range from \$15 to 18, so that the rate during winter, with board is equal to the summer rate, without board. Towards Midland, along the railway, are Tanner's mills and Christie's mills, each of a capacity of turning out 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day, and Power mills,—Capacity 75,000 feet per day.

On the Midland Railway, toward Orillia, is Mr. Ross's mill at Fesserton about two miles east of Waubushene. This mill has a capacity of about 25,000 feet per day. At Coldwater is the shingle mill of Mr. Lovering, and that of Messrs. Hall & Co.

New Policy for Workmen's Compensation

Announcement of a new policy which is to direct the Workmen's Compensation Board was made recently at the Parliament Buildings by Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Labor and Health in the Ferguson Government. The changes planned amount to no less than directing the efforts of the Board into new channels and giving it a new significance to the workingmen in whose interests it operates. Where the Board has during the past few years been, as its name implies, an agency seeking to balance cash payments against loss of human efficiency, it is to become during Hon. Dr. Godfrey's regime rather a board of rehabilitation, seeking to restore the man who comes under its care to physical fitness.

During the last session of the Ontario Legislature the Compensation Board was the subject of criticism that was almost bitter by members of the House. It was alleged that it was not functioning in the interests of the workmen, but that it was taking the stand, rather, that its duty was to stand between the workmen and their possible inroads upon the Provincial Treasury. The debate upon the subject broke out intermittently while the Legislature sat, and a phase of it which frequently inspired members of the chamber to caustic comment was the fact that Hon. Walter Rollo, then Minister of Labor, failed to defend the body for the policy of which he was responsible.

Hon. Dr. Godfrey is taking the stand that the Compensation Board should not be a merely formal body which settles, after a manner akin to arbitration, the lump sum which shall be paid to a workman who has been injured. His view instead is that it should be a distinctly humanizing agency, interested in each individual case which comes before it and seeking to give each case the particular treatment which it requires.

He does not favor the lump sum basis of settlement, because of the fact that experience has shown that when the injured man has exhausted the money thus paid him, he becomes a charge again upon the community. The Board should, he believes, study each man with whom it deals and take the steps necessary to secure for him the medical or surgical treatment which will fit him again to be self-sustaining and a useful citizen. If the disability cannot be corrected, he believes that a pension lasting during the period of the victim's lifetime should be granted.

Wholesalers Consider Aspects of Sales Tax

Effort Being Made to Clear Up Some Complexities in Reference to the Application of Measure—Difficulties in Interpreting Its Provisions

Amendment to Special War Revenue Act of 1915
Sales tax of 6% on sales price of goods manufactured in Canada.

Sales tax of 6% on duty paid value of imported goods.
Collectors:

The Government require the tax from those licensed.

- (1) A licensed manufacturer who is producing more than \$10,000 per year pays 6% sales tax on all sales to those who are not licensed.
- (2) A licensed wholesaler pays 6% sales tax computed on cost to the said wholesaler on all sales to those unlicensed.

No Tax Payable:

- (1) On exports.
- (2) On imports by a licensed manufacturer of goods to be used in production.
- (3) On imports by a licensed wholesaler.
- (4) On sales by a licensed manufacturer to another

licensed manufacturer of goods to be used in production and subject to the tax.

- (5) On sales by a licensed wholesaler to a licensed manufacturer of goods to be used in production and subject to the tax.
- (6) On sales by a licensed manufacturer to a licensed wholesaler.
- (7) On sales by a licensed party to a Provincial Government.
- (8) On sales by an unlicensed manufacturer.
- (9) On goods bought in Canada by a licensed manufacturer to be used in production.
- (10) On goods bought in Canada by a licensed wholesaler.
- (11) On sales or imports of logs, fence posts, tiles, when produced and sold by the individual settler or farmer.

The federal sales tax was the subject of a lively discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on October 19. There was a large attendance and practically no other business was taken up. An hour or two was spent in consideration of the many points covered in the new revenue act and the opinion was generally expressed that several regulations were neither understandable nor workable. Some even voiced a doubt as to whether the act would be enforced owing to its complications, overlapping and ambiguities.

It was pointed out by A. C. Manbert, A. E. Eckardt, A. E. Clark, J. L. Campbell and others that, while the sales tax itself could not be changed except by act of Parliament, there might be some modification in the regulations regarding its application and interpretation in order to make the measure more simple and practicable. At present, owing to the complex character of the lumber business and its various sources of distribution, some of the product being further manufactured into a finished article and other portions being left unchanged, the opinion was expressed that the new piece of legislation would be anything but satisfactory and equitable. Mr. Manbert said that, as the lumbermen looked into the application of the new federal sales tax, the fears, which they held earlier in regard to it, were in no wise lessened as far as the interpretation of the various points were concerned. These were not easy to explain unless the members were good at solving puzzles. The secretary of the Association had prepared an able resume of the act together with certain explanations but many things still remained in doubt.

There was no doubt that the measure would go into effect at the first of the year and anything, that could be done to ameliorate some of the difficulties should be brought to the attention of the proper parties. The act could not be changed in its principle or its prescription. It was not likely that the federal authorities would withhold enforcement of the different phases of the measure and lumbermen would all simply have to wait and see what eventuated.

A. E. Clark explained that a recent meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association executive had been held in Montreal when the new federal sales tax and proposed regulations came up for consideration.

John Bain, of Ottawa, an expert on tariffs and excises, had been called into consultation and even he admitted that certain phases were not clear to him. A committee of five representative lumbermen had been appointed to confer with Mr. Bain in order to place the objections of the industry in concrete form and suggest certain amendments regarding the operation of the act. Mr. Clark did not see how the present measure could be applied. Some improvement was needed as the project was open to ambiguities. It was also full of incongruities and was too technical for the average man to understand. Mr. Bain had explained that the old act had been repealed and the new act would come into effect in January next. The Government expected to raise an annual revenue of \$140,000,000 through the new sales tax and it was not likely that its operation would be

suspended. Any suggestions that the lumbermen had should be sent to Mr. Bain, who was preparing a brief to go before the Government in order to have some of the difficulties of the situation removed.

Mr. Eckardt read a digest of the proposed measure and explained the difficulties in obtaining refunds where an unlicensed wholesaler sells to a licensed manufacturer and the probability that a double tax might be collected on the product if refunds could not be obtained without going through a long rigmarole.

In the course of the discussion it was explained that an unlicensed wholesaler was one who did not make fifty per cent of his annual sales to a licensed manufacturer and some doubt was expressed as to how many wholesalers disposed of fifty per cent of their output to licensed manufacturers. An unlicensed manufacturer, it was stated, was one who does not manufacture or produce goods to the value of \$10,000 or more during any fiscal year.

J. L. Campbell, who is a member of the committee on Dominion and Foreign relations of the Board of Trade, said he had attended a meeting of that body at which various representatives of different industries had been present. After a two-hour discussion in seeking to clear up the mysteries of the act and ascertain what it really meant, it was a case of "confusion worse confounded." He advised each member to consider the act as it applied particularly to his own business and never mind the other fellow.

One member stated that at a recent gathering a remark had been made that ninety-five per cent of the mill men in the East turning out white pine doubted if they could get a license as they could not declare that fifty per cent or more of their product was sold to be manufactured. It must also be remembered that the tax must be collected on the cost price of the lumber and not at the price at which the product is subsequently sold.

Mr. Manbert instanced several cases of how involved and intricate the new sales tax would be, and outlined some difficulties which would be found in applying the measure, particularly where stock went through further processing so that its original identity was not maintained. Lumber did not travel through one regular channel the same as leather and other materials which were easy to trace back to their origin. Various instances were given by the speaker of the different forms of sale which were common and inevitable in trade practice. Mr. Manbert pointed out the fact that every board had an individuality and, as it passed from hands to hands, changed form or shape. The objection of the trade was that the lumber business rests on fundamentals which could not be adjusted to the new proposals of the sales tax.

At the close, on motion of R. S. Plant and Hugh A. Rose, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Manbert, Eckardt and Clark for the explanation of the new sales tax, and a copy of the digest presented by Mr. Eckardt was also ordered to be placed in the hands of the members of the Association.

Big Logging Operations in Quebec

The next winter's cut of the Quebec forests is expected to be one of the largest in recent times. Over three thousand lumber camps are due to be in operation, employing in the neighborhood of 25,000 men, according to Chief Forester Piche. He stated there was a scarcity of labor in some sections of the lumber district and that, consequently, higher wages were being offered as an inducement to go out into the woods for the winter.

Regarding the situation in the forests of the province, Mr. Piche said that there had been a lot of fog, which combined with the dew, tended to keep the leaves and grass moist. The conditions at present were ideal, he added. The Department is keeping men engaged in patrolling the forests in certain sections of the province, mostly the western part, which is regarded as the most dangerous spot, and these men, in addition to patrolling the forests in their capacity of forest rangers, were also checking up on lumber operations and reporting to the Department.

Asked regarding the possibility of any forest fires in other places spreading to the province of Quebec, Mr. Piche said that the only forest fire that had taken place recently was in Ontario, and that was a thousand miles from Montreal.

Are Salvaging Damaged Timber

According to information received by the Department of Lands and Forests of New Brunswick, the majority of those operators holding leases on Crown Lands which had been damaged by fire or by budworm have commenced operations to salvage the damaged timber. In only two cases was it reported to the Department that operators were not in a position to cut this season.

No estimate of the season's cut is yet available but the belief is that as large a proportion as possible of the damaged timber will be removed during the logging season now opening. The receipts from stumpage are coming in steadily to the Provincial Treasury. Reports from the sections, which were burned over and afterward infested by borers, are to the effect that the progress of the worms in the timber is much faster than had been believed. On the Tabusintac areas of the Snowball Co. particularly heavy damage is reported. The company will make an effort to salvage what is possible, however.

How Russell Bros. are Expanding

Russel Bros., manufacturers of head works, Fort Frances, Ont., have acquired the entire business of the Minneapolis Campbell Motor Works. The transaction includes the patent rights, drawings, machinery and tools of the company. Considerable new equipment has already been purchased and everything will be rushed to be in readiness to commence the manufacture of these well-known engines. Not only will Russel Bros. manufacture engines for their head works and power winches, but will also make delivery of these marine engines from 5 to 60 h.p.

Russel Bros. have been successful in turning out gasoline power boats known as "alligators" and the sales during the past year greatly increased over that of any previous year. The outlook for 1924 promises to treble that of this year. The Campbell motors have been in the market since 1902 and are among the foremost of marine engines of their type. The engines will be built on the same line as that already followed by the Campbell Motor Co. with, possibly, a few minor alterations.

Keen Competition for Timber Berths

There was some competition in connection with the recent sale of timber berths at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., three of the seven berths offered being purchased in advance of the upset price of \$20 per square mile bid by the applicants. These were No's. 68 and 69, which were purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada at \$35 and \$52 per square mile respectively. No. 68 is located on the north forks of Coal Branch river and contains two and one half square miles, while No. 69 is located on Otter Brook, a branch of Salmon river, and contains eight and one half square miles. No. 72, south of the Dungarvon river, and containing two and one half square miles, was purchased by the Fraser Companies, Ltd., at \$20.50 per square mile.

The following berths were sold to the applicants in each case at the upset price of \$20 per square mile:

No. 66, head of Cumberland creek, containing two and a half square miles, to W. J. Colwell.

No. 67, Brittain stream, west of Nerepis river, containing two square miles, to J. A. Gregory.

No. 70, parish of St. Mary's, Kent county, west of McLaughlin

No. 71, parishes of St. Mary's and Weldford, Kent county, containing eight and one half square miles, to F. D. McWilliam.

British Woodland Survey is Progressing

Good progress is being made with the census of woodlands in Great Britain conducted by the Forestry Commission. The work is being done in Scotland by the commission's own staff and local correspondents, and in England and Wales through voluntary consultative committees with the assistance of the Inland Revenue Department.

It has been said that the United Kingdom is the most poorly wooded country in Europe, with the exception of Portugal. The census will settle the question; though it is feared that the statement will prove only too true, having regard to the depletion of woods during the war, when practically all the reserves of mature coniferous timber were felled.

The Forestry Commission is proceeding with its task of replanting on the restricted scale rendered necessary by the position of the country's finances. The Committee on National Expenditure recommended that the afforestation policy adopted by Parliament after the war, when the Forestry Commission was established, should be completely scrapped. That policy was to revive the almost exhausted timber resources of the country by growing trees on some of the millions of acres of waste land. The suggestion of the Committee on National Expenditure was rejected by the Cabinet. It would have entailed the waste of much useful work of reconstruction already done. It would also have prolonged indefinitely the period during which the country was left quite unprepared for the world timber famine, which is apprehended at no distant date, owing to the constantly increasing demand for timber and the working out of the virgin forests.

The Cabinet decided, however, that the provision for planting for the next two years should be on a reduced scale, entailing a temporary departure from the original programme, though still admitting of the afforestation of ten thousand acres each year.

The principal scene of the commission's operations so far is in the Eastern Counties. Here over thirteen thousand acres of derelict land—once cultivated, now little more than a rabbit warren—have been planted, mostly with pines.

How Lumber Distribution has Widened

British Columbia has entered a new age in commerce, according to the figures which H. R. McMillan presents. A new day has dawned such as pioneers of the lumber industry of this coast never dreamed. "In 1911," said Mr. McMillan, "we exported 47,000,000 feet of Douglas fir from British Columbia. In 1922 we had jumped to 285,000,000 feet."

Ten years the destinations of British Columbia fir shipments were as follows: Africa 14,000,000; Australia, 9,000,000; United Kingdom, 7,000,000; Orient, 5,000,000; California, 1,000,000.

"That was the winding up of the old order of world business," said Mr. McMillan. "The Orient still slept; the Atlantic seaboard was not taking a foot of our timber; we sent comparatively little to Australia, and California took but a trifle. History has been made since those days; the map of the world has been changed and the demands of the nations of the world developed for British Columbia products. In 1922 the province exported to the Orient 105,000,000 feet—this is 21 times our sales there in 1913. We were on the Atlantic with water-borne shipments which ran last year into 69,000,000 feet. In a space of a few years we have multiplied our shipments to Australia by seven, and to California by twenty-two. We have doubled up on our sales of timber to the Old Country.

"The world does not realize it yet, but the port of Vancouver is cutting in on the immense trade which was formerly monopolized by San Francisco. Ten years ago ships were not to be had by the lumber trade of Vancouver. There were but twelve deep-sea shipping lines from British Columbia in 1913. To-day we have forty-four deep-sea lines, some with their head offices right here, with plentiful tonnage at the disposal of British Columbia shippers, and so our export trade in lumber has run up from 1,935,000,000 feet to 3,055,000,000 feet, over a space of nine years."

Tempering the Teeth in the Saw

Hardening of the teeth in the power saws used in lumber manufacture causes frequent delays in the operation of the mills, and the novel electrical tempering of M. Geerlops, Dutch engineer, is claimed to lessen the time of shut-down very materially. An electrode being applied to the teeth, a five-volt alternating current, varying from 175 to 600 amperes, according to the size of the saw, is passed until the steel becomes bright red. The electrode is then removed, and the heat is withdrawn so rapidly through the body of the cold saw that tempering is effected without further treatment. As many as 400 teeth an hour may be tempered, and the process is said to have given an increase of 20 per cent. in the output of a Dutch Indies sawmill.

Montreal Lumbermen Consider Trade Query

*Lively Discussion on Who is a Wholesaler and Who is a Retailer—
Every Effort Made to Arrive at Definite Understanding*

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association was held at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on Thursday evening October 18th. There was a large attendance over two thirds of the members being present thus making the largest number of any gathering of the Association. The Chair was taken by the President, J. S. Bock.

The importance of the meeting was emphasized by the difficulty now being experienced between this Association and the Montreal Lumber Retailers Association, it having being alleged that the latter is attempting a boycott of some members of the Wholesale Association on account of alleged sales to consumers direct, though no proof to this effect has yet been put forth by the Retailers Association. This matter has been in the air for some little time but nevertheless up to the present no agreement has been arrived at between the two associations regarding what constitutes a wholesaler or retailer respectively, and it must be acknowledged that this is a somewhat difficult point to decide.

Some contend that if a man buys a carload he is a wholesale man, whilst, on the other hand, if it were a mixed carload that could not be considered a wholesale order. Furthermore, the difficulty appears to be to define what class of contractors the wholesalers shall sell to without infringing on the rights of the retailer. This is no easy matter to adjust and it will take some little time yet before a settlement of the question may be arrived at. While the Montreal Association feel that they have already made earnest endeavours to reach an amicable settlement with the retailers it is felt that the retailers have not on their part made the same amount of effort to reach an adjustment. It is believed that it would be wise for the Retail Association to consider carefully their position, as, should the Wholesale Association as a body decline to sell to the members of the Retail Association the latter would ultimately find it to their disadvantage.

In touching on this point wholesalers feel that they are treading on delicate ground but it cannot be denied that the retailers as a body receive excellent terms of sale from the Members of the Wholesale Association and, should such a drastic step be taken as that the Wholesalers were compelled to refuse business to the retailers, one is forced to believe that they would not receive such good terms and perhaps not such good service from the mills as they do from the wholesalers in general.

Every section of the lumber trade is more or less dependent upon other sections and in order that a profitable business may be done matters must be made to run smoothly so as to give an equitable return to each section of the trade. It is known only too well that the trade has sufficient difficulties to overcome at the present time without having further burdens thrust upon it and anything that may disturb the present methods will likely mean loss, and not gain, at the moment.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" a Montreal lumberman says, "Looking at it from a strictly financial standpoint let us remember that consumers look to retailers for credit, that the retailers look to the wholesalers for credit, that the wholesalers look to the mills for credit and that finally the mills are more or less dependent upon the banks for necessary extra credit. Now if this system of credit is to be disturbed at this juncture and the retailers are going to look direct to the mills for credit, we fear that it will not be very long before they must come to the decision that they have made a mistake, as the mills must of necessity have their drafts promptly met and cannot give an extension of time, inasmuch as they have had to carry the burden for months from the time that they have started to log, and from start to finish it is pretty nearly nine months or more before they get their return.

"Should such a thing happen as the withdrawal of the wholesalers from selling to retailers it virtually means a financial "strike" in the trade. We have never yet known where a strike meant anything but a loss all round, and are disposed to believe that the chief sufferers will be the retail men. However, whilst the matter has reached a somewhat acute step with the wholesalers in Montreal and feeling is apt to run high, there is yet time to come to a sound and reasonable agreement between the two associations and we trust that this may be done during the next month.

"We understand that the Montreal Retail Association is influenced by methods in vogue by the various retail associations in the United States. While these methods may be desirable and well understood by the trade on the other side of the border, we think the time inopportune to attempt to put such methods in effect in Canada, where mills are much further away from consuming centers, and we cannot pretend to be in quite the flourishing condition that our neighbours across the border enjoy at this moment. It is all very well to shout that our time is coming but for the time being we are hard at work in the woods and will have to do a little more cutting and a little more sawing before we spend too much time looking at the other fellow across the line. This may not be reading of a poetical character but perhaps it will be wholesome."

Galt Firm Resumes After Big Fire

The premises of P. W. Gardiner & Son, Limited, Harris St., Galt, Ont., were visited by fire on October 14th. The flames broke out in a private garage on property located south of the plant. The blaze quickly spread to the lumber sheds of Gardiner & Son and assumed tremendous proportions igniting the warehouse and threatening the entire plant. Fortunately, however, the fire-wall between the main factory and the warehouse stayed the progress of the devouring element and enabled the brigade to bring the conflagration under control. The fire was not finally extinguished until about twelve hours after its first outbreak and continuous streams of water were played upon the ruins and burning piles of lumber for a whole day and night.

P. W. Gardiner & Son resumed operations a day or two after the blaze, being handicapped only by shortage of lumber requirements and warehouse facilities. The rebuilding of the destroyed portions will be started at the earliest possible moment. The big warehouse which was wiped out, contained a huge quantity of doors, sash and columns. The loss is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$250,000 and is covered by insurance.

Reforestry Will Never Overtake Fire Loss

Those who believe that the timber supply of Canada will be replenished by the planting of trees artificially will be surprised to learn from figures just issued by the Canadian Forestry Association that during the past five years Canadian citizens, through their own recklessness, have destroyed over 3,600,000 acres of merchantable timber growing on public owned land, while in the whole Dominion only 6,000 acres have yet been planted artificially in forest trees. No figures could more graphically indicate the hopelessness of catching up with the forest fire loss in the Dominion by any programme of reforestation. As if the Canadian people were not content to wipe out more than three million acres of merchantable timber by human-set fires, an additional four million acres of young growth was also put out of existence by fire in the same period.

The replanting of timber trees, however, bids fair to show a higher ratio to forest fire losses in the future, particularly if these fire losses can be held to their present proportions. The province of Ontario has now in its provincial nurseries twenty million seedlings to be utilized for reforesting 10,000 acres of waste land in Old Ontario each year for at least six years. The forest nursery established by the province of Quebec at Berthierville has distributed four million seedlings for private planting and has reclaimed more than three hundred acres of shifting sand by the use of trees from the nursery. This is but the beginning of the Quebec Forest Service programme of reforesting as much as possible of the three million acres of waste land in the province. Quebec also has under consideration the establishment of communal forests.

The private companies have also been active in replanting treeless areas, the Laurentide Company of Grand Mere having, at the present time, more than fifteen million seedlings and transplants in its nurseries, with 2,500 acres already set out in spruce plantations. The Riordon Company has reforested about 300 acres and the Abitibi and Spanish River Companies have established forest nurseries and are initiating reforestation programmes.

Lumber Salesman Who Covers Much Ground

With a territory extending all the way from Halifax, N.S., to Windsor, Ont., Thomas H. King, eastern Canadian representative of the A. W. Burritt Co., Bridgeport, Conn., is kept constantly on the move. He manages to cover this ground about every six weeks and his home, which is at 17 Henry St., Moncton, N.B., does not see him except at long intervals. Mr. King has been in the lumber business all his life. His father, G. L. King, ran a sawmill for years at River Philip, N.S., until he disposed of his interests some time ago to his son, J. Russell King. Thomas H. King worked in the bush, the sawmill, furniture factory and woodworking plants until he obtained an intimate acquaintance with all the details of the industry. He was for several years with Dunfield & Co., Halifax, as



Thomas H. King, Moncton, N. B.

inspector and later had charge of outside water shipments. Afterwards he was manager of a large sorting and stop-off yard for the company at Moncton which was burned about a year ago. Early in 1923 Mr. King joined the A. W. Burritt Co. and has charge of their Eastern Canada interests in both buying and selling. The firm have branch offices in New York and Boston and have worked up a large connection in Canadian spruce, white pine and other woods. Mr. King, who calls upon the wholesale trade and the larger retail yards from the Atlantic east to the great lakes, has many friends in the trade and was a guest recently at the annual picnic of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto.

Breezy Happenings in Lumber Arena

George Byers, of Chase, B.C., a well-known lumberman, was a recent visitor to several points of Ontario and the East.

George M. Madden, head of the Apex Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C., spent a few days in Toronto calling upon the trade.

A. K. Leitch, late of the East Kootenay Lumber Co., of Jaffray, B. C., has formed the Alberta Wood Preserving Co. with headquarters at Calgary, Alta.

The Lockart, Westcott Lumber Co., of Winnipeg, has dissolved partnership and Mr. Westcott has accepted a position with the McDonald Lumber Co., of Winnipeg.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Searchmont Lumber Co., Searchmont, Ont., from the sum of \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Murray & Gregory's mill at St. John, N. B., has closed for the season owing to lack of logs. Last winter's heavy snows made it impossible to get out the usual supply and as a result the mill has to shut down earlier than usual.

J. J. O'Grady, of Ottawa, J. S. Granner, of Outremont, Quebec, and C. R. Hawkins, of Fredericton, are the incorporators of Federal Lumber Company Limited, which will have headquarters in Fredericton, N. B. Incorporation of the company will have an authorized capitalization of \$49,000.

Gates Engineering Company, Montreal, have just completed the contract on the 350 H.P. boilers at Knox Bros.' mill at Bickerdike Pier. The boiler settings are equipped with the Gates Patent Air

Cooled Arches for burning waste fuel. The Gates Engineering Co. have also been awarded the contract for four boiler settings for the new Court House on Notre Dame Street East, Montreal, and two boiler settings for the Military Hospital at St. Anne de Bellevue.

At a log sawing contest held lately at South River, Northern Ontario, to test the cutting qualities of cross cut saws manufactured by the makers of Canada and United States, the Maple Leaf cross cut saw, manufactured in Galt, Ontario, was given first prize, cutting a maple log 18½ inches in diameter in thirty-two seconds.

Mark Cummings, of Boston, Mass., who represents Edward Clark & Sons, of Toronto, in New York and Pennsylvania, was in Toronto during the past few days. W. N. Fox, secretary-treasurer of Edward Clark & Sons, recently returned after spending some time looking after the company's interests in Quebec and the New England States.

Dr. E. Miville Dechene, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for the province of Quebec, recently resigned. The strenuous duties of looking after the increasing volume of business of the Department caused the Deputy Minister to ask for superannuation. It is believed that Francis Lemieux, secretary to Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, will succeed Dr. Dechene.

James Lanigan, Belleville, Ont., was fatally injured in Lazier's paper mill near that city when he was caught between the pulley and some shafting and drawn in headfirst. The victim's nose was torn off and the left eye injured to such an extent as to necessitate its removal. He also suffered compound fractures and died shortly after being taken to the hospital.

The Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade has received word from Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, that no decision in regard to opening up the Mississauga Forest Reserve will be made until the report of the Department surveyors has been received. The surveyors are now at work going over the reserve to determine the condition of the timber thereon.

Loren L. Brown, of Victoria, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, who has been spending the past few weeks in Toronto, Montreal and other points East, is returning this month to the Coast. Mr. Brown recently completed a course in dry kilning at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and speaks in high terms of the equipment and efficiency of that institution.

Sydney M. Elliott, of Port Elgin, Ont., passed away recently. He is one of the oldest and best-known pioneers of Bruce County and had reached his 90th year. Forty-seven years ago he located in Southampton where he operated the first sawmill in that section of the country. His wife predeceased him a year ago. A family of three daughters and three sons are left to mourn his loss.

The ratepayers of Midland, Ont., by a practically unanimous vote, recently granted a fixed assessment of \$50,000 for ten years to the International Fibre Board Co., which have taken over the premises formerly occupied by the Midland Woodworkers and are making extensions and alterations. The plant of the International Fibre Board Co. was destroyed at Penetanguishene about two months ago and the company have been effecting arrangements to resume operations. Good progress has been made and the International Fibre Board Co. will soon be in full swing again.

Mayor T. S. Annandale and several aldermen of New Westminster recently visited the new plant of the Brunette Lumber Co. where they were taken over the premises by C. J. Culter and were much impressed with the industry. Although the agreement with the city, entered into two years ago, called for an expenditure of only \$200,000 on the mill, the total cost to date has exceeded \$500,000. The completion of the wharf alongside the Fraser River is under way, which will ultimately lead to the company being in a position to load ocean-going steamers direct from the wharf without the necessity of lightering.

A Montreal paper recently printed a statement from Ottawa under date of October 13th that \$104.00 per month, and board, is being offered in the Gatineau Valley. This is a little hard to believe, says the Montreal correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman." The numerous agencies along the well-known labor bureaus on St. Antoine St. give no such indication as this price for labor, which remains at \$50 to \$60 per month for Ontario and Quebec. Of course as the logging season gets closer, it may be that higher prices will have to be offered as it is quite certain that Quebec province in particular has been heavily drained during the past three or four months for men for the Maine woods. One firm alone applied to Washington, D.C., headquarters for permission for 1000 men to enter the Maine woods and another firm for 500 men and both secured permits. These two items alone represent a heavy drain on Canadian labor and having once got down there, it is certain a good proportion of the men will stay. It would seem that this is a matter for the Labor Department at Ottawa to look into.

Progress Made on Cost Accounting System

New Plan Evolved Which May be Installed at Comparatively Low Cost and Will be Applicable to Both Yard and Factory—Merits of the Method

It is important to know costs and to have a reliable, workable and simple system which will tell the retailer what he wants to know at any time and whether he is making money and in what way. Correct cost in business is what is wanted, whether the business be large or small.

For some time a committee of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has been making inquiries relating to a uniform cost accounting system which will embrace both yard and factory. After the general principles are agreed upon, it is likely that an expert accountant will be engaged to complete it so that members can avail themselves of the proposition.

It is a well-known fact that to-day business is an exact science and growing more and more so. All guesswork has to be eliminated and estimating must be carried out on a definite, fixed basis. Any set of ledgers will tell a lumber merchant whether he is making or losing money but will not give him specific information regarding where he has made money or lost it and when. This is the kind of data that the yardmen desire so that they will know where they are at in every detail of manufacturing as well as work, material, time, turnover, etc.

At the seventh annual meeting of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association which was held recently in Louisville, Ky., President Shirton and Secretary Boulbee, of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, attended. They were much interested in cost accounting and, as a result, some new information was gleaned with reference to the progress made in this direction. On returning from the convention the secretary of the O.R.L.D.A. stated while the Ontario Association had been talking over the cost accounting problem for a long time and seeking to find out how it could be handled from an association point of view, the same difficulty had been occupying the minds of retail lumber dealers in several of the State associations across the line. Finally, two of the associations in the United States, proceeding independently of one another, evolved cost accounting systems of their own, which were adopted and put into operation by many of their members. These were the two associations of New York State (now the Northeastern Association) and of Ohio. A testimony to the correctness of these two systems is the fact that, although they were worked out quite independently, they are, in regard to their essential points, very largely similar. The success of these two State association cost accounting systems naturally led many members of the National Association to believe it possible to adopt one or the other of them, or a combination of both, for use in all parts of the United States. Some two years ago, the National Association submitted the subject to a special committee.

This committee found it a comparatively simple matter to co-ordinate the two systems and evolve from them a system which would meet, not only with the approval of the Northeastern and Ohio Associations, but the approval also of the other associations that are represented in the National. Such a system was submitted to the National Association a year ago at its annual convention in Cleveland and was then adopted as the National System.

Work of Installing System

During the past year, arrangements have been completed and put into effect, with expert certified accountants to install the system in the offices of those members who wish to adopt it. A large number have already put it in and, without exception, the results have been completely satisfactory. The accounting firms charged with the duty of installing the system consist of men of practical experience both in accounting and in the special problems of the retail lumber dealer. There is nothing haphazard about the way in which the work is being carried out. These men know in advance how to handle every peculiar problem that will confront them in any individual yard or mill. They have given satisfaction to each dealer for whom they have carried out the work and they have shown to the retailers that the scruples and fears they formerly entertained about a standard system of cost accounting were without foundation.

Undoubtedly the results already obtained by the National Association in connection with cost accounting were the most interesting and important feature of the seventh annual convention at Louisville, from the point of view of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers'

Association. President Shirton and the Secretary of the O.R.L.D.A. were fortunate enough during the convention to have a private conference with Mr. E. F. Hunt, Secretary of the Eastern Millwork Bureau of New York, who is in charge of the installation of the system for the Northeastern Association of Retail Lumber Dealers. Mr. Hunt clearly showed that the system is amply capable of taking care of the accounting requirements of any member of the O.R.L.D.A., however small or large his business may be.

The system has three outstanding characteristics. In the first place, it recommends itself because of its simplicity. To install it, does not require any extensive scrapping of methods already used in a dealer's office. Some comparatively slight alterations may be required here and there, and some slight additions. The big point about the whole thing is that it furnishes, by means of the methods already in use and by perhaps a few additional controlling and analyzing statements, complete information on every point that is essential. It does not make the bookkeeping either complicated or additionally burdensome.

In the second place, the system is characterized by extreme flexibility. It is based upon thoroughly scientific principles of cost accounting. It naturally follows from this that it lends itself to installation under any variety of conditions. It does not matter whether the individual yard or mill has problems of its own which do not occur anywhere else. The system can take care of them all easily and completely.

Outstanding Features of System

Finally, and most important of all, the system gives "all the information." It is thoroughly comprehensive. Once it has been installed and is running smoothly, the bookkeeper knows, and can furnish to the manager at a moment's notice, all the essential facts connected with the cost accounting of the business. It has been the experience of many of those who have installed the system that at first the bookkeepers have objected but, within a few months, they have been enthusiastic supporters. They have found in every case that the anxieties and the uncertainties prevailing under the old method of cost accounting have disappeared, giving place to accurate knowledge of all details.

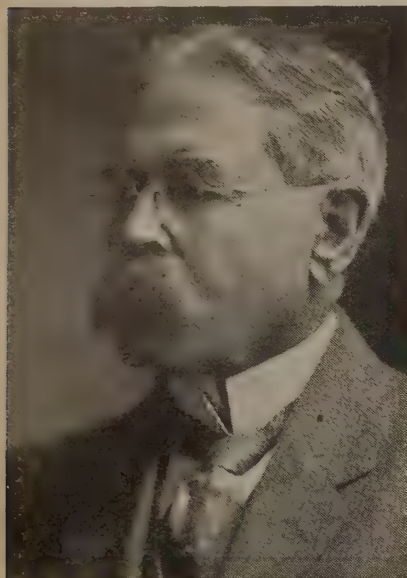
After several years' experience in installing the system, the certified accountants engaged in the work have now become thoroughly conversant with all the difficulties they have to meet. Their method is to spend the necessary time in making the changes required and to give the accountant of the firm as full instructions as necessary regarding the work. Then, for several months, they keep in close touch with the accountant, visiting him as frequently as they can. In a comparatively short time, the accountant masters the system and requires no further assistance. The cost of making the installation runs from \$200.00 to perhaps \$400.00, according to the size of the business and the method formerly in use. Once it has been completed, there is very little further expense over and above that of ordinary cost accounting.

It is now understood that President Shirton, of the O.R.L.D.A., was so much taken up with the new cost accounting system that he has decided to make use of it in his own office. Cost accounting will be one of the live topics discussed at the forthcoming annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association which will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on January 15, 16 and 17, when it is expected that a definite report from the Cost Committee, of which George S. Zimmerman, of Tavistock, is the chairman, will be presented. Mr. Zimmerman recently had a conference in New York with Mr. E. S. Hunt, secretary of the Eastern Millwork Bureau, for the purpose of learning the details of the system as outlined to the president and secretary of the O.R.L.D.A. at the late Louisville gathering.

The President and Secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association while away also looked into the house plan service for the coming year, and enquired what developments had been made for 1924 so that more effective arrangements might be given. It was stated by those associated with the plan service that the staff had now been organized and developed to a point where it would be possible to provide more efficient and satisfactory results. This matter will be more fully dealt with at the next meeting of the O.R.L.D.A. in Toronto.

Veteran Lumberman Speaks of Early Times

John Bradley, of Hamilton Has Been Fifty-seven Years in Forest Products Industry and is Going Strong—Exports Large Quantities of Hardwood to Old Country



John Bradley, Hamilton, Ont.

manufacture and distribution, as well as efficiency and economy of operation.

He was born in Plantagenet, Ont., in the historic county of Prescott, and in his youth secured a position with Wilson Bros., lumbermen, of Ottawa, who carried on extensive operations and bought considerable white pine in Western Ontario. Mr. Bradley was engaged in the office of the firm with whom he spent ten years and made frequent trips to the mills and limits in Wentworth and other counties. There he met the late John Ira Flatt, who did considerable jobbing in the logging line and became a warm friend of Mr. Bradley. Wilson Bros. retired from business and sold out their interests to Mr. Bradley. He came West again in the early 70's and accidentally encountered Mr. Flatt in Hamilton and made a proposition that the two should go in partnership. Mr. Flatt, who was quite taken by surprise, agreed to the proposition and for eighteen years their combined business interests continued. There was never a scratch of the pen between them and their relationship was always of a most cordial character. After Mr. Flatt left the firm to become associated with his sons in their lumber activities in Michigan and elsewhere, the close friendship of Mr. Bradley and his former partner continued up to the death of the latter several years ago.

Mr. Flatt was a member for Wentworth in the local Legislature for one term and was a distinctive and outspoken character. He generally got what he went after and on the platform he hit straight and landed in lively style. He was successful in having the last toll gate in Wentworth county abolished, and through his instrumentality a bill was introduced and passed wiping out tolls on all the highways in the province. Sir Oliver Mowat at that time was disinclined to grant Mr. Flatt's request but the latter told him that he would promptly resign, and this brought the little Scotch premier to bay. Mr. Flatt had a number of sayings which stuck. He said the opponents of Mr. Mowat had accused him of extravagance but he wished to say that the First Prime Minister of the province was not guilty of any such fault. "In fact," declared the irrepressible member for Wentworth, "I have known him for some years and he's tighter than the bark on a tree."

Operated Big Mill in the East

Flatt & Bradley in the late 70's acquired 5000 acres of timber limits at Casselman, in Russell County, and bought out a sawmill there. The deal involved \$100,000 in cash and the money was promptly paid. The firm operated the plant for ten years but times were dull, lumber was not in active demand and they lost considerable cash in the venture. The mill was one of the largest in Eastern Ontario and turned out about 75,000 feet a day, principally of white pine, with a small proportion of hemlock and hardwoods. In 1887 the property was sold to the Casselman Lumber Co. and Messrs. Flatt & Bradley continued in the export lumber line. Among the

firms who flourished in that day and have since gone out of business were Cook Bros., McArthur Bros. and others whose names were well known a quarter of a century or more ago.

Before the war Mr. Bradley said that his firm did a large export business to Germany and there used to come to Canada a stalwart representative of the German race who purchased considerable timber from the Bradley Co. When the hostilities were well under way Mr. Bradley discovered one day that the former timber trader had become a general in the German army but he has not seen or heard of him since.

The Bradley Co. exports logs and hardwood lumber to Manchester, London and Glasgow and during the present year has sent about sixty carloads of rock elm and maple logs across the water, together with a quantity of hardwood lumber of 2 in., 3 in. and 4 in. thickness and of a width of 6 in. and up. Considerable American oak is also handled by the Bradley Co. for export.

Mr. Bradley recalls interesting associations with a number of Canadian firms and well remembers when Edward Clark & Sons first started in business in Hamilton in a small way. He had the pleasure of selling the late Mr. Clark his first carload of basswood.

Mr. Bradley has seen many changes in the trade and there are few living to-day who were engaged in it when he first launched out in ante-Confederation days. Lumber was then a decidedly cheap commodity, supplies were plentiful and mills dotted all parts of the land, Wentworth County possessing a large number. To-day the search for hardwood is something of a problem, and in order to secure sufficient supplies of rock elm and maple for export, Mr. Bradley has several men who are out scouting all the time and making purchases from farmers, small sawmill men and others. He uses the farm papers to a considerable extent to announce what kind of timber he is in the market for, and buys up the total output of several small plants and all the logs that are taken out by farmers.

The Bradley Co. has established a wide connection in the hardwood lumber and log export line and Mr. Bradley loves to recall former days and recount reminiscences of the men who were active one-third of a century or more ago in felling the trees of the forest and clearing the timber from the central portions of Ontario, thus making way for the smiling farm lands which to-day dot both sides of the highways in all parts of Ontario.

Subsidies to Encourage Forest Control

The Canadian Government has under consideration the recommendations made by the British Empire Forestry Conference that the use of airplanes in forest protection work should be encouraged by the granting of subsidies. Hon. E. M. MacDonald, minister of national defence, stated lately that on the return of Major-General J. H. MacBrien, chief of the general staff, from attending the Imperial Conference, the whole question would be entered into.

Forestry protection, however, explained Mr. MacDonald, was a question for the provincial governments, as, excepting for the Northwest Territories, the forests were under provincial control. The federal government's policy at present was against granting subsidies for assisting provincial work, but he had no doubt that some assistance could be given along other lines.

At present, he explained, the Canadian Government was assisting in Forestry patrol work by lending airplanes to the provincial governments and training airmen for this work in its military schools.

Safety League Organized in Quebec

A representative gathering took place at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday, October 17th, for the purpose of organizing a Safety League in the province of Quebec. The chair was occupied by Sir John Gibson, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who in opening the proceedings, said that whilst Safety Leagues were not subjected to much criticism, the main difficulty was to arouse people to action against the perils of modern means of quick transportation which had apparently developed more rapidly than the mind of the general public—more especially in the larger cities like Montreal. After other speeches, the league was definitely formed for the Province of Quebec.

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Steady Upward Movement Expected

The lumber business is passing through a period of transition at the present time. Varying opinions are offered with respect to what will be the outcome during this fall and winter and how conditions will shape up for next year. In times like the present when there is a certain amount of diffidence and hesitancy every man becomes a law unto himself and starts prophesying the way that he thinks or would like things to go. Frequently the wish is the father of the thought and there is no solid basis for his argument or judgment.

There are, of course, certain features in the trade to-day which are difficult to explain but the best evidence that the lumber market is not sagging, so far as general business or quotations are concerned, is that the big operators are all preparing to go into the bush on a larger scale than ever and will take out more than the normal cut of logs at a higher cost of production than in 1922-23.

City trade during the past few months has been good. Building activities have proceeded on a large scale but in the smaller towns and rural sections there has not been much stir. Only a limited number of new dwellings have been erected and some necessary repairs and renovations carried out.

It is not believed either that retail dealers in building material will see much of a revival this fall. The autumn months are never the best for large construction work on farms. By the time harvest and threshing and fall plowing are disposed of, the farmer cannot commence the building of a barn or a home. He can do some repair work and can build some of the small structures required on the farm. This kind of work is being done and there will be more of it before the snow flies. But the larger jobs will be delayed until spring. Because of this condition, retailers will not buy heavily this fall. They are taking only what they must have to care for current demands, and are sending in frequent repeat orders rather than large individual orders.

It is the country trade that has lagged. Most rural districts are way behind on their normal building programs, but will start catching up as soon as sentiment and actual conditions in the rural areas commence to change. By spring they ought to be well on their way. City and country yards have been carrying as little stock this year as they could carry and take care of current business. The improvement in building conditions that should come next spring will send the dealers into the market then, if they do not realize the need before and place their business during the winter.

While it is impossible to foretell the price situation as it will be in 1924, everything now points to a strong market even though yard

buying may continue light during the remainder of the fall and during the coming winter. There is no burden of surplus stock at the mills of any producing section. At most of them the situation is just the reverse. Stocks are badly assorted and low in amount. The worst of the whole situation has evidently passed. From now on there should be a steady upward movement.

How Retailer Can Stimulate Trade

There are many seasons of the year when the retail lumberman can do much to stimulate local trade if he is active and aggressive and looks around in the hope of seeing what may be done to cater to the immediate wants of his fellow-townsmen.

Winter is coming on rapidly and yet few newspapers contain advertisements relating to retail lumbermen being able to supply storm sash and doors which, in these days of the ascending price and scarcity of coal, should be welcome contributions to the equipment of any domicile. Comparatively few houses are fitted with storm windows or doors which, if properly installed, it has been estimated will save about one-third of the coal bill of the average home.

The retail dealer should get some bright, attractive advertising in the local paper and also issue illustrated leaflets or mail a personally directed letter stating that he has a good stock of such doors and windows on hand and is able to supply them at the shortest notice. He might emphasize that the time to have such work done is now when it can be attended to more efficiently and with less rush and delay than later on. A good selling talk can be incorporated in such announcements emphasizing how sash and doors save coal and add to the comfort of the inmates of any dwelling. It might be pointed out that such adjuncts last for years, are easily put up and taken down and the first cost is practically the last cost and even the initial outlay is not heavy. Many other points might be stressed regarding the necessity of having this work done during pleasant weather before the fall rains, snow and zero temperatures arrive.

All the facts that have been set forth are widely known both by retail lumbermen and customers but it is often necessary to make mention of a seasonal suggestion in order to arouse activity and secure practical results. Advertising at this time can do much to emphasize the advantages and economies of equipping homes with safeguards against cold weather and overcoming the tendency to put off things until the last moment. Both the merchant and customer are inclined to follow the lines of least resistance instead of taking time by the forelock and getting things done. Decision and promptitude instead of procrastination and indifference are the characteristics needed in business to-day.

It is necessary that something should be done in order to keep business on the move. He, who is ever watchful and alert, will find many opportunities for increasing trade and capturing a number of odd jobs in his community which, while they may not be large, so far as each unit is concerned, yet, in the aggregate, make up a respectable total and increase the profits on operations during 1923.

What Canada Should do with Forests

The Empire Forestry Conference, which was recently held in Canada and surveyed the wooded resources of the Dominion from coast to coast, has issued a comprehensive report making certain recommendations which are of vital interest and should receive prompt attention with a view to definite action. The menace of the forest fire is dwelt upon and more effective protective measures are advocated in the interest of the conservation of standing timber.

The report, which was fittingly issued during the recent Fire Prevention Week, is interesting, and not only emphasizes the need of more vigilantly safeguarding the dendritic areas of Canada but also draws attention to the reduction of waste in sawmill and logging operations. The employment of aircraft is stressed as well as the application of more efficient methods of silviculture.

The Conference was well received in various parts of Canada. It aroused the interest of the public in the wealth and welfare of the forest and drew attention to the necessity of carrying on reforestation of waste lands in the belief and confidence that the Empire's timber needs should be applied from within.

Reviewing the possibilities of practising silviculture throughout Canada, following its tour of inspection, the conference makes certain recommendations as follows:

Eastern Canada—Forest planting of waste lands as a measure supplemental to the intelligent management of existing forests, which, however, must always constitute the main source of future supplies.

More extensive experiments in the transportation and use of hardwood, which is destroying the pulpwood forests.

Prairie provinces—Material extension of planting shelter belts on the prairie farms.

Western Canada—More economical methods of logging and the protection of seed trees at present destroyed by the debris and waste matter covering the soil, following logging operations.

One of the most important recommendations made by the conference is for the establishment of "reserve forests," or clearly defined districts intended to remain as forests, where the arts of fire prevention and silviculture would be specialized. In other areas, not so well suited for reforestation, no attempt would be made to replant trees.

The conference expressed its opinion that the British Empire's requirements of timber and other forest products should be supplied to the greatest possible extent from sources within the Empire, and that it should become self-supporting in almost all minor forest products.

Owing to Canada's vast forests, fire control, it is stated in the report, must continue to play an important part in the protection of the standing timber. While active fire prevention is urged, the conference claims that unfavorable climatic conditions may result in sudden emergency periods of great danger, and for this reason forest officers should be clothed with powers adequate to conscript labor to fight emergency fires.

"We are impressed," the report says, "not only with the value but with the necessity of using aircraft in protecting the forests of the inaccessible and uninhabited north country of Canada. Unfortunately, costs of operation are so high as to restrict use below the point of efficiency, where forest authorities are required to pay in full for services received. In view of the importance of this subject we feel that the attention of the governments should be drawn to the national necessity of providing airships free or at moderate rates for the use of existing air services to the fullest extent in forest protection work. Where government air facilities are not adequate to meet all the requirements, we are of the opinion that subsidies should be granted to commercial air companies, sufficient to allow them to carry out forest protection work at rates which are within the economic means of forest authorities."

Proper Cost Accounting Saves Pitfalls

It is pleasing to observe that a good portion of the time spent by the directors of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute was devoted to a consideration of cost accounting methods. That organization is launching into an earnest effort to arouse the manufacturers of hardwood lumber to a realization of the necessity of knowing their costs; and if it should accomplish that and never do anything else it would have rendered the industry a most signal service, says the "Southern Lumberman."

It would be impossible to over-emphasize the importance of a knowledge of cost accounting to lumber manufacturers. When we stop to consider the fundamentals of the business we must inevitably arrive at the conclusion that such a knowledge is absolutely essential to the intelligent conduct of a lumber manufacturing business. The lumber manufacturer is engaged in cutting down trees, converting them into lumber and selling that lumber to factories which fabricate it into a finished product. The natural assumption is that they are engaged in this activity for the purpose of making money. The only way they can expect to make money is to sell the lumber for more than it cost to produce it. But how can they know whether they are doing that if they don't know what it cost? All that sounds elementary in its simplicity, but it is a deplorable fact that perhaps a majority of the manufacturers of lumber are staggering along from day to day, really in ignorance of what it costs them to put their lumber in the pile. When a buyer offers \$95 for good plain oak or \$50 for B and better pine flooring, the average manufacturer has only the vaguest idea as to whether such prices would realize him a profit or a loss.

In other words, the success or failure of a lumber manufacturing business depends entirely on the selling price; and without a knowledge of costs it is impossible to fix a selling price intelligently.

If a proper knowledge of costs prevailed generally among the manufacturers of lumber there would undoubtedly be greater stability about the business. That is, the trade would not be subjected to the periodic successions of extremities of prosperity and adversity which have characterized the lumber market in the past. There would, of course, continue to be seen the normal round of ups and downs; but there would not recur those depressing times when the sawmill operators appear to be actuated by a concerted determination to force their lumber on the market regardless of price. As a well-informed lumberman expressed it recently: "There will always be bargain counters and there will always be distress lumber for sale, but the more the mill man knows of his costs the less lumber you will see on the bargain counter and the more will he fortify himself

against distressed stocks. It takes an intimate knowledge of cost to develop a keen appreciation of intricate values and there can be no more deterrent influence against panicky conditions in the lumber market than a certain knowledge of what we are losing by our transactions."

It might be thought by some that we are harping too much on this one subject, but we feel that the future prosperity of the business is dependent on a general recognition in the lumber manufacturing trade of the basic importance of knowing production costs. In fact, the lumber manufacturer who does not know his costs accurately is not a business man but a gambler; and he can foresee the outcome of his business venture with no more accuracy than can the man who hazards his whole fortune on a cast of the dice.

Tourist Travel Means Much to Canada

From reports received from the different sections of Canada and from railway, steamship and motor travel figures, there is every reason to believe that a conservative estimate of the value of total tourist traffic into Canada for the year under review would be not less than \$100,000,000.

This means it has already become one of Canada's most important sources of wealth. When money is brought into the country by tourist travel it is the same as if goods were exported to that amount and money received in return, the only difference being that nothing has been shipped out of the country that leaves the capital stock diminished.

There were only in the year under review three items of exports trade which aggregated more than \$100,000,000, so that the export of scenery occupies fourth place in Canada's foreign trade.

Happy is the Man Who Knows

he was born to work, and that by work well done he can keep on climbing as other men have done to more enjoyable and profitable work.

If he is jealous of other men above him, let him remember that it has been long given out as a fact that John Jacob Astor, the first Astor, peddled his goods from a basket; and that the writer saw Thomas A. Edison working at his beginnings in a barn of a place, said to have been used once as a stable.

No man need always stop at his beginnings if he has got anything more in him.

Take a move, at once upon yourself, please.

—John Wanamaker.

Staying on the Job Always Wins

Success comes only to those who are willing to pay the cost necessary to obtain it. We all have the opportunity but very few of us are willing to pay the price.

One of the first items that enters into this cost is attention to business, yet many business men allow their business to suffer through lack of attention.

Show us a successful merchant in any line of business who will go fishing, hunting or visiting and leave a man in charge of the business who is incompetent, a man whose only qualification to handle the work is his honesty or faithfulness or the fact that he is a reliable old fellow. It is not done by successful business men.

Yard managers who leave their yard to go fishing, hunting or visiting without leaving a competent man in charge of the business are courting failure. They are not willing to pay the price of success. If a man who is capable to make a sale properly or settle up an account with a customer or look after any of the other ordinary details of the business, cannot be secured, the manager should stay on the job.—The Knot-Hole.

The SS "Margaret Coughlan" sailed from Vancouver on Oct. 10 for Montreal with a large cargo consisting chiefly of B. C. fir timbers and planks. She also brings 50,000 to 60,000 cases of salmon. This steamer is due to arrive in Montreal about Nov. 10.

Those lumbermen dealing in B. C. fir products should keep in touch with freights ex steamers from the Pacific Coast to St. Lawrence ports as they will find it cheaper to have their stock come by water. The prevailing rate is quite low and as vessels are expected to do the journey in about thirty days' time, goods are not much longer en route than by rail; also opportunities of getting a snap rate when steamers are short of cargo are sometimes open.

National Lumber Dealers Get New Viewpoints

Annual Gathering at Louisville, Ky., Was Attended by President and Secretary of Ontario Association—Handling Materials in Retail Yards

K. J. Shirton, of Dunnville, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Horace Boulton, of Toronto, secretary of that body, returned recently from attending the seventh annual gathering of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association which convened at Louisville, Ky., on October 9, 10 and 11. A large attendance and much enthusiasm marked the proceedings of the representative gathering and several timely questions were discussed. The addresses were practical and pointed and the social features were delightful. The convention was most successful from every standpoint and was well managed throughout.

In his interesting, annual address, President John E. Lloyd of Philadelphia, said that one of the most serious problems facing the retailer today is the increasing cost of retail distribution. He declared that economy and foresight were needed in every walk of life and the retail lumber merchants of the United States should do their part in devising ways of keeping the cost of material to the consumer as low as possible.

In presenting some of his ideas along this line the president said in part:

We should study carefully the possibilities of a centrally located yard or yards, in which all competing yards have a proportionate interest. The duplication of stocks, especially of heavy timbers and of those grades and sizes that have a slow turnover, is something that should have serious consideration. I believe the difficulty could be largely eliminated by a central yard.

Should there be a general trucking company formed in which all, or at least part, of each yard's equipment is pooled? Can we go even further and have just one holding corporation, and by this means eliminate expensive yards supplying the same territory? Is it not a fact that many of the larger yards in the big cities are located in the congested areas, where real estate is the most expensive and where the majority of their hauls are through congested streets to the outlying districts? Why not dispose of these yards, buy in the suburbs where land is cheap and where most of the future development will necessarily be? Inefficient labor is a big problem today and a study should be made of the application and development of piece work in retail yards.

The Movement Toward Standardization

Of the much discussed theory of standardization Mr. Lloyd said: Can we not all agree on some standard for lumber and try it for a year? If it does not work, we can make a change. It is a matter of give and take; we will all of us have to give up some of our pet ideas and all sections of the country will have to concede something for the sake of definite results. So far, it appears to me, the manufacturers have done most of the taking and little of the giving, and we might well make better progress if they would be willing to meet us at least half way, and not demand that we apparently concede that they are always right.

I do not feel that we need a new unit of measure, and far as I know the manufacturers hold the same opinion. With the present unit of measure continued, and with the adoption of standard sizes, it will be necessary in order to obtain Government sanction, that lumber be cut full size green. If manufacturers and retailers are agreed on that, then why cut away 3/8 inch to arrive at the finished standard size of a 2 by 4, when 1/4 inch or less is ample under the best manufacturing practice?

E. P. Allen, director of publicity of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, spoke on the benefits that would accrue from co-operative efforts by manufacturers and retailers and outlined the campaign that the lumber manufacturers were inaugurating to educate the public to the value of lumber as a construction material. He stated that the manufacturers could not successfully carry the campaign without the help of the retailers and urged that the latter enter into the idea with enthusiasm.

The general plan contemplates the holding of an intensive home building campaign featuring lumber as the exclusive construction material. The initial demonstrations will be held in two representative cities where the campaign will be given every possible publicity. An important feature will be the construction of a model home

of lumber, which, it is hoped can be started and finished within the period of the campaign. From the day the erection of the home is started a newspaper story will appear daily, which will explain the construction and keep the public in touch with the progress of the structure.

Following this address was a general discussion on the subject of advertising. Here again the co-operative idea was propounded and several short talks by retailers showed the value of advertising in an educational way. It was pointed out that the thought of home owning should be inculcated on the public mind through the advertising of retail lumber dealers.

W. S. Dickason, of Kansas City, opened an interesting discussion on the value of keeping the public informed regarding the price comparisons of building a standard house. He stated that, as everyone knows, the public get erroneous ideas about the price of lumber and that it was an excellent idea to keep the people informed by such periodical surveys as conditions warrant.

Handling Material on Piece Basis

Another profitable discussion was held when the subject of seeking economies through labor and time saving devices was given a good airing by the delegates. Amos Y. Leshner, Philadelphia, in opening the talk, advocated having plenty of yard space wherever possible, so that lumber piles can be kept at moderate height, as high piles spell high labor cost for handling; also wide alleys in sheds, facilitate greatly, the loading of trucks. He said that his company had received good results by paying for unloading cars on a piece-work basis, the rate being 50 cents a thousand feet when the lumber is piled beside the tracks, and 40 cents a thousand feet for loading from piles onto trucks. These figures are based on a wage of 40 cents an hour for labor.

An interesting talk was on the part motor trucks play in the handling of material around the lumber yard. J. R. Bohn of Toledo, Ohio, said that his company attributed greater economy and efficiency in the tractor-trailer system and in maintaining light trucks for making small deliveries. The tractor-trailer system enables them to make up loads and keep the men occupied all the time. When a tractor returns from a trip it immediately hooks on to a loaded trailer and starts out again. By using the tractors only for supplying hauling power on the road and trailers for assembling loads while the tractors are cut out, time is saved and costs are kept down.

At the close of the three days' convention the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association adopted several outstanding resolutions which were as follows:

Whereas, The members of this association in convention assembled took action favoring establishing as standard 1 and 2 inch lumber when dry, rough, and inasmuch as this association has a permanent committee on standardization, be it

Resolved, That this matter of standard widths and thicknesses be referred to the Central Committee on Lumber Standards through the standardization committee of this association.

Are Opposed to Odd Lengths

Resolved, That we are opposed to the manufacture of odd lengths of lumber longer than 9 feet, and we believe a market can be found for lengths 4 to 9 feet only when bundled separately by the manufacturer and sold at an adequate differential in price.

Resolved, That the secretary shall call on one or more dealers in each section of the country to refigure the cost of lumber and millwork for a certain dwelling at certain intervals, thus making possible comparisons on a percentage basis of one period with another for the purpose of correcting any erroneous information being circulated.

The annual banquet of the association was held on the last evening of the convention and John W. Blodgett, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, gave a talk on the benefits to be derived from closer co-operation between the manufacturer and retailer on the subject of determining the standardization of lumber grades and sizes and in serving the lumber consuming public. The dinner was followed by vaudeville entertainment and dancing.

Reduced Stumpage Dues in Quebec

Logging on Burned Areas Will Likely be Conducted on Extensive Scale During Season

The Quebec Provincial Government has, after further consideration, met the wishes of the Quebec limit holders in regard to a reduction of tariff rates on stumpage. It will be remembered that in the month of August last the members of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association waited on the Taschereau Government and made the request that the Order-in-Council passed in 1920 in regard to tariffs on logging, be further suspended and that the 1918 tariff rates be continued in force the same as was done in 1921-22, to encourage operations in the lumber camps which would have to be curtailed if the 1920 Order-in-Council raising the tariff rates was put in force. The deputation of limit holders, who waited on the Quebec Government to make this request, pointed out the conditions of the lumber market, the present high cost of living and demands of labor for work in the woods on account of labor shortage.

This request, after some consideration by the Government, was refused and the Order-in-Council passed in 1920, was put in force. This decision was a surprise to the limit holders who were waiting for an answer to their request from the Government before they started to make their estimates for the work of logging to be carried on in the lumber camps this fall and winter.

Later in the latter part of September the limit holders met in Quebec and decided to again call on the Quebec Government and demonstrate in practical detail the urgent necessity of a reduction in tariffs to insure logging operations in the woods. The situation was clearly illustrated by the limit holders, who were assured by Premier Taschereau and Hon. Mercier, Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests, that the Government would seriously study the situation and the arguments advanced and render an early decision.

During the first week of October the Quebec Government notified the Quebec Limit Holders' Association that, after carefully studying the arguments made in the request for a continuation of the 1918 tariff rates, the Government had decided to make the following reductions for logging in the burnt areas as follows:—White pine from \$3.25 to \$2; red pine from \$2.25 to \$1.75; spruce from \$1.75 to \$1.10. The rates on green wood to remain in force as stipulated in the Order-in-Council passed for tariff rates in 1920.

Results Received With Satisfaction

These reductions have been received with satisfaction and have enabled the limit holders to proceed with the making of their estimates for the cutting to be carried on this fall and coming winter and will assure a much larger cut than would have taken place if the Government had insisted on 1920 tariff rates. Operations will be confined to the burnt areas with little or no cutting in the green timber areas.

In the meantime it is generally recognized that the Taschereau Government manifested creditable wisdom in granting the reduction for logging in the burnt areas for, if the reduction had not been made, there would not have been any special inducement for the cutting in these areas and very little work carried on in the green wood areas on account of the Government tariff rates and the market conditions in Europe as well as the competition from the European continental wood supply countries which would be too formidable for the Canadian trade to meet with any degree of profit.

Another phase in the situation which the Government no doubt well considered was the dangerous menace of insect breeding and destruction. It was realized that if the burnt areas, where fifty or more per cent of the timber can be salvaged, were to a large extent abandoned by the lumber interests in their logging operations, these territories were likely to become a dangerous breeding centre for the borer, the bud worm, fungus and every species of the insect pest which would develop into enormous proportions and spread to every section of the forests with appalling results. This menace will now be in a large measure obviated by the fact that the lumber interests have declared their intention of carrying on logging operations on an extensive scale in the burnt areas leaving the green timber limits for future operations.

Active Prevention Against Fires

In the meantime the Quebec Government realizing the need of guarding the provincial forest areas against fire destruction, have under consideration a scheme on a large scale in this direction. Among the resolutions passed at the British Empire Forestry Conference held at Ottawa, was the protection of standing timber. The resolution proceeds to state:—Owing to Canada's vast forests, fire control must continue to be an important part of the protection of timber and the urgency of active prevention against fires. That owing to unfavorable climatic conditions may result in sudden

emergency periods of great danger and for this reason forest officers should be clothed with powers adequate to conscript labor to fight emergency fires."

The Canadian Forestry Association's report just issued points out that during the past five years Canadian citizens, through their own recklessness, have over 3,600,000 acres of merchantable timber growing on publicly-owned land while in the whole Dominion only 6,000 acres have as yet been planted artificially. This is a serious picture of waste and destruction and it is time the collective Provincial Government got together to map out and put into effect a plan for the protection of Canadian forests from destruction by fire.

Wholesalers Honor Retiring Secretary

A pleasing incident occurred at the weekly luncheon of the Montreal Lumber Dealers' Association, at the Mount Royal Hotel, on Monday, October 15th, when the retiring secretary of the Association, F. H. Devenish, who intends making his future home at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, was presented with a case of silver mounted pipes as a memento of the esteem and appreciation of the members of this Association.

The presentation was appropriately made by Alex. Fenton, of the Riordon Sales Co., Mr. Devenish, in tendering his thanks, feelingly expressed his regret at parting from the Association and said



F. H. Devenish, Montreal
Retiring Secretary of Lumber Dealers'
Association

that private reasons alone have caused him to decide upon leaving the land of his adoption and that, though English born and coming to this country with many old prejudices natural to those from the Old Country, he had learned to appreciate the qualities of Canadian citizenship and that Canada was the country for the young man who wished to make good. Amongst those present at the meeting were Messrs. J. S. Bock, Page, Bennett, Beaudette, Blair, C. H. Church, G. E. Church, W. H. Cote and W. T. Mason.

Mr. Devenish sailed by the SS "Calumet," Elder Dempster Line, which carries numerous other passengers for South African ports. The new secretary is S. Barker who is well known in Montreal lumber circles and a sketch of whose career appears in another column.

Mattagami Plant is Busy Producing

The plant of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co. at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., has undertaken several improvements of late and is now running to capacity in the production of unbleached sulphite pulp. Several economies have been effected and production costs brought down to a reasonable figure so that the organization has been able to show some profit on their operation of late notwithstanding the fact that the market price for pulp has dropped from \$5 to \$10 during the past few months. The Mattagami Company have built up a good sales organization which has kept them well supplied with orders. The company have very little pulp on hand at the present time unsold.

Mary—"I suppose your father will be all unstrung when he hears about your exams."

Jack—"No, I wired him last night."

Many Witnesses Before Pulpwood Commission

Evidence Thus Far is Strongly Against Proposed Embargo—Best Method of Dealing With Forest Fires and Ravages of Bud Worm Considered

At a recent sitting of the Royal Commission on pulpwood held in St. John, N.B., several lumbermen gave evidence. They were practically unanimous in their opposition to any embargo at the present time. The question of the best methods of dealing with forest fires were discussed at length by several of the witnesses and the commissioners and also the ravages of the budworm.

Kenneth L. Golding, Bonny River Lumber Co., opposed the embargo and advocated the use of aeroplanes to protect forests from fires. A. J. O'Connor, Bonny River Lumber Co., advocated the burning of dry grass off meadows in spring and fall as he felt this grass caused forest fires. It was not feasible to burn slash and an embargo would leave wood owners without a market. W. E. Golding spoke in favor of greater fire protection and favored fire police and look-out towers. The quantity of hardwood being used was not as large as it should be. He suggested that G. H. Prince, chief forester, who was an asset to the province be given more money to fight fires. Fire was the chief enemy.

George B. Jones, M.P.P., Apohaqui, said it would be a mistake to put on an embargo until there was a market at home. Farmers in Kings and Queens were opposed to it.

Charles Anderson, McAdam Junction, also opposed the embargo

be appointed to enforce the fire laws as regards forests. His company operated in the southern part of the province from York county downwards. His business was export entirely. Prices paid farmers f.o.b. at mill ranged from \$7.50 to \$11.50 a cord, depending on the distance from the mill.

Edgar Rickard, president of the Pejepscot Paper Co., said that it was a corporation of Maine consisting of sulphite pulp and paper mills. Its chief source of supply was from Canada, owning 600,000 cords in New Brunswick and 300,000 cords on Crown lands. It also owned large interests in Quebec besides others in Maine. An embargo would cut off the supply of 30,000 cords of wood in Canada and would jeopardize the company. It would be in effect the seizure of private property. The holdings of the company were on the shores of the Bay of Fundy in New Brunswick and there was no chance to develop water power to operate mills here. The pulpwood thus would seem to be useless if an embargo was effected. The company would not think of moving its mills to the province and an embargo would mean the scrapping of plant worth millions of dollars.

Standing timber to-day after twenty years' operation was greater than at the time of acquisition. The sum of \$400,000 had been spent on forest preservation and reforestation. There had been only small losses from fire as the result of the resolve to take every safeguard to preserve the company's property as a perpetual source of supply. Conservation as regards the Pejepscot Co. would not be gained by an embargo as they already had it. He spoke of the necessity of protecting vested interests.

In answer to the chairman it was stated that the cost of shipping from New Brunswick to Bath, Me., was between \$4 and \$5 per cord.

New Pulp and Paper School at Three Rivers

The Quebec Government has established at Three Rivers, Que., a school of pulp and paper manufacturing which is the only one of its kind in America. At a meeting of the pulp and paper manufacturers recently held at Three Rivers, they officially gave their sanction to the programme of the school.

For the purpose of keeping the teaching staff in close contact with the pulp and paper industry of the country, the government has appointed an advisory committee with the object of communicating to the school whatever advices or suggestions they may judge of interest to the students. The members of the committee are,—Messrs. Sabbatton, of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que.; Carruthers, of the Interlake Tissue Mills, Toronto; Stadler, of the Belgo Paper Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Bothwell, of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., East-Angus, Que.; Ed. Beck, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and J. N. Stephenson, Gardenvale, Que.

The ordinary course to be given by the new school will last four years of thirty-six weeks each and is open to those of fourteen years of age or over. There will be an additional fifth year for those who should wish to specialize. The students will be regularly employed in a mill during class hours and also during the summer vacation if they so desire.

Among the different subjects to be taught will be mathematics, mechanical drawing, physics, hydraulics, chemistry, mechanics and electricity, special studies on the preparation of pulp and paper, paper making, commercial and industrial law, industrial control, mill tools machinery and laboratory work of all kinds. The subjects pertaining to the preparation of paper and pulp manufacturing will be taught with all possible care and in all details.

The school opens on November 12 and it is expected that, at least thirty students will register for the first year, besides twenty-five already at the mills who will take in the night classes. Mr. P. E. Piche is the director of the new school.

Turrible! Turrible!

One Sunday two lovers went to church. When the collection was being taken up the young man explored his pockets, and finding nothing, whispered to his sweetheart, "I haven't a cent, I changed my pants."

Meanwhile the girl had been searching her bag and finding nothing blushed a rosy red and said, "I'm in the same predicament."



E. H. Finlayson, Ottawa,
Secretary Pulpwood Commission

on the ground that farmers in his section to-day could realize money on hardly anything else but pulpwood. Percy Anderson, lumberman, of Charlotte County, was another who opposed the embargo on the same grounds.

Commissioner McLellan, just before adjourning, took exception to a newspaper report which stated that the evidence had been presented to the effect that "the forests were not decreasing, and that there was no reason why they should be with proper methods of conservation." The forests are decreasing at a rapid rate, said Mr. McLellan, not so much by the axe as by fire and budworm. Articles like these are more or less misleading. The forests are rapidly decreasing and more people must understand this. The article was not a correct presentation but practically the reverse.

Gray B. N. Keith, of the Atlantic Pulpwood Co., was not in favor of an embargo on pulpwood. It would mean that farmers would not have a source of revenue their lands now afford them. It would offer no inducement for pulp mill owners to come in until the resources of his own country were exhausted. It would take away the right to sell to the highest bidder. It is not logging but careless lumbermen, fishermen, etc., whose fires destroy more than operators could hope to cut, that are depleting forests. Fire was the arch enemy of forests. To put down fires should be the primary object in preservation of forests. He suggested that a commission

Conference Held on Building Material Costs

An interesting conference was held recently at the Vancouver Builders' Exchange when a number of lumbermen met contractors and others and after the dinner had been partaken of an interesting debate followed. It is believed that a building boom will shortly eventuate in Vancouver and it is desirable that all trade interests should work together in unity and harmony. Naturally some criticism has been levelled against lumbermen at different times, alleging that they are selling their product at too high a figure.

The recent gathering was to discuss the cost of all building material with a revision in price if it was found that such could be carried out. Arguments were brought forward by certain builders who thought lumber should be cheaper in Vancouver than the price charged for orders shipped by rail to the United States. A discount from the retail price on all material, including sash, doors, shingles, etc., should be given to certain contractors, was urged on the one hand. It was alleged that this was the practice elsewhere.

E. F. Sanders, manager of the Vancouver Lumber Co., in replying for the lumbermen said lumber was cheaper in Vancouver than at any other point on the Pacific coast. That would mean, also, that it was considerably lower than quotations in towns in the interior reached by rail. It was obvious, he added, that contractors were getting lumber cheaper than contractors in other cities anywhere on the continent.

J. A. Edgecumbe of the Canada Shingle Co. and president of the Shingle Association, repeated the assertion that lumber could not be obtained anywhere at lower figures than those prevailing in Vancouver. The building trade was being supplied at the lowest possible cost.

Representations of supply houses in such building material as cement, sand, gravel, lime, heating and plumbing equipment, were unanimous in telling the builders that until there was a greater demand very little reduction in present prices could be expected. They pointed out that the plant for production of such material was handicapped with the same overhead as if the demand were good, and the capacity of existing plants is equal to many times present demand.

Guard Machines at Point of Operation

At the National Safety Council which recently held its twelfth annual meeting in Buffalo, there was a splendid attendance and much interest was taken in the proceedings. A number of Canadians were present at the sessions. The congress was one of the most inspiring and co-operative that has taken place since 1911. The great cry is to reduce the number of accidents and thus maintain efficiency and productiveness.

The woodworking industry came in for its share of attention and several sessions were devoted to considering safety devices and methods for this line of activity. It was emphasized that greater care should be exercised in the operation of woodworking machines and it was stated that, in this specific branch of industry, much more interest should be aroused as \$9,000,000 was paid out in losses through workmen's compensation. It appears that over 42 per cent. of all the losses paid occurred through accidents at the point of operation.

Ways and means of guarding the point of operation on circular saws and shapers were considered. For this purpose a large number of saw guards manufactured by commercial houses together with home made devices forwarded by industrial concerns which had been developed in their specific plants were exhibited and after each specific type had been demonstrated an able discussion on the subject was conducted by C. B. Auel, manager, employees service department, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Throughout the discussion particular emphasis was placed upon the large number of accidents occurring from "kick backs" and it seemed to be the consensus that each circular saw other than the self feed saws should be provided with a device to prevent the material from being thrown back on the operator. Considerable weight was placed on the fact that because of the losses through accidents jointers should be furnished with guards which would provide the maximum of protection. Great interest was exhibited in the guarding of wood shapers. It seemed to be the opinion that each cutting head of a wood shaper, hand fed panel raiser and similar machines which were not automatically fed should be enclosed with an adequate cage guard so designed as to keep the operator's hands away from the cutting edge. Devices of this type were demonstrated.

How to organize for safety in the woodworking plant was ably dealt with by J. L. Thompson, superintendent of the Engineering and Inspection Division of the Travellers' Insurance Co. The speaker called attention to the necessity of so locating machines that each be overcome by safeguarding and pointed out that the only way to counteract such accidents was to conduct a well organized safety organization in the plant. The National Safety Council has issued

very complete instructions covering methods of organizing safety work and these publications will be of interest to any industrial plant carrying on woodworking operations.

A. S. Kurkjian, of the Oliver Machinery Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., talked "Safe Plant Layout and Equipment." This paper called attention to the necessity of so locating machines that each operator will have sufficient space in which to handle material with the least possible interference from or to other workmen or machines and also the necessity of placing machines so that it would not be compulsory for the operator to stand near an aisle. The machines should also be arranged to take advantage of natural light as far as possible and the work laid out so that the operations on each floor follow in sequence, thus allowing the process to develop from one end of the plant to the other. Emphasis was placed on the fact that floors where operators were compelled to stand to operate machines such as woodworking shapers, jointers, saw and wood turning lathes should be provided with effective means to prevent slipping and attention was called to the fact that aisles should be of sufficient width to permit passing of trucks and workmen without crowding.

A thoughtful and timely paper was given by Sherwood Brockwell, State insurance department, Raleigh, N. C., on "Fire Protection in Lumber Yards and Woodworking Plants." This was followed by a discussion on the "Cost of Point of Operation Accidents" and a method of reducing these costs by H. G. Wiberg, chief engineer and underwriter, Lumber Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., of New York, who made a complete analysis of the cost of accidents in woodworking plants and emphasized the fact that through the guarding of the point of operation of machines the cost of workmen's compensation could be greatly reduced.

Dues on Green Timber are Higher

Contrary to the impression that recent orders-in-council passed by the Quebec Government will reduce the stumpage dues on burnt timber, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, lately issued a statement to the effect that the dues on green and burned timber will be considerably higher for the cutting season of 1923-24 as compared with the 1922-23 season. The statement says:

On green timber the increase on white pine, oak, hickory, walnut, is \$2.40, the dues last season being \$2.60, whereas they are \$5 for this season; on red pine, elm, ash, basswood, birch, maple, tamarac, the increase is \$1.50, last season's dues being \$2.00, this season \$3.50; on spruce, balsam, grey pine, hemlock, white birch, aspen, poplar, the increase is \$1.10, last season's dues being \$1.60 and this season \$2.70.

On burned timber the increase is 25 cents on all classes of timber. The dues last season on white pine, oak, hickory, walnut, were \$1.75, this season \$2.00; on red pine, elm, ash, basswood, birch, maple, tamarac, last season's dues were \$1.50 this season \$1.75; on spruce, balsam, grey pine, hemlock, white birch, aspen, poplar, last season's dues were \$1.25, and this season \$1.50.

These dues are all based per 1,000 feet board measure.

Canada Can Have Any Site Desired

President Lalou of the Municipal Council of Paris appeared before the Municipal Committee which met recently to decide as to the request submitted by the Prefect of the Seine regarding the fixing of a site in Paris for the installation of the Canadian travelling exhibition. He urged his colleagues to come to a favorable decision in order that the city might give evidence to Canada of its feelings of fraternal sympathy.

The committee, with a view to encouraging by all means at its disposal the success of the exhibition, designated the following sites from which a choice could be made: Esplanade des Invalides, Place de Breteuil, Boulevard St. Francois Xavier, Place Vauban, Champ de Mars, Cours de Vincennes.

"As long as there is lumber left in America I must have My CANADA LUMBERMAN."

So writes a reader from a far country who has been reading Canada's National Lumber Journal for years. Perhaps you know him, he is:

W. W. Thamas,

Solhem, Karlshamn, Sweden

Securing and Training Young Men Is Problem

Present-day Methods of Obtaining Apprentices Is Far From Satisfactory—Some Improvements Urgently Needed—Radical Change Suggested

During the past thirty five years this old world has certainly travelled at a dizzy pace. Whether the tremendous energy has taken us forward or not, is a difficult question to answer.

When we view the situation today from one angle we see the milestones of passing years marking great advances in science; innumerable inventions in industry and countless discoveries of natural phenomena which, on the face of it all, ostensibly personifies true progress.

It was inevitable that with these tremendous changes a certain discontent for old methods would gradually manifest itself. Many of these obsolete methods and institutions had to go, of course. But we are learning today that some of the so-called improvements have fallen down badly, and many of us are wondering if the old ways were not superior, in some cases.

The present day method of obtaining apprentices in many lines of trade is an example that stands out like a sore thumb. When this comparatively new country of Canada commenced to get on its feet not so very many years ago, the system of binding youths for a certain number of years to an employer, for an agreed upon wage, gradually lost its preference. People coming to this land of ours desired to make improvements upon the systems of the old land which in some cases they believed were more or less oppressive.

Our educational system was a radical change. Children raised under the school system of Canada were afforded a better chance to obtain a higher education than their fathers and mothers did in the old land. With the minds of the people focussed on that desire to give their children something better, which meant in most cases, a white collar job, our schools system trained the youth under that influence. Today we are witnessing the initial results in an acute shortage in all lines of industry.

In the wood manufacturing industry the shops and mills are filled with elderly men and in many cases, the positions are held by those who have passed their three score years and ten.

A Western Man's Idea

At the Second Congress of Western Planing Mill and Wood-working Association, held at Portland, Oregon, P. J. McDonald of the Los Angeles Planing Mill Co. addressed the delegates on the problem of "Apprenticeship Training." He made many pertinent observations and suggestions on the perpetuation of the labor supply in his particular field of activity. These deductions mark Mr. McDonald as a man who has given the subject careful thought. The salient points of his talk are reproduced here and are well worth a perusal.

"I have run an open shop for 23 years, and believe this is the reason of my success with so many apprentices. We do not discriminate against a union man, but we do insist on a non-union foreman, and expect him to treat the union and non-union men alike, to be firm, but kind.

It is not only the personal interest which the foreman takes in the help, but it is the interest which the executives show in their employes that really counts. I like to walk through the shop and know every man and boy by name, pass the time of day, and if they have any sorrows or troubles, assist them when you can, and you will find this personal interest is a big asset.

Difficult to get Help

I believe I have been instrumental in training and turning out more young men in the different branches of the planing mill industry than any other planing mill man in Southern California.

In the past it has been very difficult to secure young fellows on account of the low wage paid, the exception being that the sons of many of our old employees took up their father's trade; but the number of these are few, comparatively speaking, when we consider the large number engaged in our line.

Of late years, on account of the improved condition of wages, we find a greater number anxious to work in our shops. It is up to us, therefore, to encourage them in every way; first, by paying a decent wage, give each a locker for his clothes, provide a place to wash, keep the premises sanitary and clean, and secondly, see that the teacher, or foreman, is interested in them, treats them kindly and has a word of encouragement for each one. If mistakes are made, correct in a kindly way, and you will find the boy more anxious

to improve. Do not expect too much until he has had a reasonable time to make the grade. If it takes too long to bring about this condition, then something is wrong; either he is not properly trained, or else he is dull and not interested in his work except to the extent of his pay. If the former, correct and give him a fair chance; if the latter, let him go, he will never make good.

Difficulty in Holding the Boy

We find one of the most discouraging circumstances in connection with apprenticeship training is that on account of not having some legal method of holding a boy in your employ, that after spending your time and money on his training, he wants more wages than he is really worth, forgets his obligations to you, leaves because he doesn't get it and immediately goes over to your competitor and gets more than you could afford to pay him.

This has occurred to us many times, and to others whom I know. And this condition must be remedied before the mill owners will seriously interest themselves in this phase of the business.

Isn't it possible for the Western Planing Mill Association to take up this question in earnest and adopt some standard of legal contract, or indenture, to cover apprentices? Then, and not until then, will we be able to interest the majority of employers and make real mechanics of apprentices."

When the Mill Falls Down on Delivery

"Many mills are blaming us for not selling more lumber when there is little stock changing hands, or they declare that there is business if we will only get out and dig for it," remarked a leading lumber salesman the other day. "While the fault may occasionally be on our side, there are not a few times when the mill is to blame. All the sins of omission cannot be pinned on the lapel of the traveller. The millman knows that in many instances he falls down on shipments. We promise that a carload of such and such stock will be in the hands of our customer by a certain day. He does not receive it and naturally he attaches considerable blame to us when it is the mill that is wholly to blame. The customer quite properly becomes irritated. Generally when he orders, he has a very definite outlet in sight for the stock or a need that he wishes to supply immediately. Delays, therefore, seriously inconvenience him and he does not like to order more from other sources as he fears overloading. Occasionally we find a man who cancels his order just because he cannot get prompt delivery and no one can really blame him.

"Mills talk about their service and should make every effort to live up to it, for there is nothing that can take its place. When we call on some of our customers later, they do not fail to remind us,— "Oh! you are the beggar from whom I ordered that carload of merchantable hemlock which you promised would reach me by the 16th of last month. It did not get here till the 10th of this month."

"Then we have to do a lot of talking in the way of offering excuses and seeking to pacify the complainant. Even then he will retain doubts and will be chary of placing another order with us especially if the stock is required within a certain specified time."

"Service" is a much-abused term in connection with all businesses and "delivery" is often at fault. Living up to one's promises is a great lever in landing trade, establishing close relationships and working for the expansion of business and a larger turnover."

Teacher (to boy sitting idly in school during writing time): "Henry, why are you not writing?"

Henry: "I aint got no pen."

Teacher: "Where's your grammar?"

Henry: "She's dead."

Jonny was learning the alphabet and was asked by his teacher what letter came after "H."

"I dunno."

"What have I on each side of my nose?"

"Freckles."

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Toronto Hardwood Prices

The prices given below are the average quotations for carload lots, F.O.B. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths without any wide stock having been sorted. The quotations under plain and quartered oak refer to soft textured oak. Hard southern oak is usually quoted at \$10 less per M than soft oak. Dry weight white ash averages 3,800 lbs. per M. feet; birch 4,000 lbs.; basswood 2,500 lbs.; chestnut 2,800 lbs.; maple 4,000 lbs.; elm 3,000 lbs.; red gum 3,300 lbs.; hickory 4,500 lbs.; plain white and red oak and quarter cut white oak 4,000 lbs.

Ash (Brown)

	FAS	No. 1 com.	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$ 95.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 35.00
5/4	105.00	70.00	40.00
6/4	105.00	70.00	40.00
8/4	115.00	80.00	45.00

Ash (White)

	FAS	No. 1 com.	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$115.00	75.00	45.00
5/4	135.00	90.00	50.00
6/4	135.00	90.00	50.00
8/4	135.00	95.00	50.00
10/4	155.00	125.00	60.00
12/4	155.00	125.00	60.00
16/4	165.00	135.00	65.00

Basswood

	FAS	No. 1 com.	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	85.00	55.00	30.00

6/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	35.00

Birch

	FAS	Sels. No. 1 com.	No. 2 com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00
5/4	120.00	85.00	55.00
6/4	120.00	85.00	60.00
8/4	125.00	90.00	65.00
12/4	130.00	85.00	60.00
16/4	130.00	85.00	60.00

Chestnut

	FAS	No. 1 com.	Sound Wormy
4/4	\$128.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 36.00
5/4	143.00	93.00	39.00
6/4	143.00	93.00	39.00
8/4	158.00	108.00	43.00

Elm, Soft

	FAS	No. 1 com.	No. 2 com.
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red

	FAS	No.1 com.	FAS	No.1 com.
4/4	\$ 98.00	\$ 58.00	\$108.00	\$ 68.00
5/4	108.00	65.00	108.00	73.00
6/4	108.00	65.00	108.00	73.00
8/4	113.00	70.00	108.00	78.00

Gum, Sap

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	63.00	50.00
5/4 & 6/4	68.00	58.00
8/4	73.00	63.00

Hickory,

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$135.00	65.00
5/4	145.00	70.00
6/4	145.00	70.00
8/4	155.00	75.00

Maple, Hard,

	FAS	Sels. No. 1 com.	No. 2 com.
4/4	\$ 85.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 50.00
5/4	90.00	75.00	55.00
6/4	90.00	75.00	55.00
8/4	95.00	80.00	60.00
12/4	105.00	90.00	70.00
16/4	105.00	90.00	70.00

Red Oak, (Quarter Cut)

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$135.00	85.00
5/4	150.00	90.00
6/4	150.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Oak, (Plain White and Red)

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$120.00	80.00
5/4	135.00	90.00
6/4	135.00	90.00
8/4	150.00	95.00
10/4	170.00	100.00
12/4	170.00	100.00
16/4	185.00	110.00

White Oak, (Quarter Cut)

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$165.00	95.00
5/4	175.00	105.00
6/4	175.00	105.00
8/4	185.00	110.00

Toronto Softwood Prices

The following are average wholesale prices in car lots, f.o.b. cars Toronto, tax paid.

White Pine

Lengths:—10 16 ft. unless otherwise stated

W.P. "Good"

1 x 4 to 7	\$105.00	\$110.00
1 1/4 x 4 to 7	130.00	135.00
1 1/2 x 4 to 7	130.00	140.00
2 x 4 to 7	135.00	145.00
1 x 8 and up	155.00	160.00
1 1/4 x 8 " "	180.00	185.00
1 1/2 x 8 " "	185.00	190.00
2 x 8 " "	195.00	210.00
3 x 8 " "	215.00	230.00

W.P. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts

1 x 7 and up	87.00	90.00
1 1/4 x 7 " "	100.00	105.00
1 1/2 x 7 " "	105.00	110.00
2 x 7 " "	110.00	120.00

W.P. Mill Run (Culls out)

1 x 4 and 5	55.00	60.00
1 x 6	58.00	63.00
1 x 7-9-11	55.00	60.00
1 x 8	58.00	63.00
1 x 10	62.00	68.00
1 x 12	65.00	75.00
1 1/4 x 4 and 5	60.00	65.00
1 1/4 x 6	60.00	67.00
1 1/4 x 8	60.00	68.00
1 1/4 x 10	65.00	75.00
1 1/4 x 12	68.00	80.00
1 1/2 x 4	60.00	65.00
1 1/2 x 5	61.00	67.00
1 1/2 x 6	60.00	67.00
1 1/2 x 8	60.00	68.00
1 1/2 x 10	65.00	75.00
1 1/2 x 12	70.00	82.00
2 x 4	57.00	62.00
2 x 6	58.00	64.00
2 x 8	62.00	67.00
2 x 10	62.00	68.00
2 x 12	65.00	75.00

3 in. and 4 in. proportionately higher than 2 in. according to grade.

W.P. Mill Run Shorts 6/9 ft.

1 x 4 and up	36.00	40.00
1 1/4 x 4 " "	40.00	45.00
1 1/2 x 4 " "	40.00	45.00
2 x 4 " "	42.00	47.00

W.P. No. 1 Mill Culls Lengths—6/16

1 x 4 and up Sidings	36.00	38.00
1 x 10 and 12 in. Stox	42.00	45.00

W.P. No. 2 Culls

1 x 4 and up Sidings	28.00	32.00
1 x 10 and 12 Stox	33.00	35.00

W.P. No. 3 Culls (Scoots)

1 x 4/12 in.	15.00	18.00
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Red Pine—Rough

Lengths—10/16 ft.

1 x 4 and 5 in.	38.00	40.00
1 x 6 in.	40.00	42.00
1 x 8 and up	45.00	50.00
2 x 4	40.00	42.00
2 x 6	40.00	42.00
2 x 8	42.00	45.00
2 x 10	47.00	49.00
2 x 12	48.00	52.00

C. and C.F.

1 x 4 and up 6/16	73.00	76.00
1 1/2 x 4 " " 6/16	78.00	80.00
2 x 4 " " 6/16	78.00	82.00

Spruce

Mill Run (Mill Culls out)

2 x 4 Rough	\$38.00	\$40.00
2 x 6 " "	39.00	40.00
2 x 8 " "	43.00	44.00
2 x 10 " "	46.00	48.00
2 x 12 " "	50.00	52.00
1 x 4 Dressed	40.00	41.00
1 x 5 " "	41.00	42.50
1 x 6 " "	43.00	44.00
1 x 8 " "	46.00	47.00
1 x 10 " "	47.00	48.00
1 x 12 " "	48.00	49.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (Mill Run culls out)

2 x 4 Rough	39.00	40.00
2 x 5 " "	39.00	40.00
2 x 6 " "	40.00	41.00
2 x 8 " "	42.00	44.00
2 x 10 " "	45.00	47.00

Mill Culls and Sound Wormy

1 x 4 and wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 and wider	33.00	34.00
1 x 4 Dressed	40.00	41.00
1 x 5 " "	41.00	42.00
1 x 6 " "	42.00	44.00
1 x 8 " "	43.00	45.00
1 x 10 " "	44.00	46.00

Hemlock—Ont. Stock

Mill Run, (O.C. Out) Rough

1 x 4 in. 6/16	\$30.00	32.00
1 x 5 in. 8/16	32.00	35.00
1 x 6 in. 8/16	34.00	36.00

1 x 8 in. 8/16	36.00	39.00
1 x 10/12 8/16	39.00	42.00
2 x 4 in. 10/16	37.00	40.00
2 x 6 in. 10/16	36.00	39.00
2 x 8 in. 10/16	37.00	40.00
2 x 10 in. 10/16	37.00	40.00
2 x 12 in. 10/16	38.00	41.00
2 x 4 and up 18 ft.	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 " " 20 ft.	46.00	48.00
1 x 4 " " 6/16 No. 2	26.00	29.00
2 x 4 " " 6/16 No. 2	29.00	32.00

B.C. Cedar Siding

F.O.B. Toronto

No. 1 and 2 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding

1/2 x 1 in. 8/18	44.50
1/2 x 5 in. 8/18	47.50
1/2 x 6 in. 8/18	46.50

B.C. Shingles

Wholesale Price Car Lots

F.O.B. Toronto

2 x — 6/2 in. 6 in. C.B.	3.35
3 x — 6/2 in. 16 in. Clears ..	5.00
5 x — 5/2 in. 16 in. Clears ..	5.67

Douglas Fir

Car Lots F.O.B. Toronto—Wholesale

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 3 — 8/18 E.G. Flg.	\$70.00	\$72.00
1 x 4 — 8/18 E.G. Flg.	70.00	72.00
1 x 3 — 8/18 F.G. Flg.	52.00	55.00
1 x 4 — 8/18 F.G. Flg.	52.00	55.00
1 x 3 — 8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	52.00	55.00
1 x 4 — 8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	52.00	55.00
5/8 x 4 — 8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	40.00	42.00

Rough Clears, K D

E.G. \$12.50 higher than F.G.

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 4/12 — 6/18 F.G.	78.00	80.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/12, 6/18 F.G. ..	82.00	84.00
2 x 4/12 — 6/18 F.G.	78.00	80.00

Dressed Clears, K.D.

(Western Standard)

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 4/12 — D4S	74.00	76.00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/12, 8/18 D4S ..	76.00	78.00
2 x 4/12 8/18 D4S ..	80.00	83.00
1 x 4/6 in. 8/18 Casing ..	76.50	78.50
1 x 8/10 8/18 Base ..	80.00	82.00

White Pine Lath

3/8 x 1 1/2 x 4 No. 1	\$11.00
3/8 x 1 1/2 x 4 No. 2	10.00
3/8 x 1 1/2 x 4 No. 3	9.00
3/8 x 1 1/2 x 32 in. M.R.	5.00
3/8 x 1 1/2 x 4 in., Ont. M.R. Spruce ..	7.50

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Quebec White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal ..	90	100
19 in. and up average ..	100	110

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

	Per M ft.	
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide ..	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide ..	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide ..	35.00	40.00

Oak (At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube ..	115	125

Elm (At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube ..	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft. ..	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

	Per M. ft.	
1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	40.00	45.00

St. John, N. B.

Rough Spruce—Wholesale

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 3, 3 x 4 Merch.	\$29.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 3, 3 x 4, dressed 1 edge.	29.00
2 x 6, 2 x 7 ..	32.00
4 x 4, 4 x 6, all rough ..	33.00
2 x 8, 3 x 7, 5 x 5, 6 x 6 ..	36.00
2 x 9, 3 x 8, 6 x 8, 7 x 7 ..	40.00
2 x 10, 3 x 9 ..	40.00
2 x 12 and up ..	45.00
Merch. Bds. 1 x 3—4 & 5 ..	30.00
Merch. Bds. 1 x 7 & up ..	40.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs.	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18 ft. long	
Lengths 19 ft. and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$7.00 Mill.	

Cedar Shingles

Extras ..	\$6.25
Clears ..	5.25
2nd Clears ..	4.25
Extra No. 1 ..	2.75

Sarnia, Ont.

White Pine

Fine Common and Better—Wholesale

1 x 6 and 8 ..	\$145.00
1 x 8 and up ..	175.00
1 1/4 x 1 1/2 x 8 ..	190.00
2 x 8 ..	190.00

No. 1 Cuts and Better

1 x 8 and up ..	145.00
1 1/4 x 1 1/2 ..	175.00
2 x 8 ..	175.00

No. 1 Cuts

1 x 8 and up ..	120.00
1 1/4 x 8 ..	135.00
1 1/2 x 8 ..	140.00

2 x 8 ..	145.00
2 1/2 x 3 ..	190.00
4 x 8 ..	200.00

No. 1 Barn (10 to 16 ft.)

1 ..	80.00	90.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 ..	90.00	95.00
2 1/2 to 3 ..	110.00	115.00

No. 2 Barn (10 to 16 ft.)

1 ..	65.00	65.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 ..	70.00	70.00
2 1/2 and 3 ..	85.00	85.00

No. 3 Barn (10 to 16 ft.)

1 ..	50.00	55.00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 ..	55.00	58.00

Box (10 to 16 ft.)

1, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 ..	40.00	45.00
1 x 4 and up ..	32.00	33.00
1 1/4 x 1 1/2 and 2 ..	33.00	34.00

Mill Run Culls (6 to 16 ft.)

Buffalo

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the wholesale buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Sap Birch	FAS	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 ..	\$ 95.00	\$55.00	\$32.00
5/4 and up ..	100.00	58.00	32.00

Maple

1 ..	95.00	50.00	30.00
5/4 to 8/4 ..	105.00	60.00	30.00
10/4 to 4 in. ..	110.00	70.00	30.00

Soft Elm

1 ..	70.00	45.00	30.00
5/4 to 2 ..	75.00	50.00	30.00

Red Birch

1 ..	120.00	70.00	70.00
5/4 and up ..	125.00	75.00	75.00

Basswood

1 ..	80.00	52.00	32.00
5/4 to 2 ..	88.00	58.00	32.00

Plain Oak

1 ..	105.00	65.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 ..	115.00	70.00	38.00

White Ash

1 ..	95.00	60.00	35.00
5/4 to 2 ..	105.00	70.00	35.00
10/4 and up ..	120.00	95.00	35.00

Buffalo and Tonawanda

White Pine (Wholesale)

Uppers, 4/4 ..	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4 ..	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 ..	250.00
Selects, 4/4 ..	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4 ..	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4 ..	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4 ..	180.00
Fine Common, 5/4 ..	185.00
Fine Common, 6/4 ..	185.00
Fine Common, 8/4 ..	185.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4 ..	135.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4 ..	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4 ..	160.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4 ..	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4 ..	82.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4 ..	112.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4 ..	122.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4 ..	127.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4 ..	68.00
No. 3 Cuts, 6/4 ..	76.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4 ..	78.00
Dressing 4/4 ..	90.00

Dressing, 4/4 x 10 ..	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12 ..	105.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12 ..	92.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8 ..	78.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10 ..	82.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8 ..	67.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10 ..	68.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12 ..	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8 ..	54.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10 ..	56.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12 ..	59.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6 ..	48.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8 ..	49.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10 ..	50.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12 ..	51.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up ..	52.00

Boston

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian White Pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in car loads.

White Pine

Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up ..	\$188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up ..	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear ..	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear ..	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing ..	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing ..	100.00

Western White Pine

1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 2 Com.	46.00	48.00
1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 3 Com.	41.00	43.00

Idaho White Pine

1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 2 Com.	55.00	57.00
1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 3 Com.	48.00	50.00

Canadian Spruce

No. 2 Boards, Plain 1S or 2S and M.		
1 x 5 ..	39.00	42.00
1 x 6 ..	41.00	43.00
1 x 7 ..	42.00	44.00
1 x 8 ..	43.00	45.00
1 x 9 ..	44.00	46.00
1 x 12 ..	45.00	47.00

Clear and No. 1 Spruce Boards

1 x 4 and up ..	75.00
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Spruce Dimension

8 in. & under 20 ft. & under ..	47.00	48.00	base
9 in. & under 20 ft. & under ..	49.00	50.00	
10 in. & under 20 ft. & under ..	50.00	51.00	
12 in. & under 20 ft. & under ..	51.00	52.00	

Merchantable Spruce

2 x 3, 4, 6 and 7 random ..	36.00	38.00
2 x 8 and 9 random ..	42.00	43.00
2 x 10 random ..	44.00	46.00
2 x 12 random ..	46.00	48.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under 8 ft. and up ..	38.00	41.00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D Is ..	37.50	38.00
1 x 2 ..	39.00	40.00
1 x 3 ..	36.00	38.00

Hemlock Boards P Is No. 1

Clipped Lengths ..	36.00	37.00
Random Lengths ..	36.00	37.00

Spruce Lath

1 1/2 in. No. 1 ..	8.00	8.25
1 5/8 in. No. 1 ..	9.25	9.75

These are Some Things Which Make Us Smile

A group of negroes were at the terminal station Sunday morning, telling a few departing brethren good-by. A trainman noticed one negro looking on nonchalantly, and inquired: "John are you going north?" "No, sir," said the negro addressed. "I see a class B nigger."

"What do you mean by class 'B' nigger?" asked the trainman.

"Well," said Sam, "I B's here when dey leave, and I B's here when dey come back."

An ancient, and the only, Chinaman in a certain town is the possessor of several dozen chickens, and had long been in the

habit of supplying the lone grocery store in the village with its weekly quota of eggs. One day, during the moulting season, he sauntered in without the customary bucketful.

"Well," demanded the merchant, "no eggs for me today?"

"Nopee," replied the official egg purveyor. "Me tella you why no gotum. Chicken he changum pants. He no layum now."

"I forgot to ask you to come to my camp-fire picnic—will you come?"

"It's too late now. I prayed for a blizzard!"

A cynic one defined faith as "belief in

something you know ain't so." It must have been some such inspiration that moved a customer of a large brokerage house—a man of marked Teutonic appearance—to give an order to buy 100,000,000 marks recently, when marks were 5,000,000 to the dollar. The manager told him he was practically throwing money away, but he replied:

"You Americans do not understand. I have faith in Germany. Look at what she did before the war in trade and commerce. Why can't she repeat. My faith in the Fatherland is such that I have been accumulating marks all the way down from 7 cents, and I now hold many hundred millions which will make me a wealthy man some day."—Wall Street Journal.



View of Mills in Sarnia

Are You Taking Advantage of Our Facilities?

We have large well-equipped mills and many years experience in serving the trade with a superior product, well manufactured and delivered promptly to requirements. We specialize on

A1 NORWAY AND WHITE PINE LUMBER

Another specialty is our heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir. Let us send you quotations.

“Rush Orders Rushed”

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres.

F. H. Goff, Vice, Pres.

E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Montreal Lumber Market Continues Steady

There is a reasonably good demand for B. C. fir clears though not sufficient to stiffen prices at this end as wholesalers are not disposed to hold larger stocks. Dimension stocks of such sizes as 8" x 8", 10" x 10" & 12" x 12", 20 ft. and up are quoted around \$57.50 per M. ft. ex rail; when water borne stock is available this can be had at something less. It is that an over shipment of about 170,000 ft. is coming forward ex steamer which will probably be the last to reach port before the close of navigation. There is also some stock offering ex New York at about the above price.

The spruce market is steady with good demand but there is hesitation on the part of the yards to buy at the advanced prices now asked by the mills; indeed, yards are often prepared to sell at a lower price ex yard than the mills are willing to accept ex f.o.b. cars Montreal; in such a size as 2" x 9" local dealers are selling at \$45 whereas mills ask around \$47.50 f.o.b. cars Montreal.

Until the present divergence of views is rectified the trade does not look for a great deal of activity as between the mills and wholesalers. With the export market "off" buyers are going warily.

The export market to Great Britain continues quiet for this time of the year when shippers are generally getting stocks across to complete their winter specifications, prior to any possible increase in freight rates and to avoid extra insurance. There is a fair quantity of white pine being moved out but it is doubtful if these represent sales. It is more for the purpose of reducing holdings on this side and no doubt financing is easier across the pond.

Ocean freight rates to all ports continue to be quoted at 70/-per standard, an absurd rate as compared with pre war figures, and as long as such a rate is maintained it will tend to impede business and will assist the Swedish and Norwegian shippers.

It is contended that even at this figure the steamers do not make money but shippers cannot believe that running expenses today are 100% higher than at pre war times. The opinion of some is that the extra cost is caused by inflated capital on which dividends are expected to be paid. If ocean rates to old country ports were say 50/-per standard it would help lumber exports immensely and this shippers consider would be a fair rate both for themselves and the steamship companies.

It is too late now to look for a change this season but better things next spring are hoped for. Should the recent dullness in grain shipments continue the Maritime Province shippers may get some concession for winter shipments as should grain not offer in larger quantities the liners may be forced to look for deals in larger quantities.

Lumber Business in Ontario is Spotty

Business in the lumber line generally shows but little change and the majority of wholesalers describe the trade as "spotty." Some weeks are exceptionally good and others are decidedly off. It is the same, too, in the matter of orders received by mail. On certain dates inquiries are numerous and on others there is an entire absence. Retail yards are not buying very much at the present juncture and are replenishing their stock in the various widths and thicknesses only as required.

Building materials are not moving any too freely in any section of the province. Many dealers are awaiting rumored price declines; others have adequate stocks on hand; and still others are not buying because they anticipate a subnormal volume of business during the following few months.

Prices on the whole, however, are fairly firm and this applies particularly to No. 1 and No. 2 white pine mill culls. Hemlock is a little easier than it has been owing to the falling off in general building in the larger centres, but spruce is holding up well and prices are inclined to stiffen.

No two men seem to hold identical opinions with respect to the future of the lumber industry. Several wholesalers declare that a period of lower prices is at hand, and affirm that while the reductions may not be radical, they will be substantial. On the other hand, manufacturers contend that stocks in their yards are much lower than they were last year, that manufacturing costs are ascending owing to the higher wages, the scarcity and inefficiency of labor, etc.

It is also pointed out that the cut in Ontario has fallen far short of what was anticipated last spring due to the absence of heavy rains and the low water which resulted in many drives being hung up and plants having to close down in several instances before the usual

time. It is generally agreed that should there be any unprecedented demand for lumber this fall it would be difficult to meet the call.

The majority of mills will close at the end of October and some have already completed their operations for 1923. At many points men for the bush are exceedingly scarce but harvesters from the West are returning and this should tend to relieve the situation to some extent.

Eastern representatives of British Columbia mills report that the demand for Western woods is particularly good and this applies, owing to the house-finishing season, to ceiling, flooring, casing, base, V-joint, etc. Shingles are still off in demand and varying in price and a number of the mills are not operating. They contend that they cannot turn out shingles at the present figure and make a profit on production.

So far as hardwoods are concerned, the market shows virtually no change. Furniture manufacturers are evidencing a bit more interest in the market and are buying in limited quantities as trade is developing to some extent. Sales to industrials in Ontario, however, are small and fully 90 to 95 per cent. of the hardwoods disposed of are marketed in Buffalo, Detroit and other U. S. consuming centres. Automobile concerns are buying in moderate volume but the farm implement producers, piano factories, gramophone and other consuming concerns are cautious in their purchasers. Other users are waiting to see how much fall business will develop before placing orders for forward requirements, figuring that, from the amount of early autumn trade they can compute more accurately the probable extent of demands for their products during the next few months.

The lath market is rather quiet at the present time particularly in No. 1 white pine. No. 2 and 32 inch. are having a fair call but owing to the subsidence of building operations, there has not been the active requisition for the product that was anticipated. Spruce lath from the eastern provinces is enjoying a lively demand in New England points and the price has been stiffening. All the manufacturers are sending forward large quantities. Just how long the call will keep up is problematical. Some believe that the market will be sustained for several weeks while others look upon the present state of affairs as a flurry.

Quebec Export Trade Has Slowed Down

The shipment of lumber from the port of Quebec during the month of October was insignificant in comparison to earlier expectations. With the exception of a few parcels called for the complete orders, practically no shipments were made. This is due to the continued complex European conditions and the reluctance of English importers to purchase to any extent until the European situation manifests more definite signs towards a settlement. The recent export advices received by the Quebec lumber trade from the United Kingdom agents, while not in the least pessimistic, are not encouraging as far as the outlook for any further orders is concerned for the balance of this season of navigation in the St. Lawrence.

It would be idle to dispute the fact that politics do not figure in the life of trade and commerce especially international politics and that, until the present European situation clears up, the trade of the entire world will continue to remain in a chaotic state. It must, however, be considered from past experience and the trend of events recorded in history, that the dawn of brighter days have materialized when the clouds that overspread the horizon were the blackest. This is the position of things at present in Europe with an occasional rift in the dark horizon to lend hope for an amelioration of political conditions and a rejuvenation of trade and commerce with the beginning of 1924.

European agents of Quebec exporting firms, in making the deductions from the export statistics of the world's politics and its economical viewpoint, are of the opinion that the issue has reached its worst phase and the time has matured when the diplomatic forces of the European nations must get together to agree on a settlement with give and take concessions and sacrifice in the interests of the economic life of the world. One of the barometers in the present chaos is the wonderful susceptibility of the stock markets and the readiness with which they respond to the slightest sign or hope of a settlement of the reparations dispute to show the importance which the business men in the United Kingdom attach to this Franco-Belgo German problem.

It must be admitted, from past and present experience, that all trades are dominated by politics, and international business can only

Interested in Hardwood Flooring Machinery?

Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co. Ltd.,

Mfrs. of Hardwood Flooring

Huntsville, Ont., October 16th, 1923

The Garlock Machinery Co. Ltd.,

Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

We have your letter of October 15th and in reply wish to state that the equipment purchased through you from the American Machinery Corporation is proving quite equal to anticipation.

We are feeding our machines at the present time 140 feet per minute in 13/16 Maple or Birch. These machines are equipped with scrapers but we are not using the scrapers as the work is as near perfect, we think, as it is possible to get flooring.

The end matchers do their work also in the best possible style, each joint being perfectly square.

Many of our customers have written that the "Red Deer Brand" Flooring turned out at the present time with the equipment purchased through you, is the best manufactured flooring in Canada.

All our machines are direct connected motor driven and we certainly are pleased with the Hardwood Flooring equipment.

Yours truly,

THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO. Limited,
Per R. J. Hutcheson.

**HIGH GRADE FLOORING FROM
LOW GRADE LUMBER?
PERFECT FLOORING?
PRODUCTION?
CAPACITY?**

If so, read these letters from two
prominent manufacturers
then

**Let us tell you more about the machines
pictured below.**

*The leading Canadian and United States
Manufacturers are using our
machines. Why not you?*

T. H. Hancock, Limited

Mfrs. of Hardwood Flooring

Toronto, October 22nd, 1923

The Garlock Machinery Co. Ltd.,

Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

In reference to the No. 77A Hardwood flooring machine we installed this spring—we have nothing to say of this machine but that which is the very best. In fact, since it was put into the mill we have heard very little of it.

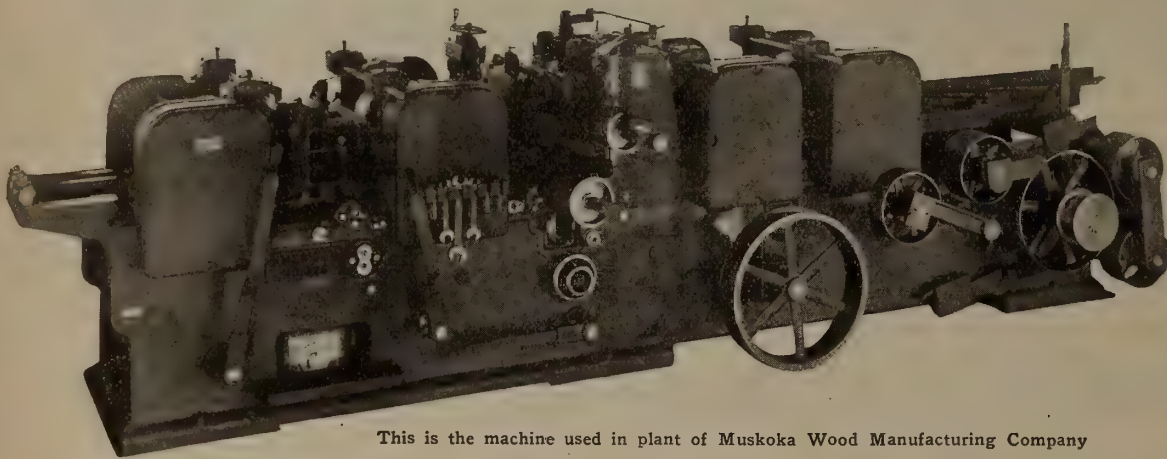
On looking up the records of work this machine is doing we find it has been running continuously on 3/4" and 7/8" flooring, and we have had no repair bills whatever. We are somewhat cramped for room and have not been able to run this machine to its capacity.

In reference to the quality of work this machine is doing—we feel we are making one of the best products on the market to-day and see no reason why this unit, with proper attention, should not keep up this good work.

One of the reasons for purchasing this type of machine was from the fact that about ten years ago we installed a machine of the same type, No. 77, Softwood and if this Hardwood machine holds up to the record of the Softwood machine we will be more than pleased.

Yours truly,

T. H. HANCOCK, LIMITED,
T. H. Hancock, President



This is the machine used in plant of Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company

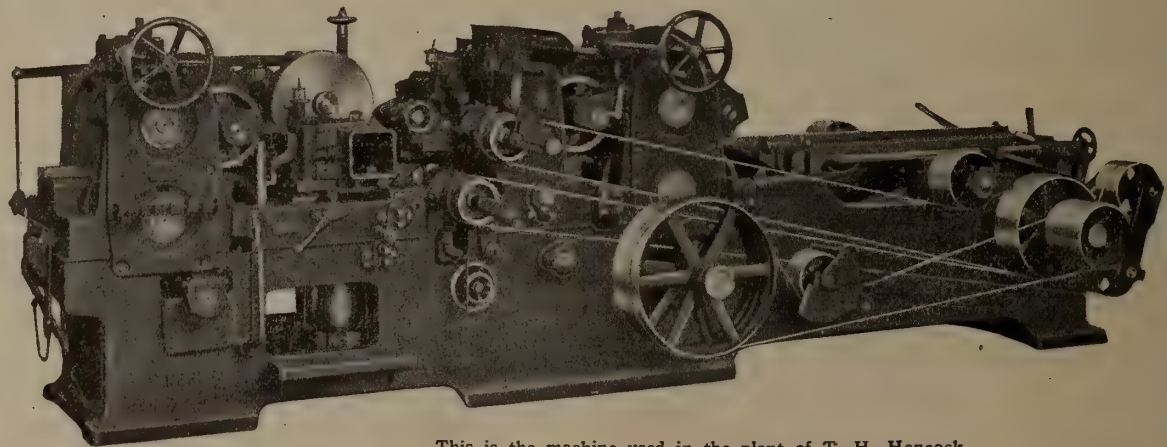
No. 329 Hardwood Flooring Machine

for

BIRCH—BEECH—MAPLE

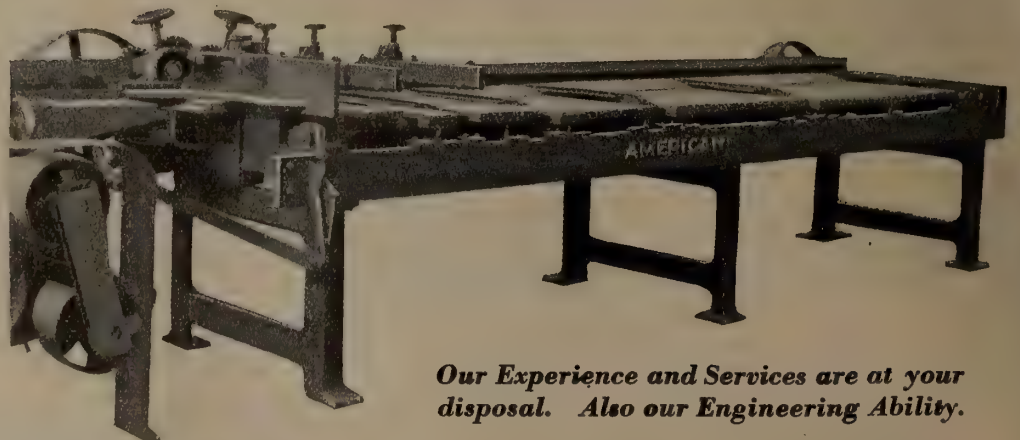
No. 77a Hardwood Flooring Machine

FOR OAK



This is the machine used in the plant of T. H. Hancock

Automatic Feeding Table as used with Hardwood Flooring Machines



*Our Experience and Services are at your
disposal. Also our Engineering Ability.*

GARLOCK MACHINERY, LIMITED

**320 Bay Street
TORONTO**

be conducted on an extensive scale if there is a stable basis of currencies and a consistent measure of values. The foreign exchanges are so upset by alarms in the political world that trades are bothered to know from day to day, in England especially, whether or not their transactions will result in profit or loss. The importing timber trade in Great Britain is no exception and this cannot be otherwise.

In the meantime the consumption of sawn lumber for house-building is to some extent an encouragement but in this regard the continental wood-producing countries are the largest companies and not Canada. However, in this connection it must be considered that price is the predominating feature with the advantages in favor of Scandinavian shippers. It is well for the Canadian trade to comprehend that there is no sentiment in business and the British import lumber trade will buy their supplies from the cheapest market. The British trade journals feature the selling and general activities of these foreign markets taking little notice of the Canadian lumber interests.

The British Empire Forestry Congress recently held in Ottawa, after the British delegates had made a tour of the various Canadian provinces to inspect and take cognizance of the forest resources of Canada at their final session and the drafting of resolutions among the recommendations made, expressed the opinion "That the British Empire requirements of timber and other forest products should be supplied to the greatest possible extent from sources within the Empire and that it should become self supporting in all forest products." It will remain to be seen what effect this recommendation will have on the British wood purchasing public and the British steamship owners in the regulation of their ocean freight rates to enable the Canadian lumber trade to enter the United Kingdom market in competition with the wood-selling interests of Russia, Finland and Sweden.

It is quite possible that, before the close of the month of October, the Canadian export trade may receive cable orders for shipment during the early part of November. The British agents, looking after Canadian lumber interests, in their latest reports to Quebec shipping firms, convey the information that a brisker tone was noticeable from the beginning of October in the English market in all its departments, f.o.b. negotiations more active and more contracts closed. Importers were selling with greater freedom and the consumption was well maintained, and London firms have turned over a good quantity of their c.i.f. terms. The spot trade has also been brisk and landed values likely to further rise while all cargoes that have arrived and supplies for prompt delivery are wanted in a hurry.

As regards purchasing for the late autumn, the position in England according to these export reports, is not so difficult. A firm market now is in the interest of the English buyers as well as the sellers and the majority of the importers would be surprised to see anything in the nature of a slump so late in the season. Such an event is not considered at all probable and importers feel that in booking up their winter requirements at current figures, they are not incurring risk.

As to the future and prices for next year, there is a great divergence of opinion in the minds of the English importers. In the meantime reports from all quarters of England show that spot values are tending upward. Some purchasers in the import trade say they expect to see early quotations for next year reach the present top figures for next year's business but do not intend to purchase early on such basis. The British demand may be put down as satisfactory and likely to remain so but there is the political situation to influence prospects as these naturally influence exchanges, either in the direction of stability or otherwise, especially, when the whole of the present season is looked into and diagnosed. Europe seemed to be on the verge of financial chaos and even of war and yet one crisis after another has been overcome. Fresh troubles have again arisen to retard progress toward stable conditions which, however, are not without hope. Nevertheless the economic and political experts in England believe that the change for the better will be extremely gradual. But taking the widest possible view of the market, the present situation is likely to close without any great alteration in f.o.b. values and that for 1924 the British expect to maintain this year's basis with the hope, however, of a near settlement of the reparations question to accentuate and put new life in the lumber business.

Spruce Deals Shipped to South Africa

The SS "Calumet" sailed from Montreal for South African ports, Cape Town, Durban and Elizabethtown, on October 20, taking about 460,000 ft. b.m., of spruce deals. This is quite a fair shipment as recently orders have been scarce for South African ports. The shipment is made for New York accounts. Canadians would like to see more lumber going forward to the sister colony but competition from

the spruce countries is evidently too keen. The trade from Canada to South Africa was first started about 1900, and the largest shippers at that time were Messrs. Robert Cox & Co., who sent forward some good consignments of red pine, this lumber being suitable to stand the South African climate. Unfortunately the first season's business resulted in a heavy loss of some thousands of pounds sterling and the trade was afterwards conducted from their Liverpool yards.

Freight rates to South Africa have always been kept at a reasonable level. Even during the war when everything was inflated, the Elder Dempster Line maintained a solid policy, with the consequence that there has never been drastic competition.

Canadian Woods on British Market

According to the latest information set forth in Farnworth & Jardine's letter from Liverpool, Eng., imports all around during the past month have been moderate and with a fairly large consumption, the stocks did not change much. Business on the whole ruled quiet and values generally were a shade easier.

In regard to the market for Canadian woods in the Old Country, the following information is presented:—

Quebec, etc., Yellow Pine Timber.—There was a small amount of business done leaving stocks practically on a par with this time last year. Wane Pine.—First-Class.—An import of 25,000 cubic feet to Manchester on contract. Consumption small. Stocks are not excessive. Second-Class.—Only a small movement noticeable. Stocks are sufficient. Square Pine, Red Pine.—No demand. Oak.—Import and consumption were both 1,000 cubic feet. Stocks are not heavy. Elm.—Stocks very light and there should be an opening for suitable wood. Pine Deals.—There was a considerable import. Consumption on the small side, therefore stocks are increased and stand about the same as twelve months ago. Spruce.—A small import by Liner. Deliveries fair. Stocks are not heavy.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals, etc.—The Mersey (including the Manchester Canal) received an Import of 5,640 Standards, of which 4,640 Standards went into consumption. Stocks come to a total of 14,100 Standards, which is more than that held at the corresponding period last year, viz., 9,690 Standards. Values for the better productions were fairly well maintained, but Liner parcels from Halifax sent forward on consignment were weaker. Pine Deals.—Practically no stock.

Birch.—Logs.—The import came to 3,000 cubic feet. With a similar quantity going into consumption stocks are unchanged. There is no stock in Manchester. Planks.—Imports were mostly to Liverpool. Consumption more than kept pace. Stocks, however, are full, viz., 180,000 cubic feet, of which 131,000 cubic feet are held in Manchester. Values were slightly easier for Lower Ports wood.

What Lumber Industry Means to Coast

According to the report of the department of labor, Victoria, B. C., for 1922 lumber concerns to the number of 667 paid out in wages \$23,827,204, as against \$18,180,962 paid by 533 firms in 1921. Altogether the forest products industries payrolls were as under:

Lumbering	\$23,827,204
Pulp and paper	3,639,689
Wood manufacture N.E.S.	1,045,914

Total \$28,512,794

The total wages payments by all industries in British Columbia amounted to \$86,192,190 (2809 firms reporting). The forest products industries thus are responsible for over 30 per cent. of the province's payroll.

As regards labor, the average number of workers in the lumber industry during any month was about 19,100; in the pulp and paper industry 2150 and in other branches of woodworking 750, making a total monthly average of 22,000 males. In all the provincial industries the average number of workers engaged was about 54,000 males (2809 firms reporting.) The forest product industries therefore employ about forty per cent. of the province's male industrial population.

For the purposes of classification lumbering includes logging, logging railways, planing mills, sawmills, and shingle mills. Under wood manufacturing (N.E.S.) are grouped sash and door, veneer box manufacturers, etc.

A. T. Murchie, chief scaler of the Department of Lands and Mines, who returned lately to Fredericton from a visit to Charlo, Restigouche county, N. B., said that there was still a shortage of woodsmen in that section of the province, although some of the harvesters have commenced to return from the West. Woodsmen are also being attracted to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, he said, lured by the reports of high wages.



Linn Logging Tractor equipped with 15-ton Semi-trailer for Portaging of Supplies

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

In addition to the cutting of his timber, the hauling of his logs, his spring drive and his improvements, the portaging of supplies is of prime importance to the logger. Portaging with horses is expensive and slow.

The above illustration shows the Linn Logging Tractor with summer steerage wheels attached, prepared for summer portaging work, with a semi-trailer mounted upon its rear bolster. This trailer can be 16 or 18 ft. long and of a width necessary to permit the carrying of large quantities of baled hay, oats, or general camp supplies. The Linn Logging Tractor can of course be equipped with a body on its own frame, which can be 13 ft. long and over 6 ft. wide, but as the carrying capacity of the Linn Logging Tractor is limited to 10 tons on its own body, the use of this semi-trailer enables an additional 5 tons to be carried.

Linn Logging Tractors have demonstrated their usefulness to the logger, and in the realm of portaging the Linn Logging Tractor fulfills an equally important part.

We will be pleased to discuss the merits of this Linn portaging outfit and we can supply this equipment to users of Linn Logging Tractors who have been using their machines for two or three years.

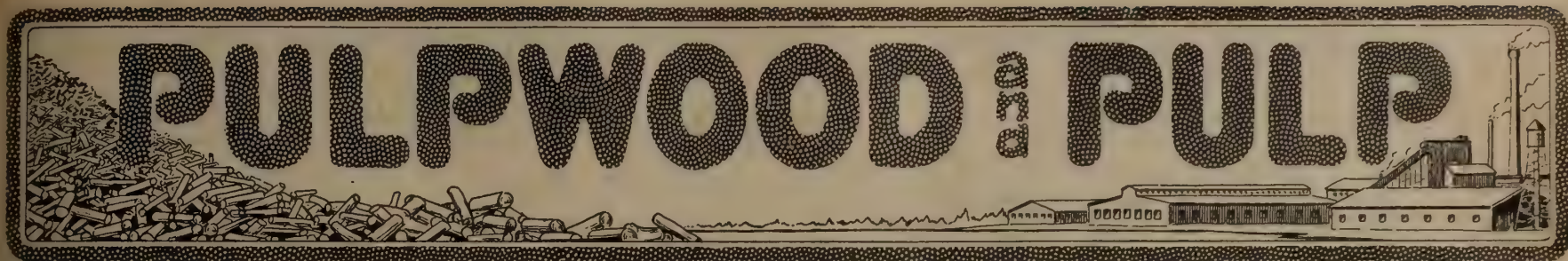
"Ask the logger who uses one"

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal



Minister Promises Adequate Pulpwood Limits

Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, who is touring the north country, was recently tendered a dinner at the Shuniah Club, Port Arthur, when several hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce were present.

Mr. Lyons said that adequate provision would be made for future extensions in regard to pulpwood limits for the necessary expansion of the pulp and paper industries of Port Arthur and Fort William. The province intended to take care of its existing mills. More limits would be required. These would not be placed on the market immediately but, after a general survey of the timber and waterpowers of Ontario had been made. Foleyet, Sioux Lookout, Alse and other places were looking for industries.

Dealing with forest fires, Mr. Lyons said that they had 1200 men fighting fires in Ontario during the past season along with four aeroplanes, involving an expenditure of \$1,070,000. The government was going as far as it could in protecting the north country.

The Minister predicted that within twenty-five years north of the C.P.R. there would be greater wealth developed than to the south. Not fifteen per cent of the resources of the north had as yet been developed.

Says Embargo Would Check Colonization

F. Charpentier, of Hearst, Ont., in reviewing the present pulpwood situation, says:—"The proposed embargo does not seem to make American buyers more anxious to buy wood in this district or to rush the market. I know that if that embargo would go into effect, it would hold back colonization of the north country for many years, for the only way of earning, or, in other words, the only chance a settler has of making a little money at home and being able to clear up his land is in cutting pulpwood. Without the competition of the American market, settlers would receive very little for their wood and a little less means that they could not earn their living.

"There are now two American companies around here. They are the Port Huron Sulphite Co., of Port Huron, Mich., and the Munising Paper Co., of Munising, Mich. I am purchaser of wood for the former and I understand the latter has recently closed a contract here for some 9,000 cords. We have the Lake Superior Pulp Co., of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., as a Canadian buyer. The price offered for pulpwood now is \$7.00 per cord, f.o.b. on car, and unless there is an advance, there will not be as much wood cut this year as usual, for labor and bushmen are scarce and expensive. There was about 30,000 cords of wood cut in this locality last season and by present appearances not more than 25,000 cords will be taken out this season."

More Witnesses Oppose Pulpwood Embargo

The Royal Commission on pulpwood recently held a session in Fredericton, N.B. Among the witnesses were Gordon Grant, of Fredericton, a pulpwood buyer for the Eastern Pulp Co., who said he was opposed to the proposed embargo, his reason being that it would seriously affect many small farmers who made a considerable part of their income from pulpwood.

R. B. Hanson, M. P. for York-Sunbury favored conservation and the manufacture in Canada but opposed the embargo at the present. Pulpwood was produced by small settlers and an embargo would deprive them of a market when farm products generally were very low in price. With proper fire protection there was an available pulpwood supply for a long time to come.

Says That They Have an Axe to Grind

In a recent letter to the press a correspondent, who signs himself as "Another Lumberman," declares that he believes in the final analysis the pulpwood commission will accept only such evidence as they believe to be honest and of an independent character. He

states that he has followed the evidence of the different witnesses having due respect to the men, who gave it and has come to the conclusion that as far as the investigation has gone every witness with one or two exceptions, who has argued against putting some restriction on the export of pulpwood, has an axe to grind. The correspondent further says that he has taken the trouble to ask quite a number of lumbermen and they have been practically all emphatic in saying that some measure of restriction should be enacted. He concludes:—"I believe the Commission will act quite independently, i.e., they will not allow the powerful influences that are at work to influence them in the slightest degree. There are men in Nova Scotia who will not hesitate a moment to sacrifice the public interest, if it will put a dollar in their own pocket; they have done it before and they will do it again."

Belgo-Canadian Company is Expanding

Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. established a new record for daily production the other day at Shawinigan Falls, Que., when over 300 tons of newsprint were produced in one day. This will be materially increased when the second of the two newsprint machines that are being installed comes into production towards the end of November.

To meet the demands of the extra paper tonnage it has been found necessary to increase the groundwood output and two new groundwood machines were brought into operation recently, increasing the groundwood pulp capacity of the mill by about 40 tons a day. A portion of the extra pulp is now being marketed as such, although the full amount will likely be used in the Belgo plant when the last of the new newsprint machines is running. Something of a record was set up in putting in the new groundwood machines as the contract was only let during the month of August.

Another addition to the company's properties that has just been completed is a spur to bring in logs by rail. The logs brought in in this manner supplement the supplies of pulpwood floated down the St. Maurice river. The spur track is something new in pulp and paper manufacturing as it runs out over the river where the logs are dumped into the water and carried up the usual system of conveyors to the sawroom and thence through the mill. Hubert Biermans, president and general-manager of the company, returned from the continent a few days ago.

Believes Production Will not be Overdone

In a recent expression of his views on the outlook and demand for newsprint, George H. Mead, president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, takes a hopeful view and believes that production will not be overdone. He says in part:—

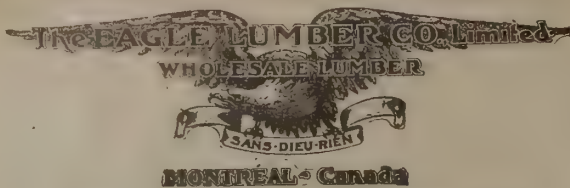
"It would be unwise to assume that the coming decade will be covered without some depressions and such variations in the business as pertain to all lines, but the industry is now in position to properly take care of normal fluctuations.

"Some fear has been expressed regarding over extension from a production standpoint in the immediate future, and it is, of course, necessary that proper judgment be used in this matter. It is equally important to realize fully that the publishers of the continent are now dependent upon Canada for their increased requirements (further development in the United States not being possible because of the wood situation), and it is therefore, an obligation to continue development at a sufficient rate to provide for such demand.

"A careful analysis of the present situation in the case is that the announced plans for extension during the coming year are about in keeping with the increased requirements over the same period, and it is only necessary for the financial and operating interests of the country to carefully analyze the statistics to determine from year to year what the requirements may be and the rate of new production necessary."

"The next person who interrupts the proceedings will be sent home," said the judge.

"Hurray!" said the prisoner.



MONTREAL - Canada

SPRUCE

ROUGH OR DRESSED

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO.

LIMITED

Mills at:— Mont-Laurier, St. Jerome,
Lac Saguay, Senneterre, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTISBURG, MISS.

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.

2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Crating

Cedar Shingles

Everything in Spruce

FLOORING

SIDING

ROUGH DIMENSION

LATH

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade
Building

TORONTO: 1 Vermont Ave.,
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
Phone Hillcrest 6539F

E. H. LEMAY

Wholesale dealer in

PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Dimension Timber cut to order for

RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
FACTORIES

Car Sheeting a Specialty - Laths and Shingles

Hochelaga Bank Bldg., 112 S. James St., Montreal

Tel. Main 2712

Edgings

Weiler Bros., Formosa, Ont., are erecting a sawmill at Chepstow in Bruce County.

\$10,000 damage was caused by a fire of unknown origin which destroyed the sawmill owned by M. Senecal, of St. Scholastique, Que.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Riordon Co., which was to have been held in Montreal recently, was adjourned until a later date.

Kensington Building Co., Limited, Toronto, is a new firm recently formed to deal in all kinds of building materials and to erect all kinds of structures.

Industrial Contracting and Sales Company, Limited, Longueuil, P. Q., was recently formed to generally deal in all kinds of building supplies. Capital \$20,000.

W. P. McDonagh and Charles Pedwell have recently joined the inspecting staff of the McDonagh Lumber Co., Toronto, and are looking after a number of stocks in the East.

The standing timber on the land owned by the Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, N.B., on the north west Miramichi was purchased recently by W. M. Sullivan for \$1,000.

The B. C. Fir & Cedar Company's planing mill at False Creek B. C., which was destroyed by fire last August, will be rebuilt. The cost of the new structure will be about \$100,000.

Horace Wells Donnelly, a retired Ottawa lumberman who had been living for the past 25 years in St. Catharines, Ont., passed away recently at the advanced age of 96. Mr. Donnelly was born in Rigaud, Que.

The Hocken Lumber Co., whose milling operations are at West River, Ont., have put in three logging camps this season and will take out a larger cut than last year. The company's mill has been operating at capacity all season.

Joseph LeBel, J. O. LeBel, U. J. LeBel and Arthur LeBel, all of Blue Bell, Victoria County, N.B., have formed partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of lumber dealers, and will operate under the style of Joseph LeBel & Son.

G. Mason & Co., of Midland, Ont., are carrying on extensive logging operations on Hope Island on the east shore of Georgian Bay and it is reported will employ five hundred men during the coming season in that district in logging operations.

Daniel R. Roberts who was at one time engaged in the lumber business, died recently in Toronto. He was a travelling auditor for the Provincial Government and had been in the civil service for the last seventeen years. He is survived by a wife and four sisters.

Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests and Hon. Chas. McCrea, Minister of Mines, left recently on a tour of Northern Ontario where they will enquire into the possibilities of the hinterland from a settlement standpoint and investigate the natural resources of the north.

Logging operations will be brisk in the north this winter. The North West Lumber Co., which operates at Edmonton, Sask., one of the most modern lumber mills in Canada, is laying plans to cut 30,000,000 feet in 1923. During the past season the cut was a little over half of this amount.

The Megantic Pulp & Lumber Co., of Lake Megantic, Que., have closed down their milling operations for the season having sawn all their logs. The cut during the past few months was 4,500,000 feet. The company will operate two camps during the coming winter in the Lake Megantic district.

The big drying and storage shed of the Heaps Lumber Co., on Burritt Inlet, B.C., collapsed recently. The shed was filled with lumber aggregating about 2,000,000 feet. It is estimated that it will cost about \$20,000 to replace the building and an additional \$5,000 to remove the debris and recover the lumber stock.

A large number of men arrived in Midland, Ont., recently who had accepted positions in the lumber camps that are now being established at different points up the bay. It is anticipated that the present winter will be a fairly busy one in connection with lumbering operations and quite a number of new camps are being put in.

A serious shortage of woods labor, which is said by lumbermen to be the worst in many years, exists in the Ottawa Valley, where, it is estimated, between eight and ten thousand more men are required to fully man the camps of the lumbering and pulpwood companies. Only about one-third of the number required to operate the

camps has been engaged and in some instances they have not been enough to build the camps. According to a local employment agent, the lumbering companies in the Ottawa Valley and along the Soo line ordinarily employ about 25,000 men each winter and considerably less than half of the men required have so far been secured. The present scale of wages for bushmen is from \$40 to \$50 per month with board, a considerable increase over last fall when the wages paid were \$26 and \$30.

Robert Beatty, William Cordick, Jonas Trelford, William Wolfe and John Hindman, of Tara, Ont., are inspecting some timber lands about 20 miles from Cochrane which have been opened for settlement by the Crown Lands Department. Major Moffatt, formerly in command of the 160th Bruce Battalion, has erected a pulp mill in that district.

London Lumber Co., London, Ont., MacDonnell & Conyers, Ottawa, J. C. McDiarmid, Reg., Montreal, Que., have become members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. The Satin Finish Hardwood Flooring Limited, Weston, and Builders' Moulding Co., Toronto, have become members under the Associate Membership plan.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is calling for tenders for the right to cut the timber part of which has been burned in the township of Rennie, district of Sudbury. This is mainly a jack pine and tie proposition although there is a certain quantity of pulpwood on the area. The time for receiving tenders expires on November 5th.

Practically the last of the 425 fire rangers and foresters who have been at work during the past summer in the Sudbury district, have completed their season. The ten chief rangers who have charge of the territory supervised from the Sudbury office, are still on the job and will be for some time. For several weeks there has been no trace of fire in the whole district.

The annual meeting of Charles Walmsley & Co. (Canada) Limited was held recently in Montreal and an encouraging report was presented. Sir William Price, of Quebec, was re-elected president of the company. It was stated that the reconstruction of the plant of the company at Longueuil is now practically completed and the manufacture of complete pulp and paper mill equipment will begin shortly.

A. J. Nicholson, of Terry-Nicholson-Cates Limited, Toronto, recently returned from an extended trip to the West. While at the Pacific Coast he visited several mills and reports that they are all busy and that about 75 per cent. of forest products shipments are now made by water. On his return Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Terry spent several days on a visit to Collins Inlet and other points in the Georgian Bay district.

Robert Linton who died recently in Campbellford, Ont., in his 88th year, was one of the pioneer residents of that section of Ontario. He located in Campbellford in 1858 and had the distinction of being a chartered member of the Golden Rule Masonic Lodge which he attended for 65 years. The late Mr. Linton became interested in public affairs and is survived by his widow, two daughters and four sons, one of whom is J. F. Linton, secretary-treasurer of the Peterboro Lumber Co., Peterboro, Ont.

Fear of forest fires destroying the result of silviculture, or the treatment and planting of forest fires, is the greatest single deterrent to the general practise of reforestation in Canada. This view is emphasized by the British Empire Forestry Conference in its report fittingly issued lately during "Fire Prevention Week." This report deals at length with the great need of better fire protection in Canada, the reduction of waste in logging and sawmill operations and the application of more efficient methods of silviculture.

D. A. Macdonald, superintendent of forest resources, stated recently in Winnipeg that 90 per cent. of all forest fires were preventable. During the past five years 28,896 forest fires had occurred in Canada and in that time 10,000,000 acres had been burned over, with a property loss of \$72,000,000, to which, he remarked, one must add loss of labor and depreciation of soil. He said the purpose of Fire Prevention week was to bring to the notice of the general public the fact that its hearty co-operation is desired by forest protection authorities in helping keep down forest fires.

The British Columbia government has authorized the expenditure of \$45,000 dollars for Japanese relief. This money will be used to ship lumber and shingles to Japan. The province is sending 1,750,000 feet of dimension lumber and 1,000,000 shingles to aid the reconstruction of wrecked Japanese cities. Already 135,000 feet has been shipped from Prince Rupert, and the remainder will go from Vancouver in about a week. With the province's contribution the federal government will ship 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The provincial government's \$45,000 contribution is provided in a special warrant approved today.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd. PENETANG, ONTARIO

Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
Save You Freight

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F. H. Horning M 2170

McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

Wanted

3/8" x 1 1/2" — 4 No. 1' Spruce

LATH

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Lath in Large Quantities for U. S. Requirements



Some big loads of lath, manufactured in New Brunswick, Canada, each load weighing about seven and a half tons

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH
Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander
10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter-Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.

Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in
**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

JOHNSON LUMBER CO. INC.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market for Eastern Spruce, Lath and Lumber, by rail and by vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

and Sell
**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4

Prompt Pay

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

Stilwell-Ruhlman Lumber Co.
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

WANTED Maple and Birch

FOR SALE

Air Dried and Kiln Dried
Gum, Oak, Poplar, Ash, Elm, Etc.

Geo. T. McClure
2521 Clark Ave. Detroit, Mich.

OLIVER-BEAN LUMBER CORP.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Wholesale and Retail

WANTED

White Pine, Hemlock and
Spruce

also

No. 1 White Pine Lath

Clears and XXXXX Red
Cedar Shingles

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all ¾" x 1½"

Brewster Loud Lumber Company
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

IN THE LONG RUN

it pays to sell to the largest dealers because they keep in close touch with many markets. We buy more laths than any other American firm. We handle principally

Laths—4 ft. Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar
3 ft. Spruce, Hemlock

Lumber—2 x 3-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce
3 x 4-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce

THOMAS B. HAMMER
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

"We would like to represent two good Ontario Hardwood Manufacturers in this territory."

W.A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

Stetson Cutler & Company, Inc.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Dealers.

Send us regularly your Stock List with quotations on

**Merchantable Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Laths**

Less 5% Comm.

2% Comm. Cash

141 Milk Street,

::

Boston, Mass.

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not more than 20% 10 and 12 foot lengths.

Will inspect and pay cash when loaded

Powell Lumber & Timber Corp.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

The Northern Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are looking for export markets should get in touch with the buyers whose announcements appear in this section. They are continuously in the market for Canadian lumber.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.

Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

Some Humor for Busy Lumbermen

"How often does your road kill a man?" asked the salesman of the railroad conductor.

"Just once," sourly replied the man.

New Cook: "What do I say, ma'am, 'Dinner is served' or 'Dinner is ready'?"

Mistress: "Well, if it is anything like it was yesterday, it would be simpler to say 'Dinner is spoiled'."

Patient: "There is an awful rumbling in my stomach, just like a wagon going over a street car track."

Doctor: "M'm! Probably it's that truck you ate last night."

The Professor: "Let us take the example of the busy ant. He is busy all the time. He works all day and every day. Then what happens?"

The Bright One: "He gets stepped on."

"You can't like me," said the penny stamp as the post-mark struck him.

A traveler in Indiana noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, and

then stop again. Thereupon the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally the traveler approached and asked, solicitously:

"Is your horse sick?"

"Not as I know of."

"Is he balky?"

"No. But he is so danged 'fraid I'll say whoa and he won't hear me, that he stops every once in a while to listen."

Mrs. Cohen was very popular. Cohen was blindly in love, but jealous enough to find cause to write to young Isaac Levy as follows:

"Dear Levy: You have been making love to my wife. Meet me in my office, 2 P. M., Jan 31. Cohen."

Levy replied:

"Dear Cohen: Your circular letter received. I will be at the meeting you have called. Levy."

Binks—I'll pay you when my shoes wear out.

Collector—What do you mean by that?

Binks—By that time I'll be on my feet again.

This instance of what a mistake a comma can produce has been noticed:

"Lord Palmerston then entered upon his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well-polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a dark, menacing glare saying nothing."

Trans-Canada Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE
TIES & POSTS**

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

511 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

B. C. Sawmill & Equipment

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

One first-class Band Mill with Band Re-Saw, Edger, Live Rollers and all other equipment pertaining to a Saw Mill of a capacity of 120,000 to 140,000 feet per day of ten hours.

Situated on the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways at Waldo, B. C.

There is also a fully equipped Planing Mill with the latest pattern of Planers of Yates Machinery Company make, also a large air-cooled Burner.

In addition to the Saw and Planing Mill, there is Logging Equipment suitable for handling 20,000,000 feet of logs per season; Twelve Miles of Logging Railroad, Two Locomotives, capacity 28 and 32 tons; 20,000,000 feet of standing Fir and Larch Timber.

Other timber to the amount of 100,000,000 feet can be purchased consisting of Fir, Pine and Larch.

For price and particulars apply to

The **Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association**
Limited

Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alta.
Authorized Trustee

Established in 1895

**M. R. O'DONNELL
110 BRIDGE ST.
MONTREAL**



Mr. Lumberman: If you are in need of heavy draft horses or mares for logging operations, get in touch with me. Large number, including Express and General Purpose Horses always on hand.

Edgings

M. J. Conkey, of the Haileybury Lumber Co., Haileybury, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto lately on business.

The McLean Lumber Co., of McDougall Ave., Windsor, Ont., are erecting an addition to their plant at a cost of \$30,000.

Ray. B. Maxson, of the Thurn-Maxson Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., spent a few days in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

La France Incorporee, Quebec, P. Q., was recently organized to conduct a business as dealers in all kinds of wood products. Capital \$20,000.

W. F. Oliver, of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, and wife, who have been spending a pleasant holiday at Atlantic City, have returned home.

Addington Lumber Co., Montreal, is a new company recently formed to manufacture and deal in timber and lumber products. Capital \$20,000.

Plouffe & Cie, Limited, Montreal, is a new company recently formed to manufacture and deal in lumber and wood products. Capital \$25,000.

W. B. Cochran, of the Cochran Foundry Co., Tillsonburg, Ont., manufacturers of portable sawmills spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

The Canada Creosoting Co. have definitely decided to build in Newcastle, N. B., and word to this effect was received by the town authorities recently.

Dwight J. Turner, formerly of Toronto and Midland, who is well known in lumber circles, is now manager of the Michigan Lumber Co., Detroit, which was recently organized.

Fred H. Bigwood, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, and a former president of the Kiwanis Club, Toronto, was in Quebec City lately attending a large district convention of Kiwanians.

George S. Zimmerman, of Tavistock, Ont., president of the Eastern Canada Box Manufacturers' Association, was in New York lately attending the annual meeting of the National Box Manufacturers' Association.

At a recent meeting of the City Council of Longueuil, Que., Mayor Thurber announced that another loan of \$50,000 had been obtained from the Quebec Provincial Government for the construction of houses in Longueuil.

J. A. Edgecumbe, president of the Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Vancouver, and head of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business and called upon a number of members of the trade.

A charter has been granted to the Provincial Carton Co. with a capital stock of \$40,000 and headquarters in Toronto to manufacture, import, export and deal in goods of various kinds. Among the incorporators are J. B. O'Brien, James M. Forgie and others.

The Fesserton Timber Co. whose sawmill at Krugersdorf, Ont., was burned some time ago, have installed a semi-portable plant at this point on the T. & N. O. railway and are sawing up about a million and a half feet of jack pine and spruce logs which they had on hand.

At a recent meeting of the Fort William City Council as provided for in the agreement with the Great Lakes Paper Co., authorization by by-law was given for the closing of more street ends near the site in order to facilitate the construction of the new pulp plant of the company.

M. A. Grainger, of Vancouver, general-manager of the Timberland Investigation & Management Co. of British Columbia, and Mrs. Grainger passed through Toronto recently on their way to England where they will spend some time. Mr. Grainger's father died lately in the Old Country.

On the first day of the sittings of the Royal Commission on pulpwood at St. John several witnesses appeared and an even more pronounced spirit of opposition to an embargo was manifested than was the case in Nova Scotia. John D. Kay was the only one who appeared in support of the embargo.

Three groups of rapids of the River Megiscane, County of Temiscamingue close to Canadian National Railways were leased by public auction lately in Quebec. There was only one bidding party. Mr. Louis Napoleon Huard, of Levis, who bid \$5.00 over the upset price of \$4,000 annual rent. The successful bidder will start at once works

of developments on the location of those powers. One of the conditions is that power exported from this province will be charged 50 cents per horse-power. The minimum development of the three groups of rapids aggregate 17,000 horse-power. The successful bidder is said to represent E. W. Tobin, of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., East Angus, Que.

J. H. McDonald, manager of the Westminster Shook Mills, New Westminster, B. C., and managing-director of the British Columbia Mfg. Co., spent a few days in Toronto on his way to England where he will spend some time. The firm will make an exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition which opens in London in April next and will continue for six months.

The Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co. has decided to build about forty miles of logging railway from Sooke Harbor through the Jordan River country to Port Renfrew, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The company, whose headquarters and sawmill are at Victoria, owns some of the finest timber on the island and the proposed railway will tap it.

The Shuniah Lumber Co. has been granted a charter to carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill owners, etc., and to buy, sell and deal in lumber and wood of all kinds. The authorized capital stock is \$40,000 and the headquarters of the company are in Port Arthur. Among the incorporators are Alex. J. McComber, J. L. McComber and George J. McComber.

L. M. Hanbury, of J. Hanbury & Co., Limited, Vancouver, B. C., who lately returned West after an extended visit to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other points, stated that he was well satisfied with conditions and prospects as he found them in the East. He booked a good volume of business during his trip and looks forward to a big trade in Pacific Coast lumber products during the coming months.

Newsprint production in Canada during the first six months of 1923 amounted to 551,395 tons, compared with 457,340 in the corresponding period last year and 373,982 tons in the first half of 1921. Exports to the United States in the first six months of 1923 amounted to 97½ per cent. of the total exports, or 536,817 tons. Shipments were also made to Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa.

A new sawmill with a cutting capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 feet daily will be built at Atli Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, according to John McMillan, of the T. A. Kelly Logging Co., of Prince Rupert and Massett, B. C. The mill will be ready to start cutting early next spring. The company has also made arrangements to ship pulpwood in barges from Moresby Island to the Powell River Pulp & Paper Co., Powell River.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Mowat for \$12,000 damages against the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway in favor of Ernest J. White, lumber manufacturers, Sucker Lake, Muskoka, Ont., has been sustained by the Appellate Division. The appeal was heard at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, recently. The plaintiff had a quantity of lumber stacked beside the tracks of the defendant company at Medora. It was destroyed by fire which had been set out by employees of the railway along the right-of-way.

Recently the Quebec Provincial Government passed an order reducing the tariff on stumpage dues on fire-killed timber. The new schedule is as follows:—\$2.00 per thousand feet on white pine, as compared to \$3.50; \$1.75 on red pine as compared to \$2.75; \$1.50 for spruce, balsam and other woods, as compared to \$2.10. This is the second reduction granted by the Government to encourage timber holders to cut timber which has been fire-killed this summer. The 1920 tariff will apply for green timber.

More than \$6000 has been paid out to ranchers and their wives and daughters during the past few weeks by the Dominion government for Douglas fir cones for seed extraction. Some 3000 sacks have been delivered to the seed-extraction plant at New Westminster, B. C. Each sack of cones yields approximately one pound and a half of seed. The seed is being sent by the Dominion Forestry Department to the British Forestry Commission, and is to be used for replenishing the devastated areas.

Victoria Mills, the plant of the Fraser Companies, Limited, at Fredericton, N. B. will be operated throughout the coming winter. The season's cut of long lumber closed lately with approximately 12,000,000 feet as the product of the summer operations. The winter's activities will be confined to the cutting of lath and shingles. The only long lumber that is being carried over is a quantity of cedar. The lathwood will be cut on properties in the vicinity of Fredericton where the Fraser Companies have brought stumpage, this being the same character of operations carried on last year. The expectation is that the operation of the mill and the getting out of material for the winter sawing will give about 200 men continuous employment throughout the winter.

We Specialize in Milling in Transit

Our mill is situated on the G. T. R. with C. P. R. connections. We also supply Mixed Cars of sash, doors, frames and house trim.

Any work entrusted to us will receive our careful and prompt attention.

Dominion Lumber & Building Co.
Orillia, Ont.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wycliffe, B. C.

Larch and Fir

Dimension

Clears

Boards

Crating

Shiplap

Box Lumber

Edge grain larch flooring a Specialty

Western White Pine

Clears and Commons

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:

619 Federal Bldg.

TORONTO

Phone
Adelaide 6131

R. G. Chesbro,
Manager

Milling in Transit

Planing Mill equipped with most modern machines on C. N. Railway. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nault & Deshaies

Daveluyville

Quebec

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

WANTED—A few cars of 4/4 No. 3 Hardwood, part to be band resawn. Box 393, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-21

200,000 to 300,000 ft. 1¼", 1½", and 2" Basswood.
200,000 ft. 1¼", 1½" and 2" Hard Maple.
100,000 ft. 1¼", and 1½" Soft Maple.
Write Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 18-21

Wanted—Douglas Fir for Boat Building

We would like to get in touch with British Columbia manufacturers who can supply us with first class dry lumber. Send prices and particulars to
RUSSEL BROTHERS,
18-T.F. Port Frances, Ont.

Mill Output Wanted

Montreal wholesale lumber firm wants to contract output of mill. Willing to advance a reasonable amount as lumber is manufactured, or would sell mill output on fair commission basis and assist financially. Write in detail what you have. Box 377, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

WANTED

Cordwood Slabs and Edgings

W. Y. Lloyd Lumber Co.,
21 1024 Federal Building, Toronto.

Hardwood Lumber Wanted

We are always in the market for Hard Maple, Birch, Beech and Oak, all thickness and grades, and are now open to make contracts for next season's cut. Write, giving full particulars of stocks offered; also if prepared to contract for future delivery. Box 392, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼" and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.
HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1¼" x 3¼" in multiple lengths of 9' as 18' 27' 36' and etc.
Carload lots 1¼" x 2½" x 49" and 1" x 3½" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1¼" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3½" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1¼" x 1½" x 48" and 1" x 3¼" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1¼" and 1½" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED

Hemlock Timber

6 x 6 and 6 x 8—10/12/14/16 Ft.

Square edge, Merchantable.

Delivered Watertown.

J. E. Harroun & Son, Inc.
21 Watertown, N. Y.

Lumber For Sale

Hemlock Bark for Sale

Three to four hundred cords, water or rail shipment.
J. D. IRVING, LTD.,
20-21 Buctouche, N. B.

Lumber for Sale

For sale at reasonable price:
4 carloads dry 4/4 Soft Elm.
2 carloads dry 2 x 6—8 to 16 ft., sound Birch boxed hearts.
KNIGHT-WHALEY CO.,
21 Guelph, Ont.

For Sale

LUMBER AND LATH, SPRUCE AND JACK PINE. Will operate sawmill and lath mill all winter. Understand manufacturing for outside markets. Wants to sell entire cut to wholesale firm who will furnish shipping instructions as lumber is manufactured or otherwise who will finance the operation. Apply Box 389, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Quarter Cut White Oak for Sale

Owing to the discontinuance of certain lines, we have two cars of Quarter Cut White Oak—1¼" and 1½"—First and Seconds. About 40,000 ft. Plain Oak—1", 2" and 2½". Prices and terms right. Write for further particulars to The Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont. 21

Machinery Wanted

Wanted—Burner

Small Burner of sufficient capacity for single circular mill. Address Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 18-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

FOR SALE—One short log circular saw mill cut up to 52" long. One inserted tooth saw 36" x 1-5/8" hole. J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 18-21

Mill Machinery

A No. 1 Hardwood Matcher and End Matcher \$1460.00; Circular Resaw with three new saws \$160.00. One Moulder \$300.00 and one Macgregor Gourlay Matcher \$400.00. All machines in good condition. The Independent Coal Co., Limited, Buckingham, Que. 20-21

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

- 1 Rollins Engine (Corliss type) 42" stroke 24" bore. Fly wheel 16' diameter, 37" face.
- 1 60" American Band Resaw.
- 5 Sturtevant Fans.
- 2 10 H.P. Motors)
- 3 20 " ")
- 1 25 " ") 2 phase, 220 volts
- 3 35 " ")
- 3 50 " ")
- 2 40 KW. Transformers.
- 2 60 KW. Transformers.
- 2 150 K.V.A. Transformers.
- 200 2 wheel lumber trucks.
- 25 3 wheel factory trucks.

SKILLINGS, WHITNEYS & BARNES
LUMBER CO., INC.,
Ogdensburg, N.Y. 15-T.f.

Saw Mill Machinery

- 2—Trevor 8' Short Log Circular Saw Mills. iron husk frames.
- 1—Waterous Circular Saw Mill, steam feed.
- 1—Waterous Band Saw Carriage, with steam feed.
- 1—Allis Chalmers Band Saw carriage, with steam feed.
- 1—Hamilton-Kendall Circular Gang Saw.
- 1—Diamond Iron Works Gang Saw.
- 1—Giddings & Lewis 8' Band Mill.
- 1—Giddings & Lewis 6' Band Mill.
- 1—6' Giddings & Lewis Horizontal Band Resaw.
- 1—36" Waring 2-Saw Edger.
- 2—84" Diamond Iron Works 14-Saw Edgers.
- 1—30" Hermance 3-Saw Edger.
- 2—Kindling Wood Cutters.
- 1—No 1½ Hill Steam Driven Drag Saw.
- 1—Hill 12" x 24" Vertical Steam Driven Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1—Appleton Belt Driven Horizontal Cord Wood Splitter.
- 1—No. 2-C Right Hand Mitts & Merrill Hog.
- 1—Yates No. 10, 30" x 10" Planer and Sizer.

All the above machines are in first-class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire or write.

FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
21 Bridgewater, N. S.

For Sale

Second Hand
Woodworking Machines
in Good Condition.

Apply Box No. 367, Canada Lumberman,
Toronto. 18-21

For Sale

Two practically new Fay & Egan 361A short log band sawmills with 410 carriage, one right and one left hand. Box 370, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Linn Logging Tractor

Linn tractor complete with Winter and Summer equipment, also spare parts and two wheel trailers and sleighs. Machine is two years old and in perfect condition.

Bargain to quick buyer. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 406, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-T.f.

Situations Vacant

WE WANT A GOOD BRIGHT YOUNG MAN with experience in forest product and farm produce, with a little money and standard reputation. Good salary and profit percentage in an established concern. Broker dealers, manufacturers and wholesalers, local and export market. Apply Box No. 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 369, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumbering operations, to take charge of logging and milling, or would accept charge of either department—18 years' practical experience. Best of references. Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-T.f.

OFFICE MANAGER, ASST. GENERAL MANAGER for Sales Office. Expert accountant specializing on costs, good correspondent, 20 years experience, sawmill, wholesale, factory, outside superintendent and purchasing agent; Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Northern woods, large operations. Best references, furnish bond, employed, but operation closing out. Box 404, Canada Lumberman, Toronto 21-24

SALESMAN HANDLING WHITE PINE
wants Spruce connection on commission basis
New York office-surrounding districts. Box
403 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15
years' experience. At present has full
charge of office, credits, collections, costs,
financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has
had several years lumber manufacturing
experience. Banking and employers references
available. Apply Box 351, Canada
Lumberman, Toronto. 16-T.f.

Business Chances

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen
Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery.
Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan
Bro., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

Saw Mill for Sale

Complete heavy portable mill, plenty of
power, first class condition. 400 cords mixed
slabs. Reasonable cash offer accepted. Fallon
Brothers, Cornwall, Ont. 21

Limits for Sale

Pine Limit with mill.
A Hemlock Limit.
A Small Spruce Limit with Mill.
Apply Box 398, Canada Lumberman, To-
ronto. 20-23

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large
percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn
Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery.
Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lum-
berman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

Partnership Wanted

Have \$20,000.00 for a good opening. Will
consider partnership or connection in either
going wholesale lumber firm, mill, or new
venture. Proposition must be healthy, sub-
stantial and give me control of my invest-
ment. Reply, giving full particulars to Box
380, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-21

Timber Limits Wanted

From one to ten thousand acres; Birch,
Maple, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce or Balsam,
preferably Birch; must be good virgin tim-
ber, with favorable logging conditions, and
within five miles of railway or shipping
point; do not answer unless you have a
legitimate proposition. Reply, giving full
particulars, price and terms to Box 386,
Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-22

For Sale

Small timber limit, District of Parry Sound,
Area about 15 sq. miles, containing merchant-
able timber, estimated Ten Million feet, con-
sisting of Hemlock, Birch, Pine, Maple and
Spruce; largely, Hemlock and Birch.
From a responsible buyer will agree to
take 50% payment in lumber at current prices.
Apply Box 391, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
18-21

Want Practical Lumberman

to associate with wholesale firm. Small
amount for investment desirable, but not
absolutely necessary. Must know thoroughly
the wholesale lumber business, have wide
buying and selling experience and able to
build up a business. Reply only if confident
in your ability to produce results and
willing to let same determine your income.
Location Montreal. Write giving age, com-
plete history of experience, names of employ-
ers. Confidential. Box 378, Canada Lum-
berman, Toronto. 18-21

Miscellaneous

D. FLORENCE & SONS

Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.
Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand
Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

For Sale

N. B. Standard 16" Cedar Shingles. We
sell the favorably known "Metis" brand and
other good makes. Carload shipments.
Stadacona Box Company, 51 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, P.Q. 19-24

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Several good Phoenix outfits at very low
prices. Write now. J. L. Neilson & Co.,
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For Sale Logging Equipment

—Horses, sleighs, tanks, horse jammers, steam
and gasoline jammers, good relay rail. Write
for descriptions and prices. Holt Timber Co.
Ltd., Bolger Bridge, Ont. 20-23



SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the under-
signed up to and including Monday, the 5th
of November, 1923 for the right to cut the
timber, part of which has been burned, in
the Township of Rennie, in the District of
Sudbury.

This is mainly a jack pine and tie pro-
position, although there is a certain quantity
of pulpwood on the area.

Further particulars regarding sale may be
obtained upon application to the undersigned,
from A. H. Hucksion, Crown Timber Agent,
Sault Ste. Marie, or J. G. McCaw Acting
Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this
notice will be paid for.
Toronto, October 15th, 1923. 21

Dump Cars and Locomotive For Sale

6—16-yard Western air dump cars, wood
bottom, steel sides and steel lined bottom, now
in use at Port Wellar, Ontario, on the Wel-
land Ship Canal, hauling sand only, are nearly
new and in first class condition.

Pennsylvania Switching engine, type 0-4-0,
144-2" diam. tubes, boiler pressure 160 lbs.,
cylinders 17" x 24", electric head lights front
and rear, driving wheel 44" diam., brake and
straight air for dumping cars, tender 2700
gallons, coal 8000 lbs., weight 40 tons.

The above plant now in use and will be sold
subject to delivery F.O.B. tracks Merritton,
about November 20th, 1923.

National Sand and Material Co.

Limited

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21-24

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Mr. Ferguson Speaks of Northern Timber

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario and party, who
recently returned from an extended trip to the north, going as far as
Moose Factory on James Bay, had a rare opportunity to view the
resources of the country from many standpoints. Speaking of the
timber prospects, Mr. Ferguson, in an interview said:—

The country for 90 or 100 miles beyond the Transcontinental is
what is known as the northern clay belt. It is in this tract, and espe-
cially along the banks of the rivers that most of the merchantable
timber is found. The area farther north and extending to James Bay
is called the coastal plain, and in this district there are immense
areas of swamp, muskeg and dwarf timber. Only a small portion of
this timber is of commercial value, and the cost of operations would
be high.

From an operating standpoint, Mr. Ferguson said the problem
was where mills could be most advantageously located. Logs will
not float up-stream, and as these waters all drain into James Bay it
means that the wood must be floated north to a central point and
there manufactured and the finished product brought out by rail.
The fact that all the foliage, except evergreen, had turned color
owing to the frost, enabled the party to size up the timber situation
better than if the trip by airplane had been taken earlier in the season.

Twenty Years Building Operations to Catch Up

A gloomy picture of the future in Great Britain if the building
conditions remain unimproved was drawn by George Hicks in his
presidential address at the opening of the annual conference of Na-
tional Federation of Building Trades Operatives at Ilfracombe, Eng.

President Hicks said the population was gaining rapidly upon
the supply of buildings and it would take twenty years of building
operations to catch up if the builders were to give even a tolerable
measure of housing accommodation, nevertheless building was going
back owing to the bad conditions of the industry.

Fathers were ceasing to apprentice their boys to the building
trade, President Hicks said, because the wages were so ridiculously
low. The nation declined to limit overcrowding and this even-
tually would mean desperation and potential barbarism.

St. John Lumber Market Continues Quiet

There is no apparent change in the lumber situation here during
the last two weeks. The demand for various dimensions is light,
but prices remain firm. There are indications of renewed activity
later on, this being based on the number of enquiries received by the
trade. Many of the leading shippers feel that later in the fall the
demand will be greater and are therefore not worrying about the
present.

The demand for laths is daily increasing and the price at the local
mills is now being quoted at \$6.75. This is an increase of seventy-
five cents during the last few weeks. From all indications the demand
for laths will be quite heavy from now on.

Shingles remain at the same price quoted some time ago although
the demand is daily picking up. The cedar extras remain at \$6.25,
while clears are still being quoted at \$5.25. Spruce shingles are still
going at \$3.25.

Greater Precautions in Slash Burning

A strong sentiment in favor of the elimination of spring and
summer slash burning has been created by the recent disastrous fore-
st conflagrations in New Brunswick, many of which have been
traced to slash burning sources. Residents of many sections of the
province, particularly those most seriously affected by forest fires,
are demanding greater precautions in the control of slash burning
fires.

As an example of this public sentiment which has been aroused,
the Restigouche County Council, in semi-annual session recently,
adopted a resolution in support of the elimination of spring and sum-
mer burning and asking the Department of Lands and Mines to
take steps in this direction. These demands which are being received
from various sources also advocate the supervision of slash burning
under qualified persons during periods when the fire hazard is at a
minimum in the Fall. Forestry officials have long ago advocated
such steps stating that sooner or later the elimination of burning
during the period mentioned, would become imperative.

More than 100,000 men are engaged in Canada converting forest
products into wealth in some form or other. Nearly 400,000 other
people depend on this "forest army" for their food and shelter.

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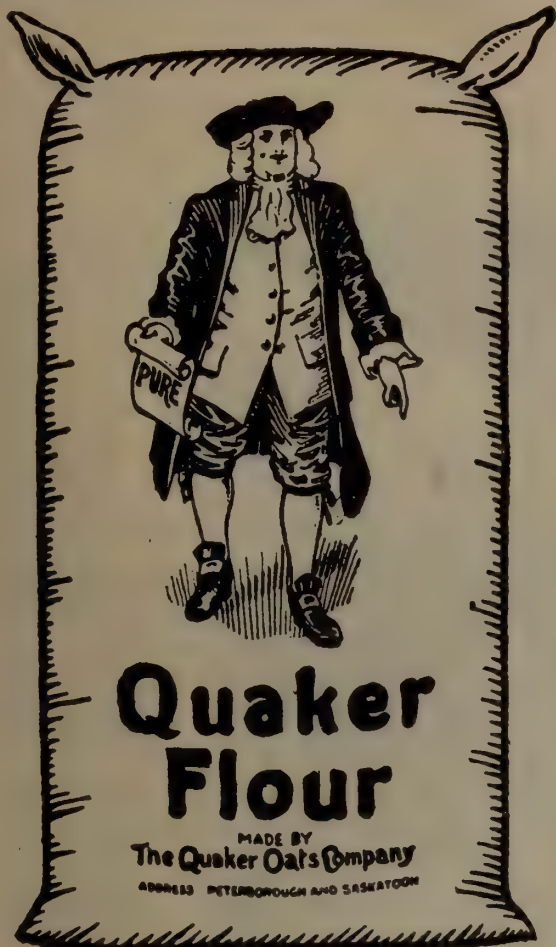
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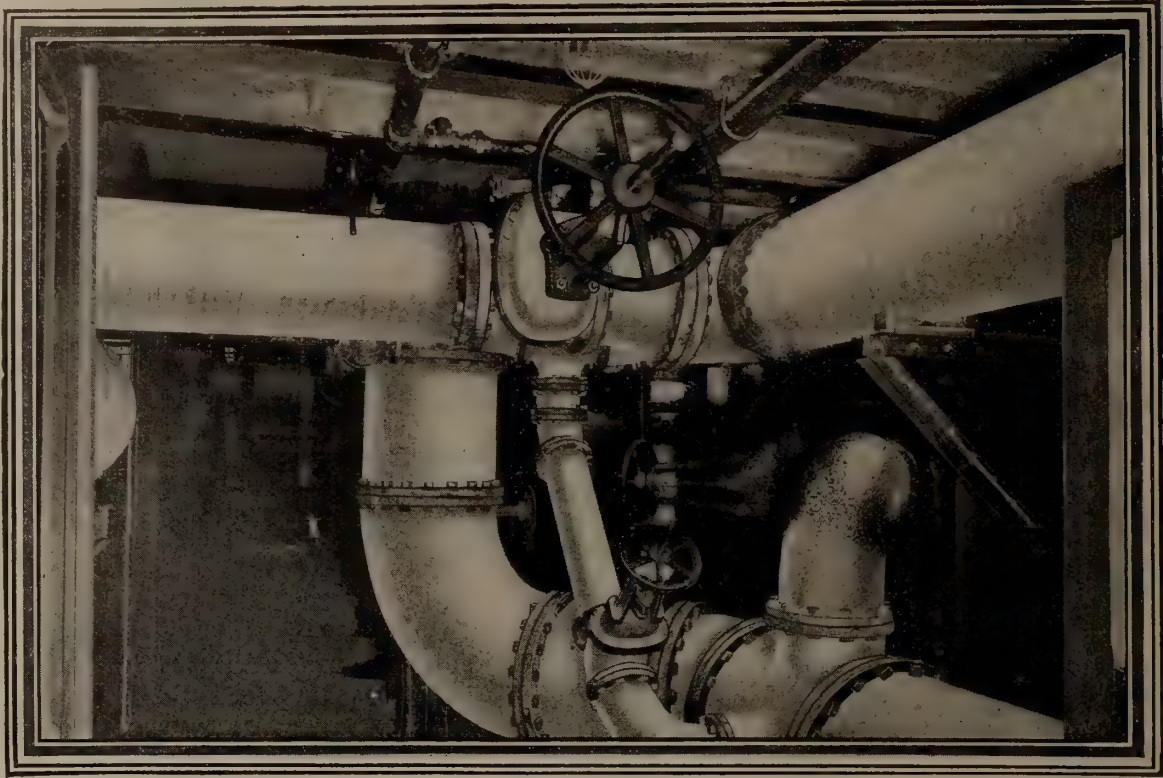
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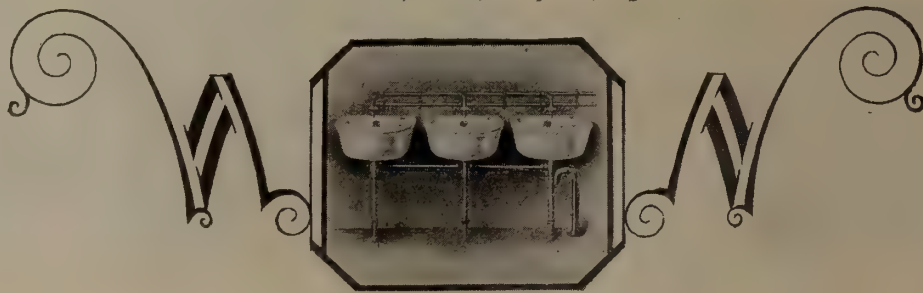
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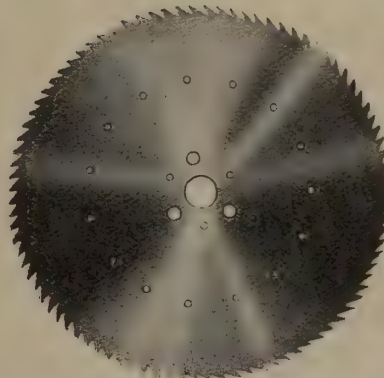
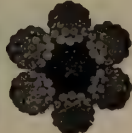


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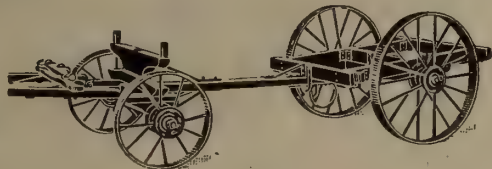
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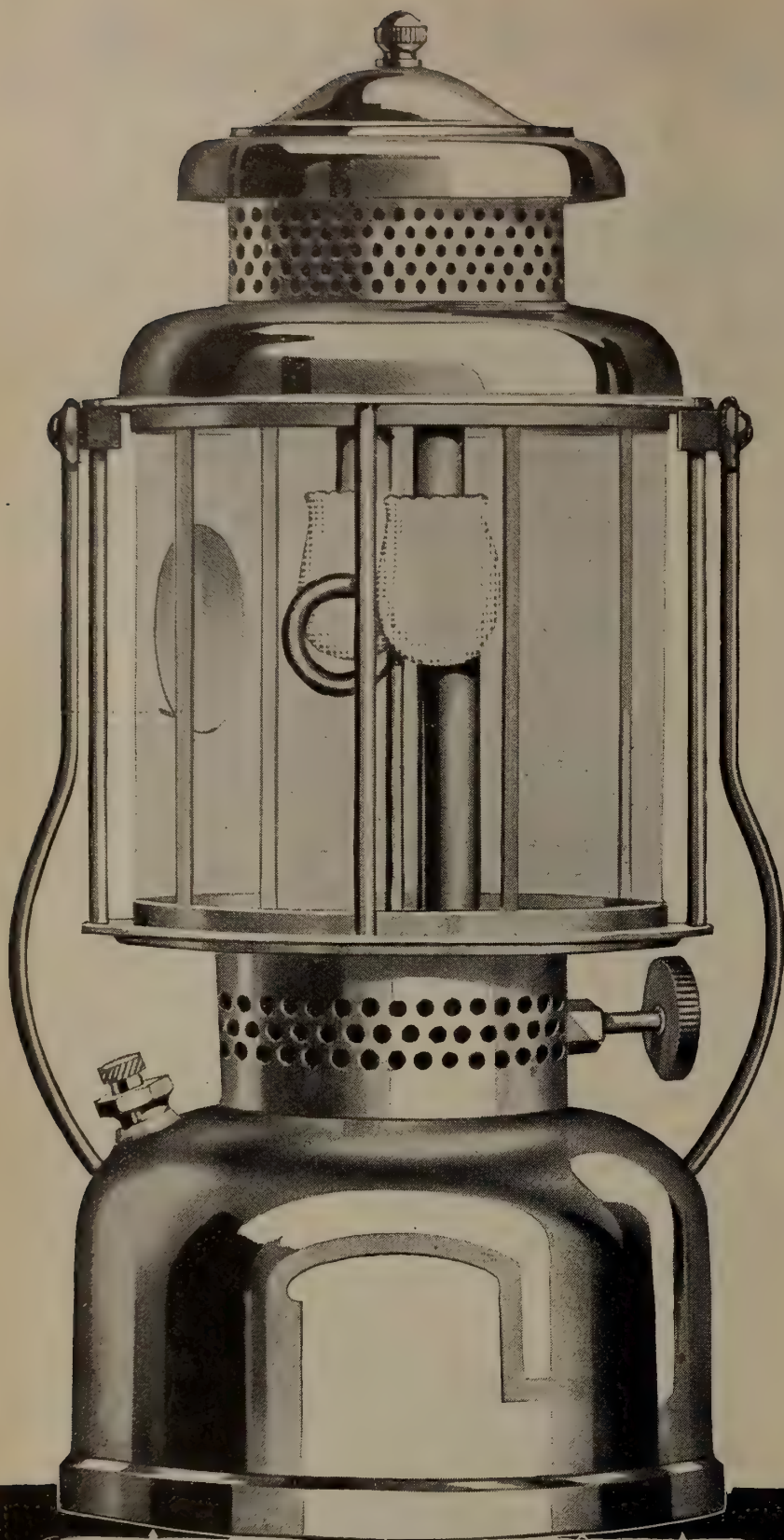
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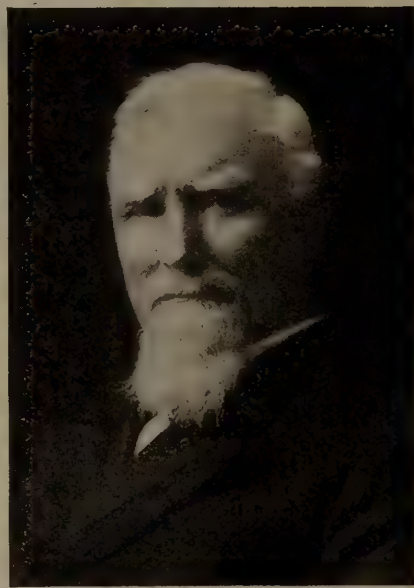
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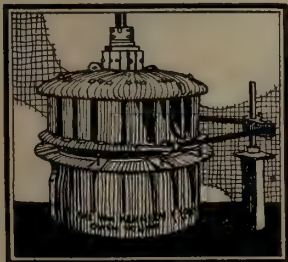
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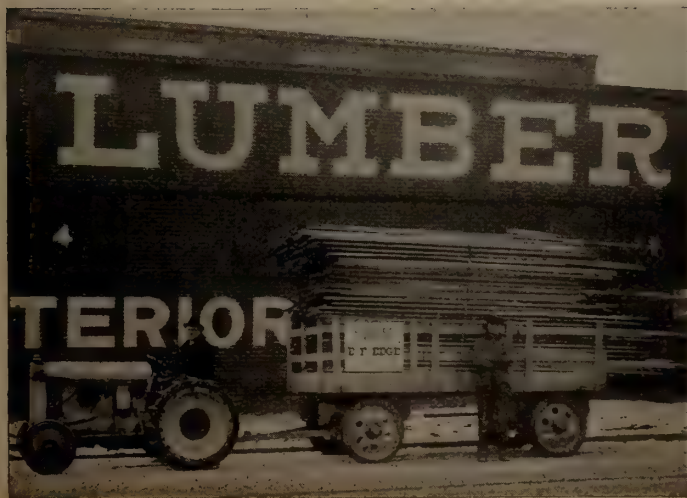


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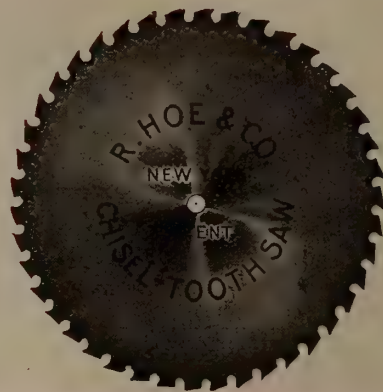
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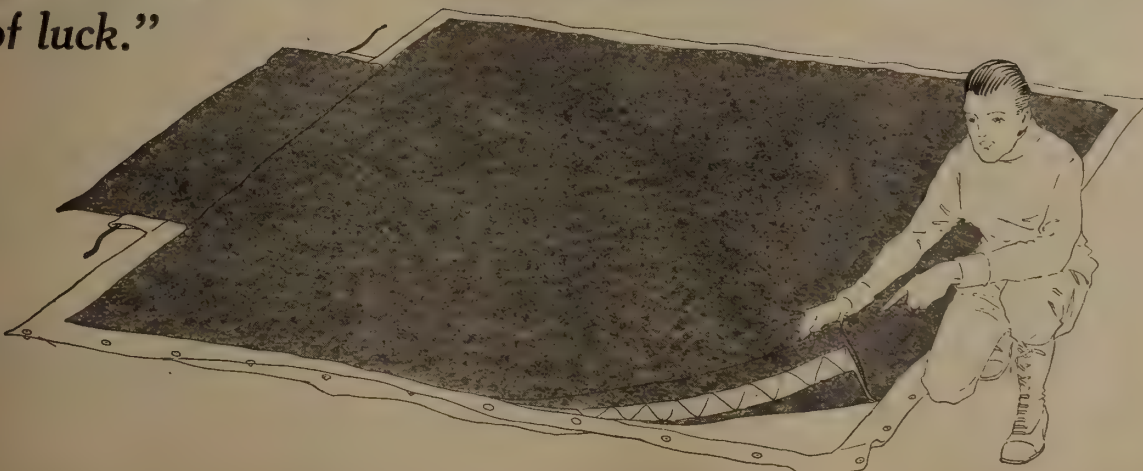
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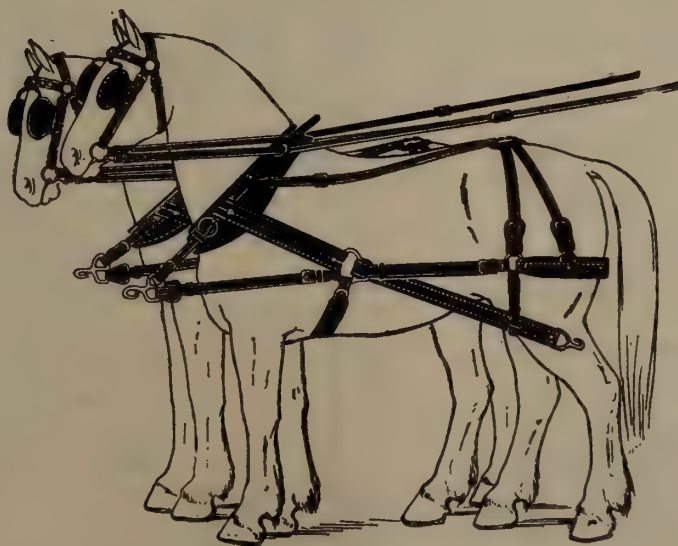
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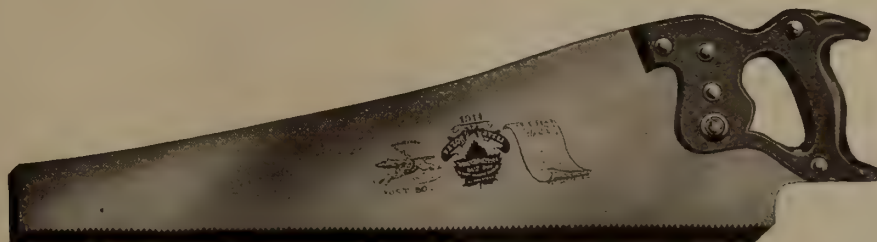


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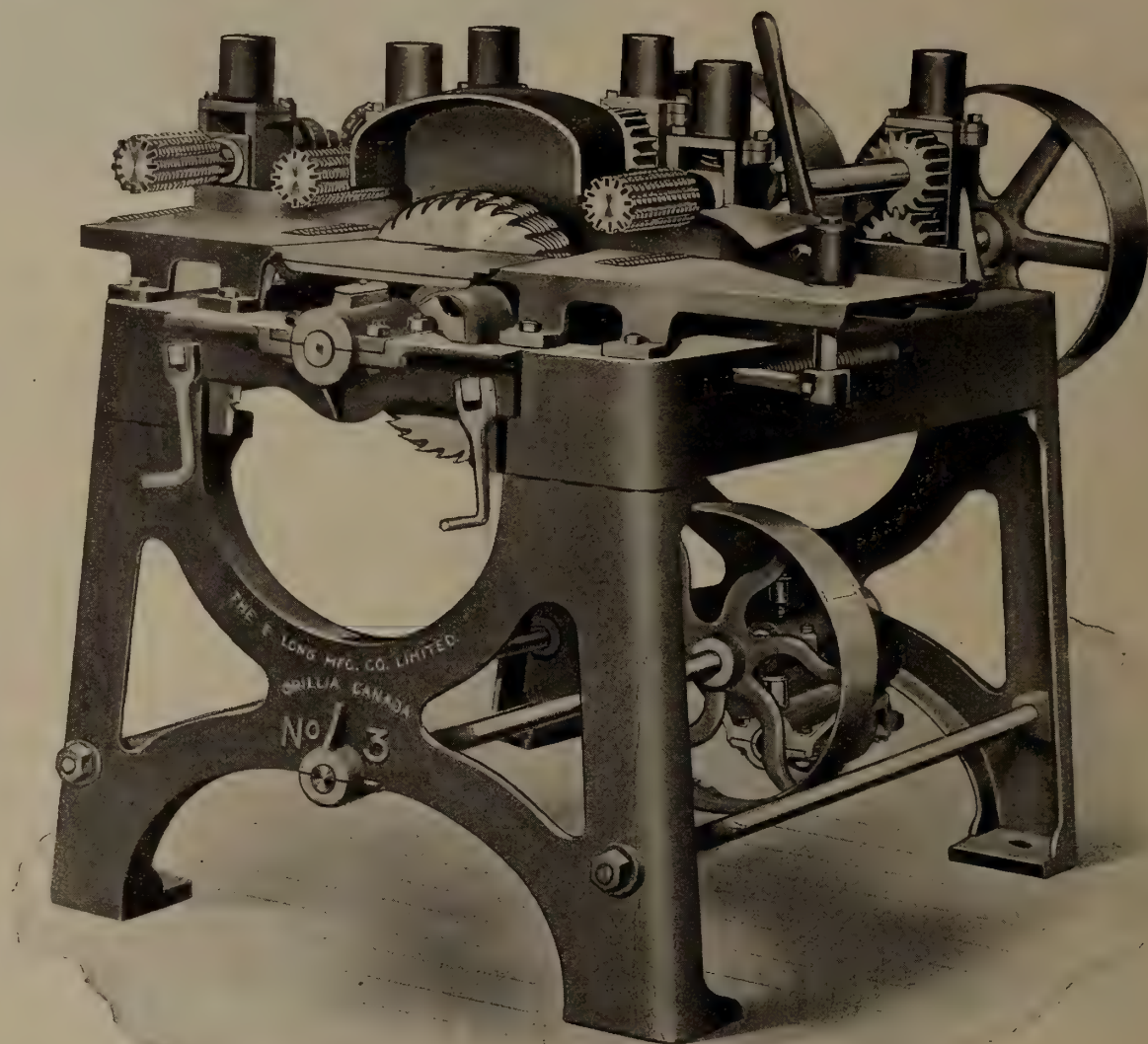
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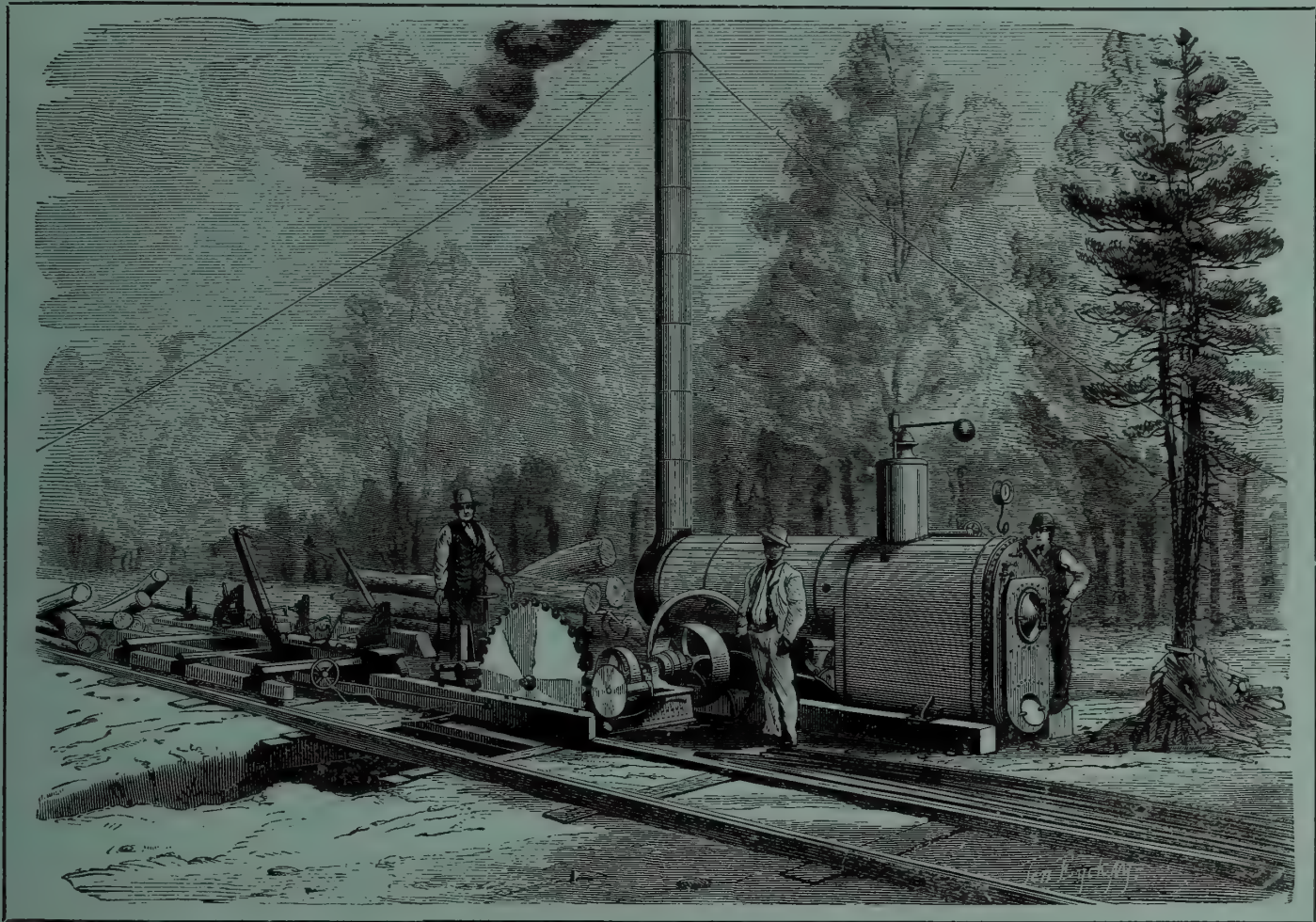
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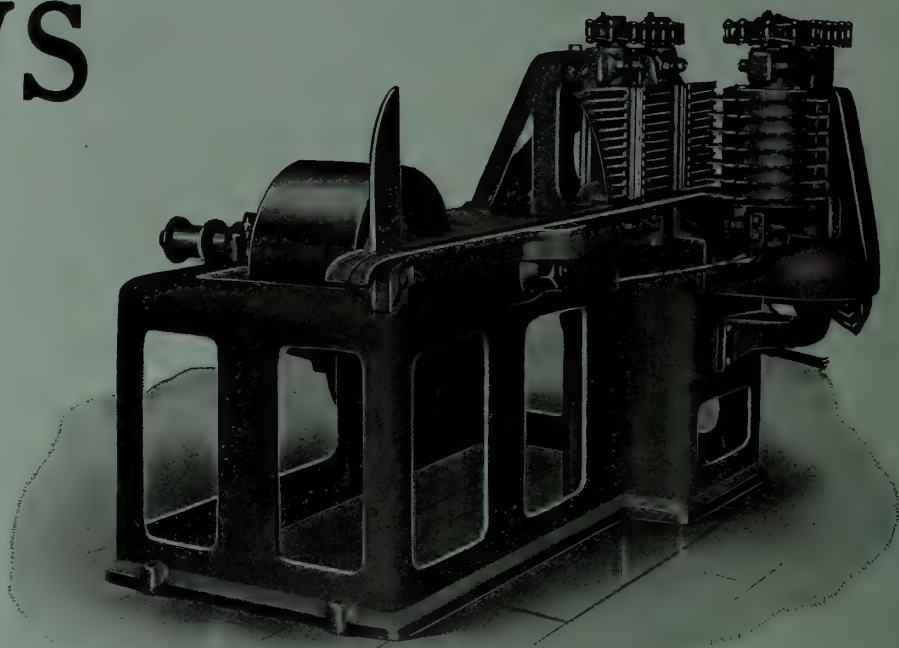
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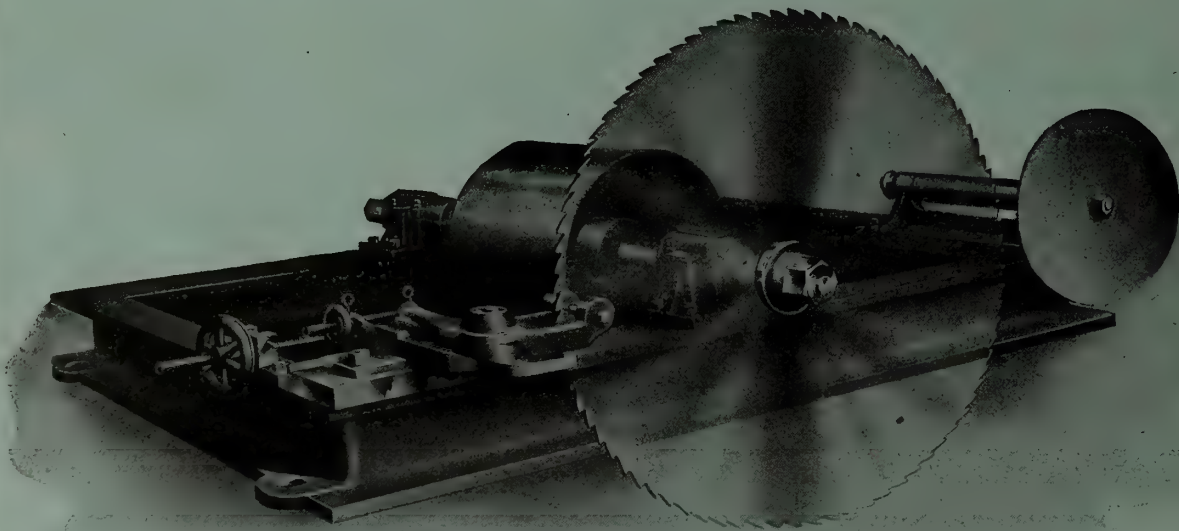
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3/4 in.	1,000	1,500	2,500	1 in.	99,000	158,000	16,200	3,870				3/4 in.	4,700	500			
1 in.	65,000	32,000	78,000	68,000	1 1/4 in.	21,000	36,000	2,700	800			POPLAR	1 in.	7,200	6,400	11,000			
1 1/4 in.	21,000	6,000	90,000	500	1 1/2 in.	15,000	50,000	15,500	.....				1 1/4 in.	6,900	.....	7,900	
1 1/2 in.	4,000	11,500	76,000	6,500	2 in.	5,000	34,000	15,000	10,000				1 1/2 in.	400	.....	4,000		
2 in.	150,500	.....	259,000	78,000	10/4	.....	1,500	600	600				2 in.	.....	.....	7,400
2 1/2 in.	260,000	.....	18,000	5,600														
3 in.	102,000	.....	62,300	23,000														
4 in.	79,000	.....	28,000	9,500														
CHERRY					FIGURED RED GUM					QUARTERED RED OAK									
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.				1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.			
1 in.	42,000	10,500	171,000	175,000	1 in.	.....	.....	11,000	14,000				1 in.	.....	.....	.....
1 1/4 in.	27,000	.....	10,000	19,000	1 1/4 in.	.....	.....	700	500				1 1/4 in.	.....	2,300	3,000
1 1/2 in.	28,200	100	23,000	96,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	.....	700	.....				1 1/2 in.	.....	400	800
2 in.	3,000	.....	9,000	68,000	8/4	.....	1,000	200	.....				2 in.	.....	25,000	3,700
2 1/2 in.	4,500	.....	4,300	3,000									2 1/2 in.	.....	73,000	5,800	
3 in.	27,700	.....	4,500	4,000									3 in.	.....	25,500	200	
4 in.	9,300	.....	900	.....									4 in.	.....	22,000	5,700
CHESTNUT					SAP GUM					PLAIN RED OAK									
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.				1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.			
3/4 in.	1,600	.....	3,000	.....	1 in.	26,000	44,500	.....	200				1 in.	.....	2,000	17,000
1 in.	88,000	.....	168,000	138,000	1 1/4 in.	11,400	15,000	2,000	9,000				1 1/4 in.	.....	1,600	6,600	
1 1/4 in.	10,000	450	77,000	57,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	1,800	5,200	.....				1 1/2 in.	.....	7,200	4,200
1 1/2 in.	14,700	1,600	92,000	400	2 in.	8,100	7,400	300	4,700				2 in.	.....	2,000	500		
2 in.	16,000	.....	38,000	32,000									2 1/2 in.	.....	2,000	3,000	
2 1/2 in.	2,000	.....	.....	.....									3 in.	.....	300	1,000
3 in.	1,300	.....	.....	.....									4 in.	.....	300	1,000
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....										.....	400	500
CYPRESS					QUARTERED SAP GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK									
	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.				1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.			
3/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500	200	1 in.	26,000	44,500	.....	200				1 in.	.....	2,000	17,000	
1 in.	32,000	81,000	11,000	500	1 1/4 in.	11,400	15,000	2,000	9,000				1 1/4 in.	.....	1,600	6,600		
1 1/4 in.	62,000	41,300	32,000	3,000	1 1/2 in.	.....	1,800	5,200	.....				1 1/2 in.	.....	7,200	4,200
1 1/2 in.	116,000	69,000	50,600	5,800									2 in.	.....	2,000	500		
2 in.	15,000	68,000	19,900	1,800									2 1/2 in.	.....	300	1,000		
2 1/2 in.	17,000	12,000	2,000	800									3 in.	.....	300	1,000		
3 in.	34,000	29,000	21,000	5,500									4 in.	.....	400	500		
4 in.	14,200	13,200	7,000	350										.....	.....	.....
HICKORY					QUARTERED RED GUM					PLAIN RED OAK									
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.				1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.			
3/4 in.	1,000	.....	1,500	2,500	1 in.	99,000	158,000	16,200	3,870				1 in.	.....	4,700	500	
1 in.	65,000	32,000	78,000	68,000	1 1/4 in.	21,000	36,000	2,700	800				1 1/4 in.	.....	11,000	1,400		
1 1/4 in.	21,000	6,000	90,000	500	1 1/2 in.	15,000	50,000	15,500	.....				1 1/2 in.	.....	7,900	.....		
1 1/2 in.	4,000	11,500	76,000	6,500	2 in.	5,000	34,000	15,000	10,000				2 in.	.....	4,000	.....		
2 in.	150,500	259,000	78,000	10/4	1,500	600	600				2 1/2 in.	7,400			
2 1/2 in.	260,000	18,000	5,600															
3 in.	102,000	62,300	23,000															
4 in.	79,000	28,000	9,500															

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MIDLAND WHITE PINE

"GOOD"

1	x 4/6"10/16'	40,000'
1½	x 4/6" "	20,000'
2	x 4/6" "	15,000'
1	x 7" & up...	"	40,000'
1½	x 7" & up...	"	25,000'
2	x 7" & up...	"	50,000'

No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts

1	x 7" & up...	10/16'	125,000'
1¼	x 6" & up...	"	2,000'
1½	x 6" & up...	"	20,000'
2	x 6" & up...	"	40,000'

ALSO

Well assorted stock of White Pine Mill Run (even lengths) Planing Mill Facilities.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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Our modern Planing mill enables us to dress lumber
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"Gordon's Guaranteed"
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Red Pine	81,600 "	63,150 "
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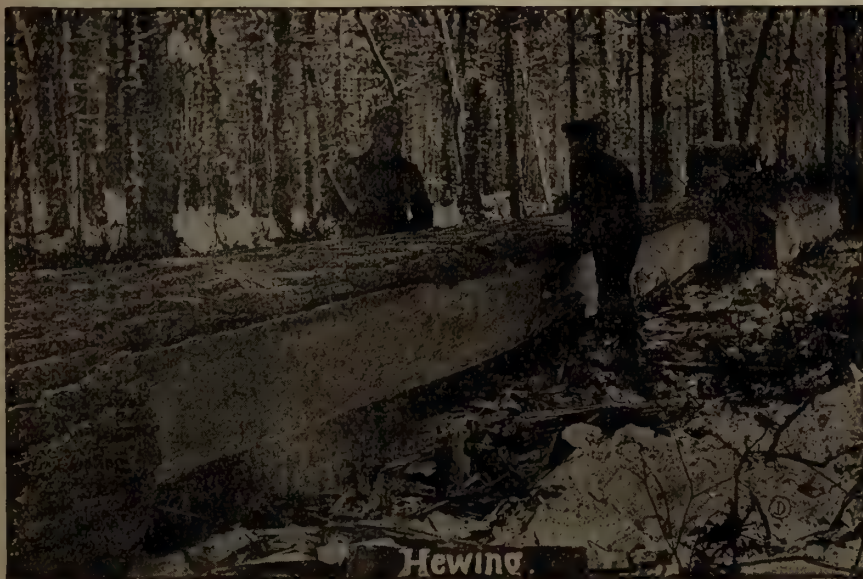
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Ontario's timber production last year
valued at \$26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's
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Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M

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1 1/2 M'	8/4 & up	— "
47M'	1 x 4/6	— 10/18'
15M'	1 x 7 & up	— "
3M'	6/4 x 4/6	— "
11M'	6/4 x 7 & up	— "
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EASY BLEACHING SULPHITE PULP

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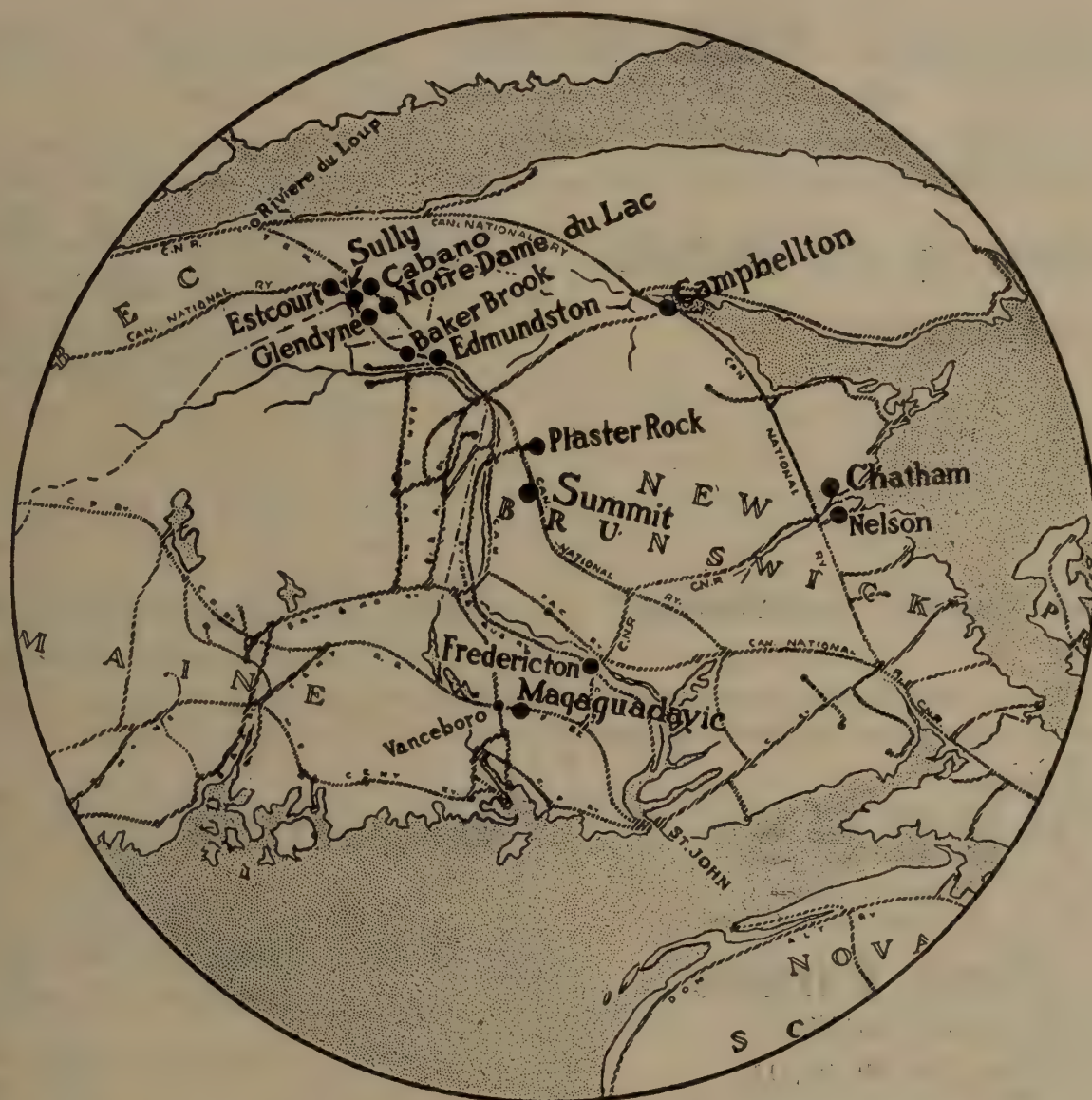
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Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
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Edmundston, N. B. C.P.R., C.N.k. and Temiscouata Ry.	
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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Quality and Prices Right—

1 car	8/4"	Basswood No 1 C. & B.	5 cars	6/4"	Beech No. 2 C. & B.
1 "	5/4"	Basswood No. 1 C. & B.	2 "	5/4"	Beech No. 2 C. & B.
3 "	4/4"	Basswood No. 2 C. & B.	3 "	4/4"	Beech No. 2 C. & B.
1 "	8/4"	S. Elm No 2 & 3 C.	2 "	8/4"	Maple No. 1 & 2 C.
5 "	4/4"	S. Elm No. 2 & 3 C.	2 "	5/4"	Maple No. 2 C. & B.
5 "	4/4"	S. Elm No. 2 C. & B.	3 "	3 x 6 to 8	Maple No. 3 Com.
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Best Grades—Mill Prices—Prompt Shipment

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A Well Equipped Mill

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Special Mill Work Prompt Service

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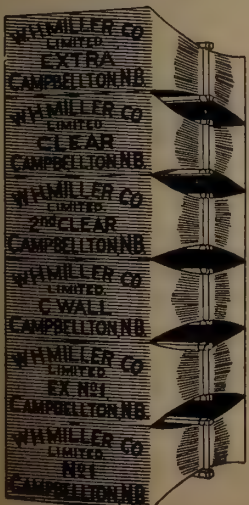
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—Our Specialty—
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AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

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900,000 ft. basswood annually
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3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

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"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

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Planing mill in connection with Yard.

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1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

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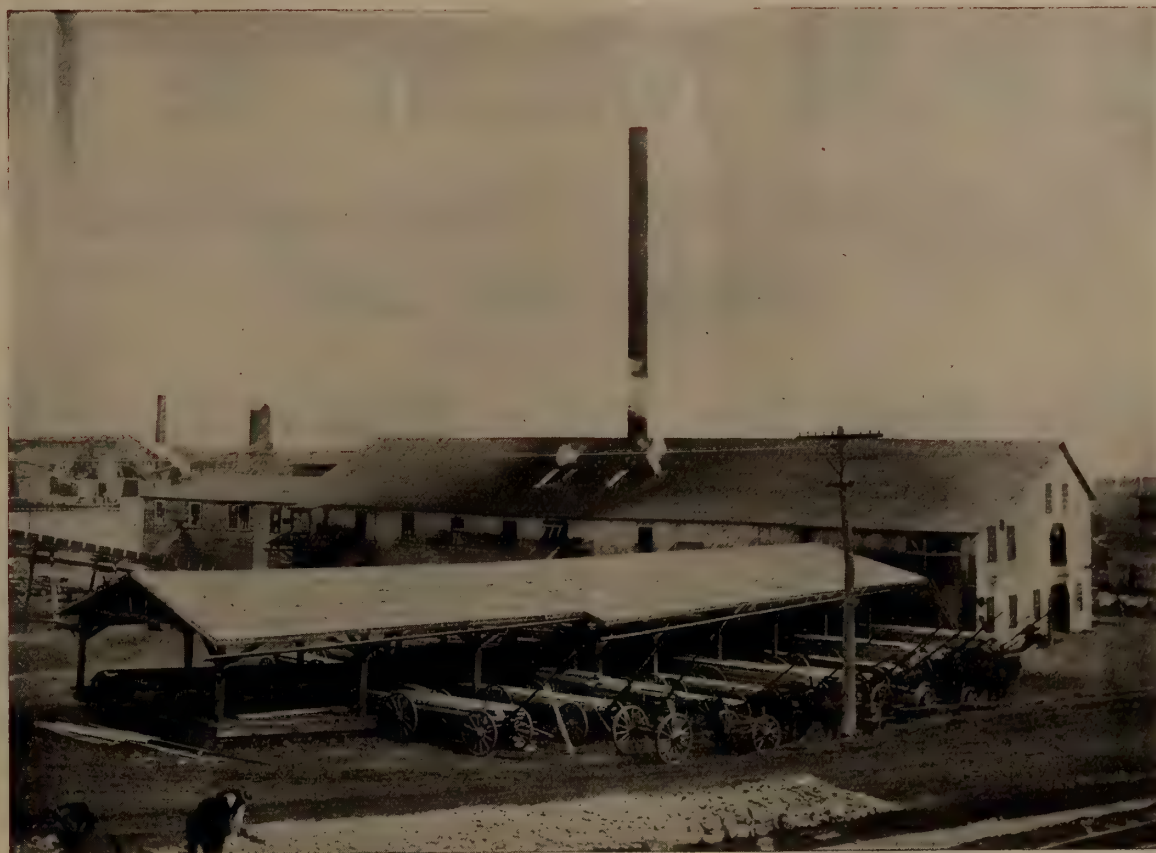
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*Mfr's of High Grade White and Red Pine
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Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

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*High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service
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We may have just what you want rolling
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Yellow Pine Finish and Dimension

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COMPANY OF TORONTO LIMITED

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that in order to expedite their
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moved their*

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3/8" & 13/16"

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Our Operators are Expert
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Saw and Planing Mills

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HARDWOODS**



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With 6,000,000 feet of lumber in our yards, we are in a position to take care of all your needs in Canadian Hardwoods, Pine and Hemlock.

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Fir Flooring	Hemlock Bevel
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We are now in a position to serve Ontario Trade to unusual advantage with

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Special—WESTERN SOFT PINE

for immediate Shipment

6/4 Shop

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1 x 6 and wider Boards—
will dress Eastern Standard.

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We Specialize in

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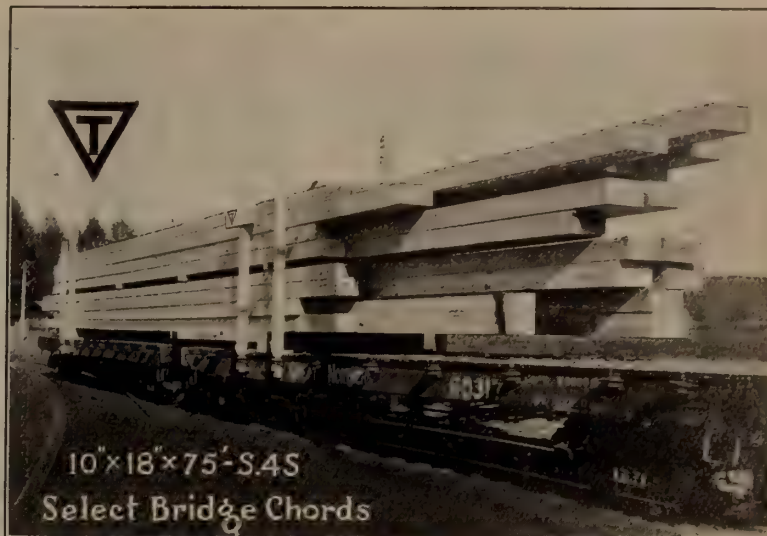
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All Canadian and American
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Car 1½" x 10" and wider Birch Step Plank
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cup or curl



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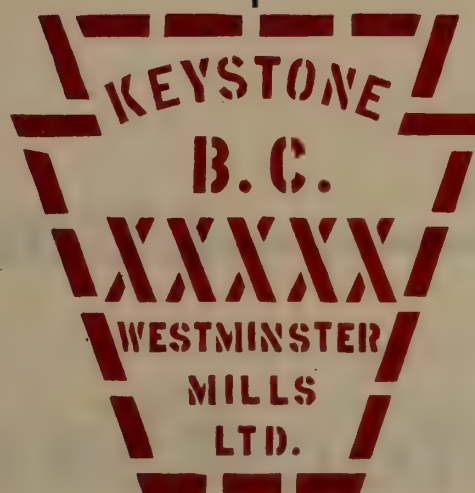
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Columbia are responsible for the
world's finest stand of Red Cedar.
KEYSTONE SHINGLES are manu-
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We Ship Mixed
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Manufacturers of High Grade, Well Manufactured
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Our entire 1923 cut of White & Red Pine & Spruce Lumber & Lath
Sold to
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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

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Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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*Is promptness and exactness
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OUR organization prides itself
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You may rely on our ability
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Mistakes are expensive. Our
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Timbers, up
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White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors

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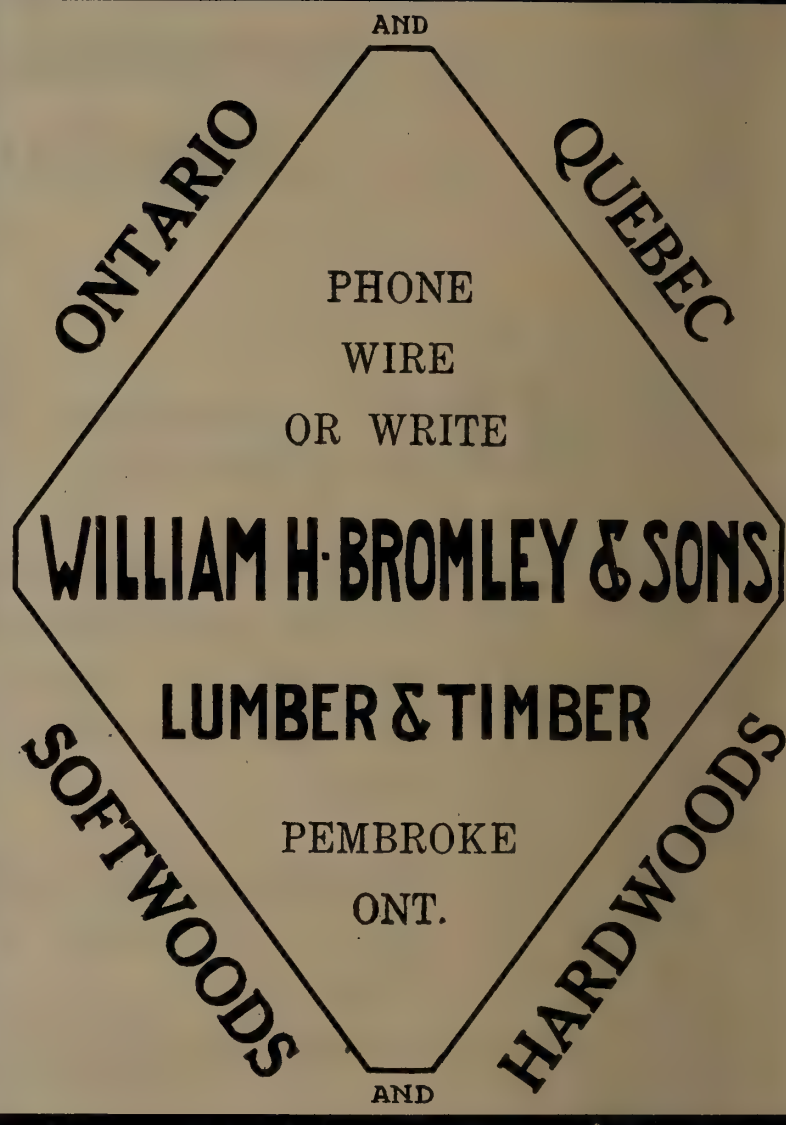
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PRODUCTS**

ALWAYS IN TRANSIT



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SHOP and CLEARS

Fir - Cedar - Hemlock - Pine

YOUR ENQUIRIES WILL BE APPRECIATED

Mill at McGuire, B.C.

Head Office: Vancouver, B.C.

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Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.
Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
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"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD
Quality and Prices Right. Let Us Quote.

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Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

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CABLE ADDRESS: "LUMBEROLL"
Codes: A B C 5th EDITION
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WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE
Export and Domestic

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

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ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
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AND BOARDS IN THE
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JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO. LTD.

We have for immediate sale and shipment:

Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6"	White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
One	" "	2 x 6 & up,	" " 12 to 14 ft.
One	" "	3 x 6 & up,	" " 14 to 16 ft.
One	" "	1 1/4 x 1 1/2 & up,	" " 12 to 14 ft.
One	" "	6 x 6	Cedar
Two	" "	4/4" x 4 & up	Brown Ash, Mill Culls.

Fifty Pieces of White Pine dimension timber 25 and 30 ft. long, 14 to 18" at the small end, Choice Stock, immediate shipment.

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Office : Fraser Building,
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**White Pine, Red Pine,
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Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

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**Spruce, Pine and Hardwood
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NORWAY and RED PINE—Can now saw out special orders.

JACK PINE and SPRUCE—In Fifth and Better and Sound Wormy.

WHITE PINE—Mill Run—Dry Stock.

HEMLOCK—Band Sawn—Merchantable, full size and scant all widths and lengths, sorted.

LATH—Jack and White Pine—4 ft. M. R. 32" M. R. —4 ft. No. 3.

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

Herbert F. Hunter, Vice President
THE HUNTER LUMBER CO.
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 New Britain, Conn.
WHOLESALE LUMBER

WANTED

$\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4' Spruce Laths No. 1 also No. 2.
 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{5}{8}$ " x 4' Spruce Laths No. 1 also No. 2.
 1" Matched Spruce Boards.
 2" x 3" to 2" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.
 3" x 4" to 3" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.
 4" x 4" to 4" x 12" Spruce Random Lengths.

C. M. BARTRAM

Items on which we can make prompt shipment

SPRUCE & JACK PINE

3 cars 2 x 3 x 8' & up Merchantable Spruce.
 2 cars 2 x 4 strong 8', 9' 10' and 6' sound cull Spruce.
 1 car 1 x 3" & up sound crating.
 2 cars $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4' Mill Run Jack Pine Lath.
 1 car $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4' Mill Run White Pine Lath.
 1 car $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4' No. 2 Spruce Lath.
 1 car $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ x 32" Mill Run Spruce Lath.

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MONTREAL - - - QUEBEC

LUMBER CO.
LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

Pacific Coast Products**Our Special List** *Always on Hand*

100,000 ft. 2 x 10 and 2 x 12, 18 to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ Scant Dimension.
 100,000 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ x 4, 1 and 2" Fir V Joint Ceiling.
 100,000 ft. 1 x 8 & 10 No. 1 Cedar Shiplap.
 150,000 ft. 1 x 8 & 10 No. 2 Cedar Shiplap.
 200,000 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ & 2" Log Run White Pine.
 Straight Cars XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

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SPRUCE
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CEDAR

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SIMONDS
Inserted Point Saws
 Leaders in Quality, Cutting efficiency and strength.
 The most economical saw to use.

Write for prices and catalogue.

Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd.
"The Saw Makers"
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Handling Hog Fuel on Efficient Link-Belt Conveyors



Here are two types of Link-Belt Conveyors which have proved their effectiveness in handling hog fuel and sawdust.

On the left: a Link-Belt Belt Conveyor.

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Let us tell you more about the Link-Belt method of conveying. As a first step, send for our new 112-page book "Link-Belt Chains and Equipment for Saw Mills".

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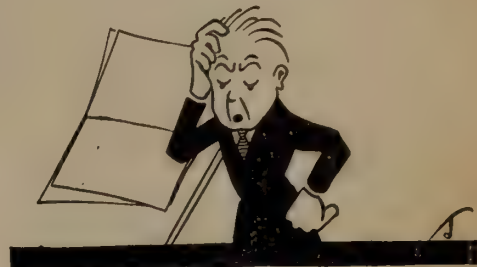
(FORMERLY CANADIAN LINK-BELT COMPANY, LIMITED)
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LINK-BELT



"Should We Make Charge for Delivery?"

Here are More Views and Arguments on the Important Item of Handling the Cost of Retail Yard Delivery—Many Constructive Criticisms and Worthwhile Ideas are Included in the Various Opinions of the Dealers



In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" there was published some interesting opinions in regard to the delivery of lumber and whether a separate and distinct charge should be made for this service or should the cost be covered in the invoice. The problem is one that causes much perplexity and anxiety in different centres. In most cities and towns the haulage charge is included in the selling price. So far as rural deliveries are concerned, most dealers appear to make a specific levy for this work which is generally based on a mileage or time basis. In this edition of the "Canada Lumberman" further opinions on the question are presented and will be read with much interest.

The Ball Planing Mill Co., of Barrie, Ont., say: We do not find the delivery problem as perplexing in the smaller towns as those in the larger centres would find it. Within the limits of the town we deliver without any extra charge being added to our regular retail prices, the charge for delivery being included in our cost. For out-of-town delivery we quote so much a load, based on an estimate of the time and mileage. If a delivered price is asked for, we estimate the number of loads and include that in the total estimate. In a town of this size we have very little trouble with small rush orders. Items of this kind can usually be delivered along with large orders, except in the case of contractors and then it would not be policy on our part to charge them delivery, as the larger orders we receive from them take care of the smaller ones.

Give Customers Lump Estimate

The Sandwich Lumber Co., of Sandwich, Ont., of which A. W. Osborne is manager, say that the cost of cartage is a very important item which sometimes amounts to more than the cost of the material being delivered. About six years ago the Sandwich Lumber Co., who are successors to the Naylor-Osborne Co., made a specific charge for small deliveries in town but they found that by doing this, they were losing business, hence had to change their tactics to overcome the difficulty. They now give their customers a lump estimate which includes a portion of the delivery charge. All deliveries in the country are taken care of in the same way as the small lots in towns, and as all charges are figured in overhead, the firm do not find it necessary to make a specific levy for delivering in large quantities.

A. L. McDermid & Co., Apple Hill, Ont., say: "We do not make a special charge for delivery but simply include it in our cost when making our selling prices. In a few cases when the distance is too far we then make a charge ample enough to cover expense. We have been delivering out of town for six or seven miles as a rule and at an odd time, if the order is large enough, we might go a little farther without making any additional cost. We find that since we started delivering out of town, our orders have increased considerably. Apple Hill being a small place, we could not confine our delivery to it alone as it would not pay us.

R. W. Nicholson, of Strathroy, Ont., says he does not charge anything for delivering lumber or coal inside the corporation limits and the cost of carrying is always added to the selling price. In a case where customers wish only a small amount delivered as a bushel of lime, a bundle of lath or moulding, Mr. Nicholson says he charges a little extra for the article. He has practically nothing to deliver outside the corporation as the farmers haul their own lumber.

The S. Anglin Co., Kingston, go thoroughly into the question of delivery and say:—"It has always been our custom to make a

separate charge for delivery excepting on coal when the price quoted includes delivery within the city limits. When we send coal out of the city limits, we make a levy according to distance. Our prices for cement also include delivery, a custom in vogue among hardware men who handle this line but it is quite understood that delivery on cement is for full cartloads. Delivered prices do not apply on orders for less than five barrels.

"In regard to lumber and builders' supplies, we make a minimum charge of 25 cents for small deliveries and in sending out orders we try to arrange that three or four go out at one time, making to each customer a small charge sufficient to cover the trip. For deliveries of lumber and builders' supplies outside the city, we charge, for a three ton truck 50c per mile going and returning. For a two ton truck, the charge is 40c per mile including return trip. We do not tell our customers how this is figured up but assess the charge ourselves, on this basis. We occasionally have customers coming in, who pretend to be very much surprised because of the delivery charges and we tell them that we keep our horses and trucks for their accommodation and are not trying to make a profit on our delivery equipment. Furthermore, customers are perfectly welcome to engage other deliveries if they wish to do so. We also tell them that we cannot maintain six horses and five trucks and drivers, on wind. They require considerable hay, oats, gasoline, oil and tires and these cost money, therefore, we have to make a delivery charge. All our prices are based on goods at the yards or mills and the cartage is assessed at cost. We contend that this is the fairest way to dealer and customer alike and that each customer pays exactly for the service he receives.

The Bryan Manufacturing Co., of Collingwood:—"We do not make any charge for delivery inside of the town limits but make a small charge to cover actual cost of deliveries by truck out of town. We do not figure on making any profit out of this end of our business."

Making Up Commercial Burden

John McGibbon of Sarnia, Ont., writes:—"It costs us about \$6,000 a year for the men and teams delivering lumber or around \$20 per day which is quite an item to take from the profits. We would not mind delivering large orders but we had a case in point recently where a man ordered one plank to be sent half a mile and by the time we delivered it, we might as well have given him the lumber. This state of affairs happens quite frequently. We are in the central part of the city which makes the distance comparatively short for delivery but just the same it is a great drain on profit."

The Angus-Keefer Co., of Belleville, Ont., say that they make a practice there of charging cartage and on any order outside the city limits they have a set charge of so much per mile. In the case of an order which will take 12,000 to 15,000 feet this is delivered without a cartage charge. Where a customer wants only a few boards or small quantity of any material he is advised by the firm that there will be a cartage charge added to his invoice.

Robert Stewart Co., Limited, of Guelph, Ont., of which E. M. Stewart is president, say they operate six motor trucks. The cost of operating the same is taken care of in the commercial burden of the firm. In making up this burden the following items appear: Value of investment and equipment used for delivery of our products, trucks, company's car, gasoline tank as per ledger. Depreciation of 25% of full value as above on the above investment.

Total premium for insurance on above equipment as per ledger. Cost of truck upkeep for year 1922, this includes gasoline and tires. Actual wages of delivery crew (truck drivers) paid during year 1922.

Our percentage of commercial burden, as you know, adds Mr. Stewart, depends on the bulk of our sales, therefore we charge nothing on the price set for our different materials for delivery within the city limits; for delivery outside these limits, we charge fifty cents per mile, each way, or one dollar per mile, one way, the distance computed from our speedometer.

In our estimation, it is absolutely impossible to set the cost of operation at a flat rate, for as we stated before, the percentage of cost depends absolutely on your turn over. As there are so many different items in connection with commercial burden, depending on this, unless the average small town lumber dealer can be educated to operate on an absolute cost basis, instead of at random, there will always be a big difference in opinion in delivery cost as well as different manufacturing costs.

We might state that we are members of the millwork cost bureau and we find that their basis of arriving at the cost can be applied with the greatest of satisfaction to all sizes of retail lumber concerns. On account of operating the number of trucks we do, we find that it has paid us to keep our own mechanic, whose duties are to have these trucks in running order, as nearly as possible at all times. Our experience has been that the average so-called mechanic in a garage is in many cases, unqualified for this position and whether the work is satisfactory or not, the truck owner has to pay the shot.

Of course, we have our own tank, thereby saving considerably on the cost of our gasoline. Each truck is charged with the amount of gas consumed, thus enabling us, on the basis of mileage, to discriminate between the careful and careless truck driver.

All Deliveries Free of Charge

The Vigars-Shear Lumber Co., whose head office is at Port Arthur, Ont., declare that it has always been the custom in the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur to make all deliveries free of charge. G. F. Clarkson, manager of the company, adds:—"We cannot say that the prices asked for our lumber really include the cost of delivery. We think they do not and further we feel quite sure that no other cities in Canada are giving the service on deliveries such as is the case at the head of the lakes. Deliveries are made into the surrounding country free of charge where the distance is not more than two or three miles from the yard. On points three to ten miles out deliveries are carried on special terms. Regarding deliveries of small quantities of material, we endeavor to take care of these orders and usually are able to have them in the hands of customers within an hour or two after the placing of the order."

James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, say that the lumber dealers in the capital do not make any charge for delivery of material on any job. A few years ago they had arranged to charge a rate of 50 cents per M, but latterly this has been done away with owing to competition. In regard to out-of-town deliveries, if the stock goes by rail the price is either f.o.b. Ottawa, or a certain amount is added to cover freight, and in delivering material to the suburbs if it takes half a day to deliver the stock and return, the firm charge \$5.00 and for a whole day \$10.00.

Ingleby-Taylor Co. Limited, of Brantford, Ont., say they do not make a separate charge for city deliveries but do charge for deliveries which they make in the country according to distance. With respect to persons who want a few boards, they try to include the delivery of small lots with other orders going in that direction and avoid making a special trip.

Whole Question Complex One

Laird Bros., of Dresden, say that the whole question of delivery is rather a complex one as the system which they follow at present in Dresden does not meet the conditions in other places, particularly where retailers do not care for their opponents in the same line. Laird Bros. make free delivery inside the corporation but make a charge where cartage is outside the town limits. Free delivery seems to have become a custom and is a service that the dealer does not get pay for.

The firm are of the opinion that free delivery arose in the retail lumber ranks from persons being anxious to sell even at a loss. "Personally we are of the opinion that no delivery should be made without a charge. It is difficult, however, to tell how it can be overcome unless the dealers can be depended upon to arrive at a mutual understanding within the others' territory. Deliveries of small jags are made that do not justify such a service and the parties, who want a few boards sent up immediately, no matter what the cost is to the dealer, are imposing upon his good nature, and yet the dealer

frequently yields. We could," concluded the firm, "enlarge upon this matter a great deal and cite cases where deliveries are made that do not in the least justify the act."

Barrett Bros., of Ottawa, state that they do not make an extra charge for delivery of material. The price of the goods ordered is supposed to cover the cost of delivery within the city limits. Outside of the corporation boundaries the firm charge according to distance.

The Evans Co., of Sudbury, Ont., observe—We include our delivery with our listed prices except when a delivery is out of town, when we charge regular teaming rates. We have tried both ideas and find this is the only one that is workable. When a man wants a bunch of lath sent a mile or more we ask him to come for the bunch or wait until there is a truck going his direction. We find the delivery situation applies to the retail lumbermen just as it does to the butcher and the baker and has to be included in the price of the finished product.

J. P. Abel-Fortin Limitee, Montreal, declare that the question of delivery with most retailers is not quite clear. When making delivery in town this firm include as a rule delivery fees in their selling price, but for all outside deliveries they charge according to distance. On small lots they generally make special cartage charge and their selling price is based in proportion. They would much prefer in every instance to make a specific charge the same to be added on invoices, charging so much for delivery, either per load or per M feet for all the lumber to be carted.

Sold Delivered on the Job

The Builders Moulding Co., Limited, Toronto, say that flooring and interior trim is sold delivered on the job in the city. The selling price includes the cost of delivery. Regarding occasional cases where customers ask for a small delivery of a few boards or a small bundle of flooring, we deliver these and do not make an extra charge, but this is a costly operation. However, we feel it is necessary in order to give service. We might say that frequently our trucks will be going in the direction where the delivery is to be made and consequently the delivery charge is very small. If you could work out some plan whereby manufacturers or shippers could have a uniform system regarding these special deliveries, it would be of benefit and a saving to all concerned, as there is no doubt but that some people take advantage of good nature to the cost of the shipper.

The John Carew Lumber Co., of Lindsay, Ont., remark:—"The question whether retailers should charge for delivery has been up very often. There was a time when we made a minimum charge of 25c for delivering very small loads and \$1.00 per M. for loads of 500 ft. or over, but owing to competitors cutting out this charge we were also compelled to do it. At the present time we are not charging for any local deliveries whatever, although there are times when delivery of a small piece costs as much as we get for same, and we feel that there should be a charge made for all deliveries. For deliveries made outside of town we charge \$3.00 per M. up to 10 miles and \$5.00 per M from 10 to 20 miles.

Could Sell for Less if no Delivery

W. H. Harrison, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., who deals in building material, etc., says that he adds on an average 20 per cent to the cost of lumber, f.o.b. station, and delivers for this price inside the town limits and a short distance beyond, all orders large and small. If a customer some distance away asks for delivery, say over two miles, he delivers only when the order would make a full load. On orders less than full loads he adds from \$1 to \$3 for the trip according to distance. "I believe the cost of delivery is included in the selling price here as, for instance, mill run hemlock is quoted now at \$36, f.o.b. Niagara-on-the-Lake, adding 20 per cent, which makes \$43.20 our selling price on good-sized orders, and \$45 on small orders delivered in each case."

Continuing, Mr. Harrison says:—"If we cut out delivery all together we would not have to keep delivery trucks or teams and could or would sell one to three dollars cheaper per thousand. Prices here on orders for building material to be delivered in the country, are regulated greatly by our competitors prices in St. Catharines and Niagara Falls. We find that, although we work on a 20% basis, their tenders are frequently 10% below ours. This latter margin leaves no profit, and must be pretty much like or close to free delivery. In case we meet outside competitors prices for country trade we sell on a 10% margin which leaves no profit and the delivery cost must be paid by profits on some other orders or out of some other branch of our business. In case a farmer brings in his team for a load of lumber we would not make any reduction unless the bill was a fair sized one, say one hundred dollars or more. On very small orders, a few boards or few bundles of lath or shingles, we do try to get a few cents more to cover costs of haulage."

Way to Get at Cost of Producing Long Lumber

Northern Lumberman Says that the Problem Outlined Raises Large Question as to How Much Detail in Book-keeping Really Pays

How to get at the cost of lumber is always an interesting topic with manufacturers. In the Annual Number of the "Canada Lumberman" appeared a timely and instructive article on how representative manufacturers arrived at the cost of the product turned out in the sawmills.

An outline was given of the different systems employed. This was in response to a query received from a manufacturer, who said that he was running a lumber business with a sawmill in which he had a lath machine, box plant, shingle machine, and planing mill, and the wood waste from the mill was sold for firewood purposes and delivered by teams. He said that, to arrive at the cost of the long lumber and the piling of it on the wharf, he deducted from the total wages paid at the mill, the wages of the planing mill, lath machine, shingle machine and wages of the men engaged in cutting the wood and also the teamsters and teams delivery, debiting these to accounts kept for each of these items, thus showing the actual cost to turn out long lumber.

The manufacturer stated that this method had been called into question by some manufacturers who said that was not the way to figure out the long lumber but that the whole cost of the wages of the mill, including lath machine, firewood and planing plant, should be added, and that these others, being by-products, should not be considered in arriving at the other cost.

In a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman," J. A. Fraser, head of the Pine Lake Lumber Co., Limited, Pickerel, Ont., said that the problem outlined raises a large question, viz., "How much detail in bookkeeping pays?"

"Any business man," continues Mr. Fraser is mainly concerned with how much money he can make at the business he is engaged in and the best index to the amount of money he is making, is the amount of cash or assets easily realized on which he has at the end of one year as compared with any previous year. The main object of bookkeeping is to give him always a true statement of his obligations and a record of amounts due him so that he can pay all amounts due correctly and only once and similarly collect all amounts owing to him when due.

"Your correspondent says that he deducts from the total wages paid at the mill the wages paid at the planing mill, lath mill, shingle and other side industries and that this method has been questioned by others who figure that the whole cost of the wages of the mill should be charged to the manufacture of the lumber.

This second method would be manifestly unfair as the lumber could be produced without these extra expenses and the by-products of the sawmill could in most mills be disposed of without any extra cost, certainly in all mills equipped with a burner. At that way of calculating the cost of the long lumber, his total output of lath, shingles, and other by-products would be clear profit.

"I do not believe that anything is gained by too much detail in bookkeeping around a sawmill plant, but that if a mill owner wishes to know exactly what the long lumber is costing him to manufacture, he should charge the wages in the sawmill to lumber sawing account, and similarly with his lath mill, planing mill, and shingle mill, and apportion the repairs and maintenance cost of the mill among these different accounts at the actual cost, if he is able to keep tract of that, to each division or in any way that seems most fair to himself.

"He will also have to settle whether he should charge each of these plants which use by-products of the mill, with the raw materials or not. This charge would vary at every mill depending on whether he can find a sale for all of his slabwood and the prices which the slabwood would command if he can sell it.

"Another factor that would effect costs on the separate parts of his operation would be power costs. In most mills, there is a central power plant and wages of engineer and foreman as well as of maintenance of power plant should be subdivided among the different operations.

"It is quite conceivable that if this plan were followed and everything charged up to the different operations that some parts of the operation might show a loss on the books while actually they were contributing to the success of the business.

"One mill owner might say that he was producing lath cheaper than another and selling them at a higher price than the second man, but the first man might be losing money and the second man making

money through the production of lath, for the reason that the first man will be able to sell his slabwood through large local demand at a price which would pay him better than manufacture of lath. The second man might have no market whatever for slabwood and, through the manufacture of lath not only be finding a market for his slabwood but saving himself considerable expense in getting rid of it because he was not equipped with the burner.

"Conditions vary so widely at different plants in the lumber industry that cost sheets are not of as much value as they may be in some other industry. It is quite conceivable that sawing costs might be higher in a plant that was well managed than in another plant not so efficiently managed, but where, owing to labor supply or natural advantages for handling both logs and lumber, the costs may be less.

"In general, the lumber manufacturer gains more by trying to increase the output of the plants which he already has or studying how he can get equal or greater production with a smaller number of men, by changing his methods or altering his plant. In short, study your operation more and your books less."

Saving Forests by Prolonging Wood Life

An interesting address was given at the last meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, on November 1st, by Richard V. Look, president of the Canada Creosoting Co., Toronto. The main point of Mr. Look's paper was the large saving that is being effected by the use of creosoting woods for railway purposes, principally, of course, in railway ties which, he stated, meant a saving of two to three million ties per annum which did not take into consideration the saving effected in such material as telephone poles, piling lumber, bridge timbers and other work of a similar character which was subject to weather exposure—such as fence posts. The saving effected by the creosoting process ran from 30 to 70 per cent. and in the case of railway ties, much more, it being estimated as high as four times greater than the ordinary tie.

Another instructive feature brought out by the speaker was the use of creosoted poles for grapevine supports, where not only was the life of the pole prolonged but the creosote acted as a protection for the vine against all forms of fungus and also parasites, thus helping to prolong the life of the vine as well as the poles used for supports.

Mr. Look also brought out the saving effected by the use of inferior woods which after treatment by creosoting methods, were found to be as effective and as lasting as the more expensive material.

In conclusion, he referred to the two particular processes of creosoting, the superficial method of application by brush only and secondly the more intensive process of impregnation so that all the fibres of the wood were thoroughly treated. This last process cost as high as seventy and even one hundred per cent. of the lumber itself, but taking into account the extra length of life given to the material and the economy effected in the way of replacement costs, it had proved a real saving.

Montreal Wholesalers' and Retailers' Controversy

The controversy now going on between the wholesale and retail lumbermen in Montreal has not yet been settled and a diversity of views continues to prevail between the two sections of the trade as to whom each section may properly sell to. A meeting for the discussion of the situation was called by the Montreal Retail Lumber Dealers' Association on Wednesday evening Oct. 31, last, but evidently someone had overlooked the fact that this was Halloween night, with the result that not anywhere near a quorum turned up and the meeting was adjourned to a later date. Meantime the Wholesale Association has issued the following circular to all sawmill owners throughout Canada:—

We take the liberty of sending you a list of all members of this Association, with the request that you will first communicate with such members when you have lumber or other forest products to offer.

This course, we believe will be to the benefit of both saw mill owners and members to this Association whose interests are so intimately connected with one another, and we think it advisable that the close connections hitherto existing between these branches of the trade shall remain undisturbed.

District Dealers Will Get After Dead Beats

List Will be Compiled in Niagara Peninsular of Names of People With Whom Retailers Have Had Undesirable Dealings—Co-operative Spirit.

The Niagara Peninsula Branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, held an enthusiastic gathering when the dealers of the district gathered in the commodious offices of the William Shirton Co., Dunnville, on October 27th. The session was marked by splendid spirit and the great interest evinced in the discussions. Several important suggestions were placed on record which will render the succeeding meetings even more interesting than those in the past have been.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of James Harriman, recently elected chairman, S. L. Lambert, of Welland presided. He opened the proceedings by talking briefly on the value of retail lumber dealers uniting their efforts in protecting their business from unscrupulous customers. He was very warm in his praise of the work that had been done by the O.R.L.D.A. in bringing about reforms in the Mechanics' Lien Act which now offered the building supply men a far better measure of protection than before. Mr. Lambert told the members that already the efforts of the association with the Act had saved him money on a recent case for the simple reason that the judge was permitted to use his common sense. Another similar case was pending, he said, and by putting the property up for sale would protect himself from any fictitious valuation.

The next problem of discussion was that old friend of retail lumber dealers, the bad-pay customer. K. J. Shirton, of Dunnville, opened the subject on collections and explained how he came to be a past master at devising ways of trying to get customers to cash in for value received. He emphasized the word "trying" because that was where he shone and not in getting the money. He kept note of these kinds of customers by classifying them as poor, bad, and disputed and in this way had a ready reference in knowing what sort of heavy artillery to use. The column headed "disputed" accommodated the names of customers who declared they had never received the materials on the bill. This opened up an interesting talk on the various methods of getting the goods signed for when they are delivered. Everyone present agreed that the method of having a driver's delivery book was not a reliable one as the book was often lost and all the signatures with it.

Getting Receipts of Delivery

S. L. Lambert explained that he had purchased a small machine which by the use of carbon paper, writes three copies and the original could be torn off and handed to the driver. This was found to be an improvement on giving the delivery man a carbon copy which often gets smudged and rendered illegible. Each morning, said Mr. Lambert, the girl in our office goes over the deliveries of the preceding day and sees that the customers' signatures have been obtained as a receipt for the delivery of the goods. If the goods have been delivered to a certain location but no signature could be obtained, the customer is notified of the fact immediately. In recording the deliveries of materials in this manner the customer is protected as well as the dealer and there can be no room for disputes which cause ill feelings on both sides.

In further consideration of the best steps to take toward bringing the slow-pays to a realization of their debt, several methods used by dealers present at the meeting were discussed. K. J. Shirton, displayed the various forms used by his company. Some were printed forms and others were stickers with a few well-chosen words. The latter were attached to the statement drawing the attention of the customer to the amount outstanding.

It was the idea of some of those present that a personal letter in the dealer's own handwriting or a typewritten letter with a few lines added at the bottom by the personal hand of the dealer, brought the best results. It must be admitted that more attention is paid to the personal communication rather than the form one which is more or less regarded by the customer as a half-hearted attempt to get the cash and it is therefore, not taken seriously.

Ability of the Farmer to Pay

In discussing the different classes of customers and their ability or willingness to pay, the farmer was declared to be a good customer by several dealers. This may be contrary to the ideas of some retail lumber dealers who find farmers hard to deal with. But it was pointed out that the latter in most cases like to have the cash to pay for

lumber which they need. This ranks them ahead of the speculator or other parties who buy on credit.

In touching upon the subject of credits most of the members declared they had accounts on their books that they would never be able to collect. Secretary Boulthée of Toronto pointed out the advantage of exchanging these names and so protect one another from these unscrupulous people. These kind of men moved from place to place to buy their materials and the sooner a tag was placed upon them the better for everybody.

It was decided that each member should compile his own list of bad pays and bring them along to the next meeting. These names would be handed to the local secretary, A. D. Wise of St. Catharines, who, with the help of Secretary Boulthée, would arrange the list for circularizing the yardmen of the district. Each month an important item of the program will be the bringing of any new names of people with who the retailers have had undesirable dealings. This co-operation among retailers in exchanging their bad accounts will have a lasting impression upon the dishonest buyer of material and will teach that class to recognize the unity of the retail lumber business.

Will Issue Member Cards

After other subjects of interest to the retail yardmen, the talk turned to the idea of putting the Niagara Branch of the O.R.L.D.A. on an even better footing, so as to make it really attractive to those who have not yet attended the lively gatherings. John Davis, of the Davis Lumber Co., St. Catharines, moved that the branch association order printed stationery with the names of the officers in the letterhead. Membership cards should also be ordered so that when a new member was asked to join there was something tangible to offer him. J. G. Morningstar, of Welland, seconded the motion.

A number of other good suggestions were made by Secretary Horace Boulthée, in reference to circularizing the members with the minimum of work for the local secretary. Printed cards giving the date, place and principal topic of discussion will not only be a business-like method of announcing the meetings, but will be systematic and easy to handle. With these facilities, each member will take a few membership cards and call on the other dealers of their district or town and invite them to come to the monthly meetings and enjoy the discussions.

The next meeting of the Niagara Peninsula Branch of the O.R.L.D.A. will be held at the Clifton Inn, Niagara Falls, on Saturday afternoon December 1. The gathering will take the form of a luncheon and the discussions will follow the repast.

Millwork Men Hold Joint Conference

L. C. Thomas, secretary of the Vancouver Lumber Co., spoke on cost accounting, dwelling on the desirability of the trade arriving at uniformity in costs and in methods of figuring them out, at a joint convention of the Pacific Northwest Millwork Association and the B. C. Woodworkers Association held lately in Vancouver.

E. C. Chrystal, president of the British Columbia association, took as his theme "Apprenticeship." His suggestion was favorably received, being in short a plan to lay out a schedule for boy workers, starting them out at a reasonable wage, graduated upwards over a period of four years. At the end of the apprenticeship period a bonus of \$500 would be given, provided the services rendered had been satisfactory. It was hoped by such a method to induce more youths to take up woodwork designing as a lifework, as it was an occupation more attractive and fascinating than almost any other of the skilled trades.

One of the objects of holding the joint convention in Vancouver was to give the Pacific Northwest association an opportunity formally to present an invitation to the British Columbia association to affiliate with the former, which includes the planing millmen of Oregon and Washington, with branches in Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland and other centers.

A banquet was held; menu cards printed on three-ply cottonwood veneer were an unique souvenir of the affair.

E. C. Chrystal, president of the British Columbia Woodworkers' Association, occupied the chair most of the time at the joint convention.



On the left is the residence of M. E. Crouch, manager of the Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co., at Hoyle, Ont. Next is a snapshot of Mr. Crouch himself and then the company's store and the new home of the cashier of the organization

Porcupine Company is Creating New Town

One of the busiest institutions in the north is the Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co., Limited, of Hoyle, Ont., which is located on the T. & N. O. Railway, sixteen miles south of the busy town of Timmins. The "Canada Lumberman" on this page presents several views showing the activities of this organization which has been in existence for the last six years.

The Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co. takes out several thousand cords of pulpwood each year and during the coming season will increase its usual amount by about thirty per cent. The company does not operate any camps itself but awards the contracts to jobbers who take the product either from the land owned by the Porcupine people or upon which it has cutting rights.

At Hoyle, Ont., the company has erected several buildings, including a rossing plant, general store, cookery and bunkhouses, residences for the manager and cashier, warehouse and other structures. Recently a new pulpwood conveyor was completed and new concrete piers have been placed under the rossing plant. The company owns about forty acres at Hoyle where all buildings are located. The mill rosses about some 125 cords of pulpwood in ten hours and is kept busy the greater part of each year.

It is the intention in the spring to erect several cottages for employees and it is likely that a sawmill will also be put up in order to make profitable use of the large quantities of poplar and birch which the company has on its lands.

Cutting rights are possessed on some 8,000 acres in all. The wood that is rossed is shipped to the Cliff Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, N.Y., of which the Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co. is a subsidiary organization. It is brought to the rossing plant at Hoyle either by direct haul or by being driven down the Porcupine River.

The head office of the company is at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and the president is E. E. Mansfield. The manager of operations at Hoyle is M. E. Crouch, who formerly resided in Port Arthur and Nipigon and is an Ontario land surveyor, well-known throughout the north.

The company has various other plans in view for the development of activities at Hoyle and certainly has done a great deal during the last few years in creating a thriving settlement in the hinterland of Ontario.

Buffalo Hardwood Men Will Meet in Montreal

There is every probability that the Buffalo Hardwood Dealers' Association will hold its next annual gathering in the city of Montreal and a definite announcement to this effect may be expected during the next few weeks. The meeting takes place some time in January and all Montreal lumbermen will be glad to see their brethren from across the border. The weather at that time may be cold but they can be assured of a warm welcome at the Canadian metropolis. There will also be plenty of coal available as well as other hot stuff.

No More Big Sales Before Stock-Taking

During the last fiscal year there was sold by the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario, timber areas totalling 1,593 square miles. Of this total 1,399 square miles was disposed of by the Drury Government during the portion of the year in which it held office. The Ferguson administration, since it came into the saddle, has sold only 194 square miles, all of which was composed of burned-over timber areas which required to be disposed of immediately if they were to be realized upon. The number of sales which the Department transacted during the past year was 47, 38 being under the Drury Government.

When Hon. G. Howard Ferguson came into power he made the statement that his Government would not alienate the public domain until a thorough stock-taking of the natural resources of the province had been carried out and a comprehensive plan formed for realizing upon them to the best advantage. That he has adhered to such a policy is indicated by the Department's statistics.

Seaman Kent Plant at St Agathe Burned

The hardwood flooring factory of the Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, at St. Agathe, Que., was completely destroyed by fire recently. The blaze broke out from an unknown cause in the boiler house about six o'clock in the morning, being discovered by the night watchman, and made such rapid progress that it was impossible to save the plant. The hardwood lumber in the yard some distance from the factory, and the office building were saved. The total loss is about \$200,000 and is fairly well covered by insurance.

The plant was acquired from the Standard Mills Co. some twelve years ago and had been operated by the Seaman, Kent Co. ever since. Hardwood flooring, principally of birch, was turned out to the extent of 7,000,000 board feet annually, the factory being a three-unit one. The product was sold largely in Quebec, the Maritime provinces and the New England States.

Frank Kent, of Toronto, president of the company, when asked if the plant would be rebuilt, stated that no decision had been arrived at as yet but that the orders of all customers would be well taken care of at the other factories of the firm in Meaford and West Lorne where overtime operations will be conducted in order to catch up with the demand.

Now that the congestion due to the Dock strike in London has been overcome, Cox, Long & Co. Limited, have resumed shipping freely from Montreal and Quebec to various U. K. Ports. Through the former Port, more than two million feet of white and red pine will be cleared, in addition to which nearly half-a-million feet of birch lumber is now being loaded. At Quebec, fully two million feet of spruce deals and birch lumber have been ordered down for shipment by the liners. They have just completed loading two steamer cargoes of spruce deals from the gulf and may be able to get another cargo away before the weather interferes.



On the left is seen the rossing plant of the Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co., at Hoyle, Ont., and next are several thousand cords of rossed wood ready to ship to Niagara Falls, N. Y. On the right is the storage pond of the company

Lumber Concern Which is Forging Ahead

One of the newest and most successful organizations in Northern Ontario is the McCraney Lumber Co., whose headquarters are at Brennen, Nipissing district. The company which was launched a little over two years ago by Guy H. Long, of Hamilton, A. E. Graydon and P. A. Duff, of South River, secured part of the township of McCraney and erected a mill at Mileage 328 with a sawing capacity of about 20,000 feet per day.

There is estimated to be 10,000,000 feet of the finest birch in that area and much favorable comment has been received upon its character. Good trees produce good logs and when properly cut, good logs produce good lumber which accounts for the superior stock that the McCraney Lumber Co. has been producing. It is cutting a million and a half feet per year and estimates that it will take five years to cut out the stock. Cutting the logs principally to 16-foot lengths, makes the lumber easier to sell as the long lengths in birch are always sought after. There is a down-haul for the logs to the mill which is situated on a railroad siding and enables the firm to make quick shipments.

The McCraney Lumber Co., has its camp situation, building, saw-mill and piling ground one of the best sites in the north country.



Guy H. Long, Hamilton, Ont.

The piling ground is long and narrow and high and dry. The layout is picturesque, being situated by Round Lake which nearly surrounds the mill and makes the fire hazard practically nil.

The McCraney Co. shipped one car of 8/4 No. 1 common and better birch that, under N.H.L.A. inspection, showed 87 per cent FAS. and 79 per cent 14 feet and longer. The 10/4 shipped out by the firm showed practically the same and if anything a little better inspection and the company has now ready for the market approximately 1,000,000 feet. The McCraney Lumber Co. looks for an advance in birch in the near future, particularly for quality stock.

The personnel of the McCraney Lumber Co. has resulted largely in its success, the various members having special experience which qualifies them for effective work.

Guy H. Long, who is a partner of the Long Lumber Company, Hamilton and Toronto, President of the Consumers Lumber Company, Hamilton, President of the Ideal Lumber Company, Hamilton, and has been Hydro Commissioner for the last three years, is President of the McCraney Lumber Company, and looks after the selling of the company's stock.

A. E. Graydon, who has been in the North country practically all his life, is a practical lumberman. He was connected with the Graydon Lumber Company at Ravensworth and is an experienced National Inspector and saw-mill man. Mr. Graydon is secretary-treasurer of the McCraney Lumber Company and supervises the shipping and manufacturing of the stock.

P. A. Duff, who has been in the North country all his life, is an expert log-man. He has been producing logs for a number of years. Mr. Duff has charge of the logging operations and camp life.

Big Cut of Logs on Nashwaak River

The Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., whose operations constitute the bulk of activities on the Nashwaak River, will take out a big cut

during the coming season. Thirty million feet is the estimate and last year it was only a little better than half that. In 1921 a small cut of about five million feet was made.

As large a proportion as possible of the intended cut will be bud-worm killed timber as it is desirable to get it out as soon as possible. Its value decreases the longer it stays. The limits of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. received severe visitations from the bud-worm.

Warren Malone of Stanley has been in charge of the woods operations of the company for some time and is now making preparations. Mr. Malone has taken up his residence in Fredericton.

Will Permit Mills to Run Year Round

Residents of the parish of St. Cyriac, which will be submerged by the waters of the Kenogami dams which are being erected at that point by the Running Streams Commission of Quebec, have not yet accepted the offers made by the Commission. It is stated that work may be slightly delayed as a result of expropriation proceedings proving necessary. The total cost of purchasing the land now occupied by the residents, coupled with the indemnities to be paid to those affected, is expected to reach nearly \$1,000,000.

For the benefit of those who are obliged to move away the Running Streams Commission has placed at their disposal 800 acres of land on the heights at a short distance from the present village. This land is being sold by lots at a nominal price and through this means the commissioners expect that they will persuade the interested parties to come to an agreement without having to resort to expropriation proceedings.

Work on the dam is reported at the Running Streams Commission office at Quebec City as progressing very well, and the \$2,000,000 works located at the upper part of the Saguenay River, are expected to be completed within fifteen months. As a result of these works, the mills operated by the Price interests and by the syndicate headed by Sir Frederick Becker, will be kept in full activity during the whole year instead of partly closing down in the winter months, as they had to in the past. It is expected that in the fall of 1924, the work will have progressed sufficiently to allow those mills to benefit from the regulated water power, allowing winter operations.

Mr. Schierbeck Enters Upon New Position

O. Schierbeck has resigned his position as chief forester for Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec, and has been engaged by Frank J. D.



Otto Schierbeck, Quebec, Que.

Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, N. S., to go to Nova Scotia to study forest conditions and possibilities in that province.

Mr. Barnjum intends starting a nursery at Annapolis Royal immediately under the direction of Mr. Schierbeck for the benefit of farmers and land owners of the province so that they may be provided with transplants and seedlings for the reforestation of the waste lands on their farms. A demonstration area in the vicinity of Annapolis Royal will also be set aside for this purpose.

Mr. Schierbeck was the winner of Mr. Barnjum's \$5,000 prize which was open to world competition, for the best method of suppressing and combatting the spruce budworm, bark beetle and borer.

Live Northern Firm Believes in Publicity

Does Not Miss One Insertion in Year in Local Paper Without Having Advt. of Some Description—Catchy Copy Which is Changed Often

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co., Limited, of Fort William, Ont., of which E. Sutcliffe is manager, is one of the live organizations that believes in effective and persistent newspaper advertising. The ads. are changed frequently and carry catchy headings such as "The Parlor in the Home," "A Ton of Coal Yields," "Ancient Methods in Millwork," "A Real Good Time," "Protecting Your Investment," "A House Cannot Be Warm," etc. The announcements are generally run in series and appear in the same place in the paper each evening so that they constitute a regular feature.

Mr. Sutcliffe says,—"We make a continuation of this kind of advertising and we do not miss one insertion a year in our local paper without having an ad. of some description in it. We know of quite a number of people who, even though they are not interested in buying lumber, are always interested in reading our daily ads. We feel that it pays us to advertise in this manner as it keeps our name before the general public all the time. Things have been very good with us this year and our volume of business has exceeded that of last year by a considerable margin."

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co. made an exhibit at the fall fair this year but not on such an elaborate scale as in 1922 as the firm gave part of its space to the Daughters of the Empire. The company made a miniature house and donated it to the Daughters. This diminutive dwelling was on display in a portion of the booth.

The Kaministiquia Lumber Co. say that they are well satisfied with this year's business and are also optimistic about the outlook for 1924. As far as the firm can see and judge by conditions prevailing at Fort William, a good year should result and it is anticipated that trade will keep up until late this fall. The millwork part of the business has shown wonderful increase and it will not be long before the Kaministiquia concern will probably have to double its capacity. It is thinking seriously of doing so the coming winter.

Some of the advertisements run in a late series by the Kaministiquia Lumber Co. are both instructive and timely and are reproduced herewith:

A Ton of Coal Yields

Ten thousand feet of gas. With the help of a set of our Combination Storm Doors and Sash, you will get the full value in heat from your coal. Chic designs, flawless glass, expert workmanship.

KAM LUMBER CO., LTD.

1005 Victoria Ave. For Service, Phone S. 314 or 1723

"The Parlor in the Home"

"Is greatly appreciated by English workers," according to questionnaires. Our superb service of ornamental Trim, Veneers, Moulding and Hardwood Floorings enables you to bring refinement to the home at minimum cost.

Ancient Methods in Millwork

Will not suit modern requirements. We maintain a rapid service of delivery in every branch of our lumber business. Your order for millwork will be completed and delivered without loss of time.

Large Stocks

Of every class of lumber is desirable in handling every class of millwork at a saving all round. We maintain complete stocks of suitable lumber for all classes of millwork. It saves all round. We can meet your needs in Lumber and Millwork.

For Logging Camps

We have some special bargains in strong durable Roofing and Lumber Supplies. A warm camp means health and better results in the day's labor. Let us quote on your bill.

Quebracho

Is the utility wood of Argentina. Very hard and durable. It is almost exclusively used for ties and fuel. It gives a wood distillate for tanning. Our lumber is utilized for economic building.

A House Cannot be Warm

Without a good roof, Heat rises, cold descends. A good roofing means comfort and saving in fuel. We have camp

roofings, strong, durable, moderately priced, Headquarters of good roofings.

A Real Good Time

Is the present for getting your house in a good state of repair for the winter. We have large stocks of lumber. Superior millwork, service and reasonable prices. Get our quotations on your bill of material.

A Poultryman's Views

Comfort and freedom from direct draughts are essential to winter laying," says an expert on winter egg production. Let us show you how to provide winter comfort at a small outlay in Lumber and Material.

Floorings

Hardwood floors are the most economical when longevity and service are taken into consideration. The polished surface lends distinction to furniture and gives comfort and joy to a good housekeeper. Headquarters for good floors.

Canada's Description

By Mr. Lloyd George is "a land growing hard corn and hardy men." Also Hardwoods and Pine. We have full stocks of all classes of lumber, lath and shingles. Headquarters for quality and quantity.

Protecting Your Investment

In a car, is keeping it well housed for the winter. We can supply you with any class of lumber or material for a garage. It costs you nothing to get our quotations on your bill of materials.

Planermen Get Close to Machine Capacity

It is possible with a high-speed matcher running on flooring to turn out 250 lineal feet per minute, which is 15,000 lineal feet per hour or 120,000 lineal feet per eight-hour day. Possible, it is, but unquestionably it is highly improbable that any crew will ever do it for such a maximum run would mean that everything—lumber, machinery and men—had to be perfect for 480 consecutive minutes, and such perfection is extremely doubtful. Sometimes, however, men come close. The planing mill crew at the Peninsula Lumber Company, Portland, Ore., has been coming close. Here are the facts: says the "Four L Bulletin."

Superintendent McMillian of the above named plant saw an advertisement which told of a record made by a five-man crew at the Raymond Lumber Company, when under the direction of Guy H. Cagley, planer foreman, the Raymond millmen ran 93,600 lineal feet of 1 x 4 lumber through a No. 404-B. S. A. Woods matcher in seven and one-half hours.

"Some hustlers," said McMillian. He hunted up the Peninsula planer foreman, E. J. Fully and had him read the advertisement. "It is good stuff," remarked E. J., "but not good enough to make us blush. We can beat that any day your old sawmill gives us enough good lumber. Fact is, think we have bettered it several times already."

"Give me the figures," was McMillian's polite rejoinder.

He did. McMillian passed them on for all planing millmen to shoot at.

In seven and one-half hours of an eight and three-quarter hour day, January 30, 1923 (which this plant works regularly, taking a halfday off on Saturday), one planing mill crew working on an American 77-A matcher, manufacturing 1 x 4 flooring, put through 107,670 lineal feet.

The eight and three-quarter hour cut for that day was 125,621 lineal feet

The seven and one-half hour figure is offered as against Mr. Cagley's crew record of the same time. That figure, the full day's run, or an eight-hour portion are offered for any crew to punch at.

To demonstrate the efficiency of this crew planer foreman Fully figured the lost time during the day in question and found that this machine came within 19 minutes and 32 seconds of maximum capacity for the seven and one-half-hour period,

Brighter Outlook in Shingle Market

President of Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia Believes Demand Will Improve

J. A. Edgecumbe, of Vancouver, president of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, spent several days recently in Toronto and other cities in the East. He says that the shingle situation is growing brighter and he believes that the demand will improve from this out. The Shingle Manufacturers' Association of B.C. has been putting on a lively publicity campaign in favor of "Edg-Grain" Shingles and is strongly urging dealers and consumers to use the thicker shingle, believing that it is the most economical and satisfactory in the long run. It is pointed out by the Association, both for the retailer and the home builder, that a roof is only as good as its weakest shingle and, therefore, a parallel or vertical grain red cedar shingle, which will not warp under adverse weather conditions because the stresses and strains are equal, is the cheapest in the long run.

"Yes," continued Mr. Edgecumbe, "we intend to push B.C. red cedar shingles more widely than ever and there are some facts connected with the industry which the people in Ontario and the East do not know. Fully 50 per cent. of the shingles sold in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States are B. C. red cedar shingles. These are placed on houses costing all the way from \$6,000 and \$7,000 up to \$250,000, and are an evidence of the faith which the builders have in their worth and durability as roof covering. The better quality of shingles, too, is being used on these houses such as Eureka's, Perfections and Royals.

"We tell the dealers that, while the superior brands with the thicker butts and consequently better body, cost a little more, they are the most economical in the long run. They can be laid with greatest surface to the weather and the cost per 100 square feet is practically the same as the cheaper grades. This applies to covering surfaces alone and does not take in the added length of life of the straight grain shingle with the thick butt.

"We believe that red cedar shingles to-day are standing the test as never before. About 85 per cent. of the output of British Columbia mills is sold across the border, so thorough is the appreciation of the "Edg-Grain" shingle, and the other 15 per cent is disposed of in Ontario and in Eastern Canada. We admit that the manufacturers and also our Association have not been as persistent and aggressive in the matter of making known and pushing red cedar shingles in the East as we should have been, but we are remedying this and expect to increase greatly our sales in Ontario during the coming season, and in this respect are closely co-operating with all dealers."

Touching upon the question of stained shingles, Mr. Edgecumbe, who is head of the Edgecumbe-Newham Co., of Vancouver, stated that his firm has recently put on the market what is known as the "Edham Colored Shingles." This product has been enthusiastically received and the company, which turn out about 800,000 shingles a day, are behind in orders at the present time. The demand for stained shingles, which make a home most attractive and beautiful, is increasing rapidly, and not less than 500,000,000 red cedar shingles were treated and colored in Tonawanda, N.Y., plants last year for the building trade in the Eastern and New England States.

Stained Shingles Coming to Front

The colored shingles turned out by the Edgecumbe-Newham Co., are taken direct from the dry kilns, which are operated in connection with their mills, to the staining machines. The shingles are still warm and thoroughly dry, the pores of the wood being open and receptive to color pigments. The method of impregnating red cedar shingles with color ensures that each and every shingle is thoroughly saturated from tip to butt, coloring the wood in a manner that seems to emboss the grain, causing it to stand out and assuring durable, permanent tints that are rich and soft in tone. The shingles come in standard colors of tile red, moss green and bungalow brown, special colors to suit the individual taste may be secured promptly. Mr. Edgecumbe says that such a roof possesses not only long life and good appearance but adds distinctiveness and individuality to any home.

The company are seriously considering establishing a plant in Toronto within the next few months for the purpose of staining shingles in special blends which may be desired by architects, home builders and others. The standard colors will still be turned out by the firm in Vancouver but the special demands will be met by the eastern plant.

"The stained red cedar shingle is the most welcome additional architectural feature which has come to the front during recent

years and the future is exceptionally bright with promise of an augmented demand," concluded Mr. Edgecumbe.

Says Lumber Industry is Taxed to Hilt

At a recent sitting of the pulpwood Commission in St. John, N.B., some of the leading witnesses were—J. W. Brankley, general posed embargo. The farmers in his section, he said, all have woodlands and they cut pulpwood, all of which goes to the mills in the United States. It would be a mistake to put the embargo in force until there was some other place for them to ship to. Mr. Jones said that his holdings covered about 36,000 acres which were mostly abandoned farms. Reseeding and other reforestation methods were not necessary if fires were kept down.

Mr. Jones complained strongly against the piling up of taxation on the lumbering industry. No other activity could exist under such conditions. He complained particularly against the Workmen's Compensation Act which R. W. McLellan, one of the commissioners in the pulpwood investigation, said would have to be corrected this year or many lumbermen would have to go out of business. The tax was 8 per cent. in New Brunswick as compared with 3½ per cent. in Nova Scotia. Mr. McLellan added that industries other than lumbering were not bearing their fair proportion.

Lumbermen Behind New Railway Project

Application is being made to the Quebec Legislature for incorporation for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway under the name of the Great Lakes Railway Co. from a point on the Canadian National Railway at or within the vicinity of Bell River to a point at or near Twenty-one Miles Bay, Grand Lake Victoria, on the Ottawa River, or at a point at or near Rabbit Lake on the Ottawa River. The incorporators of the company are Hon. George Gordon, of North Bay; Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge, Pontiac County, Que., John B. Fraser, of Ottawa, lumber merchants, and George E. Fauquier, railway contractor, of Ottawa.

The company is empowered to own, purchase and acquire timber limits and timberlands, to build and operate steamboats, vessels, etc., and carry on the business of lumbering, manufacturing and disposing of forest products of all kinds as well as pulpwood, pulp and paper.

Stump Puller Which Does Good Work

Ever since the problem of clearing bush became a factor in agricultural life, stump pullers of one kind and another have been invented and tried out with more or less success. The Easthope stump puller and donkey, which is manufactured by Easthope Bros., Vancouver, B. C., is a machine which has been doing exceptionally good work. With a 5-in. cable, this machine, run by a 1½ h.p. gasoline engine, has been pulling out big stumps with the greatest ease, taking every last root and not leaving any snags to be a source of trouble afterwards.

The operation of the steam puller is simple. By the invention of a novel method of speed reduction, the multiplication of spur gears and the use of worm gears is avoided. On low gear only one pair of gears is employed yet its speed is 650 revolutions of the engine to one of the cable drum. The machine gives a smooth, steady pull of several tons on low gear, and if put to the test could develop more than the cable could stand. Fifty cents a day is said to cover all operating costs for gas and oil while the compactness of the machine makes it easy to handle.

British Columbia Loggers Win Big Suit

By decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council affirming a judgment of Mr. Justice Murphy, seven British Columbia loggers have been awarded damages, expected to aggregate \$1,380,000, against the Canada Timber & Lands Ltd., of Toronto.

J. C. Clausen and six other loggers entered into a contract with the company for the purchase of cedar timber limits on Toba river. The price would have worked out at about \$600,000.

At the end of the year's operations the company cancelled the contract by notice and on behalf of the loggers this was accepted as a repudiation of the contract and suit was entered in the Supreme Court, claiming damages for breach.

Mr. Justice Murphy decided the cancellation was not justified and awarded the loggers damages against the company. The damages are based on the difference between the cost of logging and the market price of the logs, and this, according to the successful plaintiffs, will approximate \$1,380,000.

The action has taken nearly a year and a half to progress from its inception in Supreme Court in Vancouver to the judgment of the Privy Council.

What Grade Standards Will Mean to the Trade

Movement is Both Practical and Useful and Should Make for Stable, Orderly and Profitable Business—Steady Expansion of the Movement

With a view to explaining practical elements of lumber standardization and to stress the economy and business common sense which its adoption will mean to lumbermen, generally, the Central Committee on Lumber Standards has issued the following statement of Dr. Wilson Compton, chairman of its Consulting Committee Washington, D. C.

"The sound basis of the lumber grade standardization movement has promptly appealed to men interested in the lumber industry because they want to stay in it, not because they are trying to get out. It is not a new idea. It is only a logical development of an old idea—as old at least as the oldest lumber organization. That it is practical, useful and profitable is demonstrated by the experience of the lumber industry itself and of other industries under similar circumstances.

"It is somewhat of a surprise therefore to witness statements recently published with evident editorial approval in behalf of important lumber interests not now participating in the organized standardization activity, suggesting that lumber standardization, upon which they have been themselves engaged for more than twenty-five years, is inherently impractical and useless.

"The lumber standardization to which the lumber industry has been accustomed during the past twenty or thirty years is regional standardization of sizes, grades and inspection, a movement inaugurated at a time when lumber distribution and lumber competition were also largely local or regional. The pending program of Lumber Standards proposes nothing more than the extension of regional standardization into inter-regional or national standardization due to the obvious circumstance that lumber competition is now primarily inter-regional. In fact, the inter-regional character of the competition is the one great outstanding difficulty encountered in the development of this program.

"The idea, however, that this is a new proposal in the lumber industry and that it involves any fundamental principle different from that upon which the lumber associations have themselves been acting for twenty-five years, is not correct.

"Each association which has published and administered grading rules for lumber has no doubt in its own experience found definite limitations to the extent to which it could accomplish the regional standardization of its grades and sizes. That circumstance, however, has not resulted in any belief that regional standardization is impractical or not useful. The effort to catch up with the changing economic conditions by developing a reasonable measure of inter-regional or national standardization, will in the same way encounter definite practical limitations which those who have given the matter careful study have anticipated. That, however, does not mean that the principle of inter-regional standardization corresponding to the inter-regional character of the distribution of lumber and the competition in the sale of lumber is impractical, unsound or without value.

"It is just as sensible and just as important now to have intelligible and reasonably uniform inter-regional lumber standards when we have inter-regional competition as it was to have intelligible and reasonably uniform regional lumber standards when the competition was essentially regional or local in scope.

No Localization of Lumber Demand

"There is no sound or logical escape from this reasoning or this conclusion, unless it be assumed that lumber competition will become less and less inter-regional in character. To entertain such a view with respect at least to the principal lumber consuming markets in the more populous parts of the United States, would do violence to common sense and to the experience of the lumber industry itself.

"There ought in this to be a sufficient appeal to our economical intelligence and our desire for stable, orderly and profitable business. Needless to say the common sense and practical experience of lumbermen will, as it always has done, sufficiently assert itself as soon as lumbermen are able to distinguish between what the standardization program is and what it is not. Opponents or skeptics of those simple, logical and sensible measures in the interest of greater economy, avoidance of waste and greater convenience and profit in the manufacture, distribution and utilization of lumber have in some instances succeeded in clouding the fundamental issue by constant

elaboration upon possible consequences if the proposed standardization were something different from what it is.

"So far as the interests of the industry as a whole are concerned from producer to consumer, this is nothing but the fighting of wind mills. It is but little short of an absurdity to impute complete absence of practical sense to the forty or fifty deliberately selected representatives of lumber producers, distributors and consumers, who constitute and have energetically acted upon the Central & Consulting Committees on Lumber Standards and their various sub-committees. To challenge as impractical and valueless the basic proposals which after careful study have commended themselves in most instances to the virtually unanimous approval of these men, is to forget that most of them have grown up on the lumber pile or have, given the most conclusive practical demonstration of their practical sense, namely, the successful and profitable conduct of the business of producing, distributing or using lumber.

An Appeal to Common Sense

"The program of lumber standardization is simply an appeal to common knowledge, common sense and the desire for orderly and profitable business. If we would bring the same sensible viewpoint to bear on the pending program as we do on other practical lumber problems, there would be less concern over these boggy, straw men which are constantly being set up in order to be knocked down.

"The issue in principle is clear cut. Fundamentally, it is the decision whether or not the lumbermen intend to adapt the conduct of the lumber industry to the changing conditions of lumber competition and distribution brought by the vast increase in the extent to which widely scattered sources of lumber production are supplying the same people in the same markets with lumber for the same uses.

Held Log Sawing Contest on Fair Grounds

At a recent log-sawing contest which was held at the fair grounds, South River, in the Parry Sound district, there was an attendance of about 500 persons, consisting principally of lumbermen and those interested in the lumber camps. The diameter of the maple log sawn was 18½ in. and the Maple Leaf saw, which got first prize, cut through the log in 32 seconds. The sawyers were Messrs. J. and W. Toney. There were five other competitors who took from 37 to 60 seconds to cut through the log. It might be added that the Maple Leaf saw also captured the second prize. These saws are manufactured by the Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited, of Galt, Ont., which firm is about to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

Pass It On

There is a story of a man who was known to all the folks of his community as the village tightwad. In fact, this man was so close he walked on people's front lawns instead of the sidewalks to save shoe leather. And when the doctor advised him that his wife's life was in danger, unless she were taken to a warmer climate for a few months, he suggested buying her a hot water bottle instead.

This little story on selfishness hits the nail squarely on the head. If you have hit upon a novel method of performing some part of your work more quickly and accurately, or if you have invented some handy, homemade contrivance around your sawmill, planing mill or lumber yard send it along to the "Canada Lumberman" and let your friends in the trade benefit by your experience and insight.

Probably you will see somebody's else's idea that you can use to advantage, so send yours along and start the ball rolling.

Canada Lumberman

Founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

G. B. Van Blaricom, Editor

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The Armistice—And After

Five years ago on November 11 the great Armistice was declared. What a shouting for joy, what a relaxation from that awful tenseness of feeling that had got on everyones nerves as the war continued unabated. But everyone was happy and the question of how the final settlement was to be made was laid aside. Then a feeling of optimism swept this Continent with the expectation of big things ahead. Europe would need large supplies of every kind, more especially lumber, wheat and steel, for reconstruction purposes, which, for the time being, could only be supplied by this Continent, at least, so it was presumed, and so for nearly two years we went merrily along and prices soared.

Then, all of a sudden, the market stopped short and orders ceased and we commenced to realise that everything was not all right. This cessation set in nearly two years after the armistice. From that time to the present, there has been a continued deflation in the volume of business and more especially in the amount of finance, especially credit, available for industrial purposes, with a continual series of liquidations in every line, and we are not yet certain what course commerce in general is about to take.

As we look back on the four years of the war and the five of peace following we are tempted to ask which was the worse, the shock of war or the effects following. It is like a man who has been struck down by a sudden accident in a moment of time, which requires months or years to repair. That we are yet on the way to permanent recovery is quite open to serious doubt and the difficulties of reconstruction become more and more apparent as we see conference after conference fail on world questions and as we realise that the financial conditions of many of the "powers" involved becomes worse instead of better. A writer of some note says that the necessary agencies for obtaining peace are science, finance and the press, but unfortunately science is more hopeful of perfecting poison gas than curing the world's ills, capital in dividends than pay rolls, and the press is not unalloyed inasmuch as it is likely to serve the varied interests only.

It is easy to be pessimistic but it is also unwise to be optimistic without sound reasons. The two years following the armistice, full of optimism, have been greatly discounted by the three following, so that a few reflections on the present position of the world's trade may not be out of place.

Let us hold in mind the fact that all business depends upon finance under our present system of commerce and, if financial conditions fail there is disruption. This was so in the case of Russia. It is pretty certain that Germany is to be broken up, and Poland is

on the threshold of a similar disaster through falling currency, so that finance has more to do with the morals of a nation and stability in general than we have hitherto accorded it. Lloyd George has taken occasion on his recent visit to the American continent to warn of the grave dangers now present in Europe. The Italian writer Guglielmo Ferrero, who ever since the armistice has preached failure, says that Europe has entered on a new era of barbarism.

In England, financiers like Hon. Reginald McKenna and Sir Arthur Balfour are divided as to the best method of dealing with the monetary situation there, one advocating inflation of currency and the other deflation. Ramsay Macdonald, the labor leader, declares that the problem of unemployment will remain as long as the present system of capital continues. With these conflicting forces at work what then may we expect? As we approach the sixth year after the armistice, the atmosphere in the European house is charged with explosive material and England is in the adjoining apartment. It may happen that an endeavour will be made to combine the forces of Europe, both politically, commercially, financially and socially, for there must be either combination and construction or disintegration and destruction.

But of what interest is this to the Lumberman? The answer is that there is too great a tendency for us to take it for granted that, because of our natural resources and their political values, our path from now on is safe and secure. We forget that the first week in August 1914 awoke only too many out of their slumbers and there is a possibility if we are not careful of again being taken by surprise. Let us look the matter squarely in the face, for the trade of the Empire as a whole may rest largely upon the decisions now made at the present Imperial Conference. The political situation remains kaleidoscopic. The past twelve months have shown marked changes in the world's affairs and it looks as though we all are on the eve of yet more far reaching changes. Conditions in both Great Britain and on the European Continent call for speedy action owing to the large amount of unemployment and lack of finances. These conditions may force the issues at stake more quickly than is generally anticipated. It therefore, behooves us to awake to the possibilities of the situation, remembering that, under our present system of commerce, we cannot live alone as a nation but that what affects other nations will also affect Canada.

Dealers Should Give No Special Discounts

Should the retail lumber dealer grant a special discount to contractors other than 2 per cent 30 days or net 60 days? This is a question which has been frequently mooted and no satisfactory solution appears to have presented itself in many cities and towns of Canada. It is generally conceded that once a special discount is granted to certain customers, in the way of contractors, carpenters or private individuals, then trouble of all kinds looms up. Misunderstandings arise and suspicion reigns where mutual confidence and trust should prevail.

To reverse the customary order of things, it might be asked if a contractor ever thought of giving the lumber dealer part of his profits on a job, particularly when, it is considered, that the dealer has frequently tipped him off to live prospects. By getting a pointer in time, the contractor has secured the work, but did he ever reward his retail friend? Echo alone reverberates "when?"

It may be also pointed out that no other body of retailers as a class has established selling prices to bring a lower net return per dollar for sales than the average yardman. He invests heavily in premises, factory, equipment and stock and is alone entitled to any profits arising from his sales. He cannot afford to grant special concessions and there is no earthly reason why he should.

The manager of one of the yards in a neighboring city recently pointed out that the contractor also has a considerable investment in tools and equipments and is entitled to a legitimate profit on his operations which he usually secures. If he does not it is because he is incompetent or makes a slip but his intentions are right.

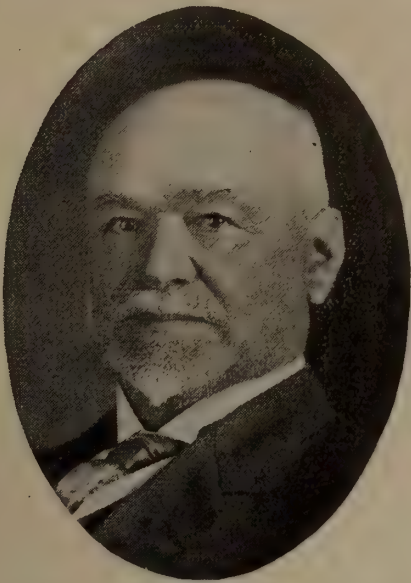
The custom of contractors to furnish materials as well as labor, is almost universal: and, of course, the contractor will complain that he is entitled to compensation for the extra labor and expense thus caused, which he would not have to bear if furnishing labor only. This we will grant. But who should pay it?

Now right here is the dealer's best argument. When the contractors furnish the material, they are following a custom born of the impracticability of the owner's buying materials with which he is not familiar and getting the right materials and in right quantities. He is performing a service for the owner, is in effect, his purchasing agent: and from the owner, and him alone, should come the commission or profit on the transaction to which the contractor is entitled. To expect the dealer to pay it, or, as is more frequently the case, for the contractor to exact his pound of flesh from both sources, is a gross violation of every principle of justice, and will not be tolerated by the aggressive dealer.

Another Lumber Legislator Passes

Many friends in the lumber trade will learn with regret of the death of Auguste T. Leger, M.P., for Kent County, who passed away recently at Campbellton, N. B. He was 71 years of age and had represented Kent in the Federal House since 1917.

Mr. Leger who carried on a lumber business for many years,



The late Auguste T. Leger, M. P. for
Kent County, N. B.

had an active and varied career. For a long period he was postmaster at St. Louis and was later high sheriff for the County of Kent which post he filled acceptably until 1908. He was born in Cocagne, N. B., on January 4th 1852 and was of Acadian and French-Canadian extraction. He fought many political fights in the Liberal cause and although defeated several times, always conducted a fair-minded and honorable campaign.

Budget of Briefs from Busy East

The Fraser Companies, Ltd., are not expected to cut heavily on their own holdings, absorbing instead the cuts of burned timber from other holdings.

At Three Brooks the manufacture of some 50,000 hardwood ties will be undertaken, and there is a possibility that a similar order may be filled.

G. F. Burden, of the chief scalers branch of the Department of Lands and Mines recently returned home after an official tour, which included Grand Falls, the Tobique and other sections of the province. He said that the labor problem in these sections is working itself out as many farmers are joining the crews. The general impression in the sections that he visited was that the winter's operations in the woods would be fairly extensive.

According to present predictions the lumber cut on the Tobique this season will be twenty million feet for the Stetson, Cutler firm alone. It is expected that practically all of this cut will be absorbed by the Fraser Companies, Ltd., and will consist chiefly of marketable timber, which has been affected in the burned areas. J. E. Waugh is carrying on the operations for the Stetson Cutler interests. He expects to cut about two million feet in the vicinity of Longley on the Transcontinental.

A report from the New Brunswick Fire Underwriters show that losses sustained by fire in the province in 1922 were as follows:—Sawmills 22, value \$261,291. Manufactured lumber 23 fires, estimated loss \$412,631.

For the first six months in 1923 the loss was as follows:—

Ten saw mills valued at \$67,805

Six fires in manufactured lumber, value, \$48,023.

This report does not take in the millions of feet of lumber, which fell a prey to the ravages of the forest fires, but has reference only to manufactured lumber stored and insured.

It is expected that the daily output of newsprint at the International Paper Company's mill at Three Rivers, Que., will soon reach 320 tons which is about 80 tons more than the original plant was planned to produce. The Canadian mill, which is one of the most up-to-date and is electrically operated throughout, has not suffered from low water conditions. It is one of the lowest cost producers among the different units owned by the company. Power is secured from the Shawinigan Falls Water & Power Co. nearby

and the location makes it possible to float logs to the mill from the 3,000 square miles of timberlands behind it.

A report received from Campbellton, N. B., says that twenty-four vessels loaded lumber from that port during the season. The cargoes of long lumber shipped aggregated 30,123,522 feet, in addition to 19,870,000 laths. There was also 1,815,000 cedar shingles shipped as well as thousands of cords of rossed pulpwood. The majority of the lumber shipped was for European and South American ports, the largest quantities going to Birkenhead, and Manchester, England, and to Buenos Aires in the Argentine Republic.

Recent rains have caused the St. John River to rise over two feet and in some places it is reported even higher. This is a boon to operators. In some places reports say that everything in the nature of logs have been rafted, but, in other sections, there are many stranded and it will mean a saving of a large sum of money to have this additional water. The rain did not come soon enough for the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company who had been carrying on extensive operations on the Nashwaak river. They completed work for the season a few days ago and therefore lost the benefit of the rain fall.

The demand for woodsmen in New Brunswick is great and operators are anxious to secure experienced men. The scarcity of labor is being keenly felt due to the prospect of an extremely large cut. S. J. Burlock, M.L.A., of Gordonsville, Carleton county, when recently interviewed said that \$75 to \$85 per month were prevailing prices offered for woodsmen on the Nashwaak. The continued scarcity of men, he said, placed many of the smaller contractors in such a position that unless they were able to secure the necessary labor shortly that many would be forced to throw up their contracts. Those, who had contracted early in the season before the boom in wages was experienced, are feeling the situation keenly.

From Harcourt, N. B., comes word that the local lumbermen are ready for what promises to be a busy season. Some have already taken their crews to the camps and have begun the winter programme. Robert Shirley has contracted for a large cut for Fraser's, Limited, on their lot on the Salmon River; James Fahey with a large crew will operate in the vicinity of Canaan; McCleary Brothers are cutting for Sayre & Holly, of Chipman, on Salmon River. Andrew Robinson and John Brown have taken their crews to the northern part of the province where they have been engaged to yard a large number of logs, while B. L. Keswick expects to continue operations this winter at Lower Main River where he has been sawing for two years.

A judgment was recently given in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick sitting in St. John in favor of J. A. Gregory Plaintiff against four insurance companies for loss on insured lumber in the Westfield district. The amounts of the judgment were as follows: Palatine Insurance Company \$2,363.05; Yorkshire, \$1,417.83; British Crown, \$945.22; Merchant Marine, \$945.22. The action was brought by Mr. Gregory, after refusal of the companies to pay his claim, on the ground that the lumber in question was within 300 feet of an open burner and that this fact had not been disclosed when the policies were issued. The judge ruled that there had been no misrepresentation or deliberate non-description on the part of the plaintiff and therefore gave his verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Lumber operators are having so much difficulty securing help that many who contemplated starting cutting have been held up although they were all prepared to start some time ago. In one section of New Brunswick an operator reported that thirty-five men were all that could be secured for five camps, and as a result only a small part of the anticipated operations have been started. It is said that construction work in Ontario has attracted much of the labor, which formerly went to the bush. Gloucester County in particular is said to have sent many to Ontario. Search for men in the southern part of the province has not been any too successful. However, improvement in this condition is expected as the autumn advances when construction work is curtailed and men are out of that line of employment.

A report from along the North Shore of the Province of New Brunswick shows that there has been an increase in the export business to the United States in the period from July 1 to September 30. A list of lumber shipments follow:—

Pulpwood peeled and rossed ...	9,392	\$176,069
Hemlock bark	114 m. s. feet	1,260
Hemlock lumber sawn	195 m. feet	4,913
Pine sawn	488 m. feet	14,398
Spruce planed	5,782 m. feet	170,114
Spruce—rough sawn	3,575 m. feet	149,504
Laths	32,328 m. feet	184,313
Shooks, packing box	99 m. s. feet	1,793
Wood pulp chemical	2,975 tons	172,188

Total value\$873,552

Angus McLean on New Brunswick Conditions

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" recently, Angus McLean, president of the Bathurst Company, Bathurst, N. B., outlines his personal observations of conditions with the mills in that district. He says:—The movement of lumber in our district at the moment is quite large as we find that practically all the mills through the east this year have followed the practice of moving their lumber almost as fast as it is produced, with the result that, now the sawing season is practically over and a great many of the mills are shutting down and the stocks of lumber on hand are very much below normal at this time of the year. The free movement of lumber, however, has had some effect upon prices as is quite natural to expect but we feel that the price situation is bound to improve in the immediate future and as soon as these heavy shipments from the small producing mills all over the country is stopped.

Furthermore the production of lumber all through the Maritime Provinces is not over 50% of normal this year and we understand that this same condition applies more or less to all the producing districts through the Province of Quebec. So far as our own production is concerned it is only about two thirds of normal and is less than 50% of what it was four or five years ago.

Regarding the woods work this winter, there is not going to be the heavy production that was expected sixty days ago. This is owing to the fact that men are scarce, wages are high and the depression in trade has influenced a great many producers to curtail their operations. We are not going to have the quantity of logs coming out this winter that was anticipated a short time ago. Taking all these things into consideration we believe that we are bound to see a strong and active market before next spring and that there is really going to be a shortage of lumber. We have advice from friends of ours in British Columbia and they tell us that conditions out through that district are much the same as they are in the east. That is, that all producers there have been shipping their lumber more freely than usual with the result that stocks on hand at the end of the sawing season are smaller than they were last spring when the sawing season opened.

As to our paper mill, we are glad to be able to advise you that we are running very successfully and our mill is in operation every day. Our production this month, up until the present, averages better than 55 tons per day and last month, the first month that we run a full month, our production was just about 50 tons per day. We expect for the month of November that we will get our production up to 60 tons per day. We consider this is pretty good for a mill with a marked capacity of 50 tons per day.

Construction Contracts Keep up Well

During October, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to \$30,078,100, compared with \$23,382,100 in September, and \$24,270,300 in October, 1922. Residential buildings accounted for 28.1% of the October total, and amounted to \$8,434,600. Business buildings amounted to \$4,345,600, or 14.4%; industrial buildings, \$1,329,800, or 4.4%; public work and utilities, \$15,968,100, or 53.1%. The value of contemplated new work during October was \$33,968,000.

It is gratifying and re-assuring to consider the accomplishments of the year to date as compared with last. The Dominion total for ten months is \$277,114,600, while the same period of 1922 was \$237,917,500. This is an increase of 16.5%. The increase is contributed by all forms of construction with the exception of residential buildings, although the decrease here is but 5.5%, and represents a drop of \$4,958,100. This drop from a monetary viewpoint is negligible, but an analysis of the figures reveals a social problem that demands a speedy solution.

The number of houses erected to date this year is 15,988, as compared with 18,083 for the same period in 1922, a drop of 11.6%. In view of the fact that the drop in cost is but 5.5%, and that material prices have remained approximately stationary, here is incontrovertible evidence that the building of workers' homes has fallen off, while that is the type most needed to relieve the housing shortage. The non-union worker cannot make the initial payment on a home costing \$4,500 or over, and if he can, he is unable to carry the burden of interest, taxes and principal payments without sub-letting. This condition defeats the principle of home owning. If wages cannot be increased then the structural problem of erecting houses or flats which can be sold or rented at decidedly lower prices than those existing to-day, cries out for solution.

Shortage of Labor in Ontario Camps

"There is a great shortage of help in the lumber camps. Two thousand more men could be taken on in Northern Ontario if they were available. The call has been sent out by the owners of the

camps to the cities and towns but the men in these places even if out of work are slow in accepting positions in the camps despite the fact that lumbering today is different and more congenial than it was years ago." Henry Scheel, of Kitchener, Ont., said regarding a three weeks' trip to the Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario which he completed recently.

Mr. Scheel made the trip in the interests of Messrs. J. M. Schneider and Sons Ltd., of Kitchener, Ont., the first point visited being Ottawa whence he went to his old home town Arnprior. The trip to Northern Ontario took him to Dalton which is on the C.P.R. line west of Sudbury. Business furnished the occasion to visit the lumber camps, the insight into the life of the lumber jacks being enjoyed. The modern conveniences and comforts under which the men in the camps live, including comfortable sleeping quarters, excellent food and attractive dining rooms with faithful and happy waitresses, were a revelation.

Thirty Million Feet Shipped From Campbellton

Although the port of Campbellton, N.B., has not been the scene of so great activity in shipping this season as was the case last year, some twenty-four sea going vessels loaded long lumber, laths, shingles and pulpwood for foreign ports during the summer. The cargoes of long lumber shipped, aggregate to 30,123,522 feet. Besides this some 19,870,000 laths were shipped from the port, 1,815,000 cedar shingles and many thousand cords of rossed pulpwood.

According to the shipping records of the Customs Office at Campbellton the bulk of lumber shipped last summer was for the European and South American markets, large quantities being shipped to Birkenhead and Manchester, England and to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Shipping activities began early at Campbellton, the first steamer docking shortly after ice ran out of the Restigouche and although there was not a steady run of vessels loading, the harbor was a busy spot at times with as many as five large vessels loading together. This extra work was valuable in supplying work to many who might otherwise have been unemployed and the large quantity of long lumber shipped contrived to make room in the crowded lumber yards of several local firms.

How Lumber Industry in East Has Grown

The total lumber cut last year on both Crown and private lands of New Brunswick was about 350,000,000 feet.

Pay roll for saw mills, \$5,700,000.

Pay roll for logging, \$5,200,000.

Pay roll for pulp mills, \$1,640,000.

Invested in pulp and paper mills, \$16,310,952.

The production of pulpwood in New Brunswick in 1922 was as follows:

	Cords	Value
For local mills	204,965	\$2,089,000
For export	144,693	1,527,776
	349,604	3,616,776

There are about 600 saw mills, large and small, in New Brunswick. They employ about 9,000 men. In the woods in winter about 12,000 men are engaged.

The investment in the lumber industry in 1922 was set down as \$38,879,983.

Uruguay Buys Eastern Canada Spruce

Acting Commissioner, P. W. Cook, in a recent letter to the Commercial Intelligence Journal, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, said:—

Uruguay has been a fairly steady buyer of Canadian lumber, particularly white pine and Eastern Canada Spruce. Last spruce quotations from St. John, N. B., were \$60 (merchantable), steamer cargoes, and \$57.60 sailor cargoes. Oregon or Washington spruce, merchantable, ex Seattle or San Francisco, is quoted rather lower, roughly \$54. On the other hand, West Virginia spruce ex New York was recently quoted at high at \$74.

A common spruce assortment is in percentages as follows: 10 per cent, 1 x 3; 10 per cent, 1 x 4; 10 per cent, 1 x 5; 30 per cent, 1 x 6; 10 per cent, 1½ and 2 x 12; 20 per cent, 2 x 3; 5 per cent, 3 x 3; 5 per cent, 3 x 4. Lengths 12 feet and up with 15 per cent 10/11 feet.

However, spruce shipments are meeting with strong competition from Brazilian pine shipped from the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This is at present being quoted (all boards) at about \$47 c.i.f. clear. A common assortment, at a somewhat lower price is in percentages 5 per cent, 1 x 3; 5 per cent, 1 x 4; 40 per cent, 1 x 6; 25 per cent 1 x 12; 10 per cent, 1½ x 12; 5 per cent, 2 x 12; 5 per cent, 2 x 3; 5 per cent, 3 x 3.

Varied Activities in Canadian Lumber Arena

Fire destroyed the dressing mill of the Canadian Lumber Co., Limited, Stewiacke, N. S., causing an estimated loss of \$15,000.

The Dingwell mills at Fortune, P. E. I., near Charlottetown, were destroyed by fire recently causing several thousand dollars loss.

W. Barclay, of the United Grain Growers' Sawmills Limited, Hutton, B. C., spent a few days in Toronto and the East lately.

A new sawmill is being erected at St. Felicite, P. Q., at a cost of about \$5,000, by Alfred Ducase, St. Felicite.

The erection of a new sawmill is contemplated by Francois Coulombe, at St. Appoline de Patton, Que.

The Aleza Lake Mills Plant and timber at Aleza Lake, B. C., has been reported sold to Blackburn & Hasselfield of Bannock, Sask.

The Murphy Grant Lumber Co., Yennadon, B. C., has been succeeded by the Grant Lumber Co.

D. A. Webster, of Boston, Mass, Eastern States representative of Edward Clark & Sons, spent a few days in Toronto on business.

Shelvin, Carpenter & Scranton Co., Limited, 511 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man., was recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in all kinds of forest products. Capital \$4,500,000.

Herbert Patterson, who resigned as sales manager of the British Columbia Spruce Mills (Ltd.) has been appointed sales manager for the Union Lumber Co., Winnipeg.

Alex. M. Koroleff, Fellow in Lumbering, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., was in Toronto recently and called upon a number of members of the trade.

There is a brisk demand for horses from the lumber camps around Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., this year. One dealer has brought seven carloads of horses to the Sault from points in old Ontario. Another has brought in over 130 horses.

Harry Blackburn and P. Hasselfield, of Bannock, Sask., have purchased the sawmill at Aleza Lake formerly operated by A. K. Shives. They will start logging operations this winter and will open the mill next season.

A. Ferguson, who for a considerable period was a clerk in the Records Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario, has been promoted to the position of assistant to Walter C. Cain, Deputy Minister of the Department.

Logging operations will be brisk in the north this year, one company, the Northwest Lumber Company, laying plans to cut 30 million feet. They cut 16 million feet this year. This company operates at Edmonton one of the most modern lumber mills in Canada.

George M. Cornwall, of Spokane, Wash., who for many years has been secretary of the Pacific Logging Congress, has resigned and has recommended to the Board that a full-time secretary on salary be employed.

Lumbermen's educational classes are being conducted in Vancouver. The last meeting was held in the Commercial Building of the University of British Columbia when Mr. Perry, assistant professor of the Forest Products Bureau, addressed the members on the strength and stress of the various species of timber.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association is now maintaining an Arbitration Committee who settle all disputes arising out of transactions which may occur between manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of western Canada. The association fees for this service is ten dollars.

U. C. Fitzgerald, who for several weeks was woods superintendent for the Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound, Ont., is now occupying a similar position with the Bishop Lumber Co., Nester-ville, who have put in five camps this season. Mr. Fitzgerald is widely known in lumbering operations in Northern Ontario.

The Royal Commission on Pulpwood will hold sittings in Toronto from November 13th to the 17th at the Parliament Buildings. There will be two sessions daily, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. It is the intention to conduct hearings later at North Bay, Cochrane, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur.

G. W. Grier, of G. A. Grier & Sons, Montreal, who is vice-president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, spent a few days recently in Toronto and reports that stocks of dry spruce throughout the province of Quebec are scarce and that prices are firm with a good demand.

In addition to offering to lease at public auction on the 30th instant, blocks of timber limits in the Basin of the Manicougan River, on the north shore, extending on 2,500 square miles, the Government will also dispose on the same day of special permits on burnt timber for three years in the Abitibi and the Saguenay regions. The area

of these last mentioned timber limits totals about 140 square miles.

Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, paid a visit to Iroquois Falls recently. He was accompanied by W. C. Cain, Deputy Minister, E. J. Zavitz, Chief Forester for Ontario; T. E. Simpson, M.P., Sault Ste. Marie; Charles Fullerton, Director of the Northern Development Branch; Cyril T. Young of the C.N.R. district staff and others.

Lumber production in the Prince Rupert district, B. C., is increasing. The monthly quota of half a million feet from northern mills for export was exceeded last month by 100,000 feet. It is stated that there is every prospect of continued activity in the interior mills and that in the near future they may be able to run up a monthly output for export to 1,000,000 feet.

A new magazine entitled the "Monthly Bulletin," has been issued in connection with the Quebec Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. This is a distinct publication from that issued by the Ontario Association and should interest all Quebec retailers, as one of the interesting features lies in the fact that it is printed in both French and English, the copy in each case being identical.

Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, who specialize in pulpwood, have entered into contracts to supply 67,000 cords of wood within the next six months, about one quarter of which will be exported. As soon as snow arrives in the north and the wood can be hauled to the railway sidings, the company expect to be shipping out the product at the rate of 600 cords a day to various points.

The Campbell River Lumber Co. at White Rock, B. C., recently completed a handsome new office building, 38 ft. x 54 ft. The downstairs was given over to the various offices with a private room for the manager. Sleeping quarters for the office employees are located on the second floor where there is also a large recreation room completely fitted up.

Any proposal for power development on the Pigeon River will be a matter for the consideration of the International Joint Commission, according to C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Canadian section of the Commission. The attention of Mr. Magrath was drawn recently to a Washington despatch regarding the application of the Pigeon River Lumber Co., of Wisconsin Rapids and Port Arthur for power rights on the Pigeon River in Northwestern Ontario.

The sale of the Home Bank properties in Western Canada and the possibilities of disposing of the timber limits in British Columbia which are listed as Home Bank assets are being considered by the liquidators' and the depositors' committee. A meeting was recently held in Toronto to discuss the sale of the western holdings but no decision was arrived at and there will be further consideration of the subject of the disposal of lands in the West.

A meeting of the officers and directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, on Thursday December 6th, when important matters will come up for discussion and further preparations be made for the annual convention which will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday January 16, 17 and 18.

H. J. Terry, former chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, and Bert Fonger, of Grimsby, Ont., attended the last sad rites of W. E. Kelsey, of W. E. Kelsey & Son, wholesale lumber merchants, North Tonawanda, N. Y., who passed away recently. Mr. Fonger was one of the pallbearers at the funeral. The late Mr. Kelsey was well known in the lumber arena and had a large number of friends among the trade in Ontario.

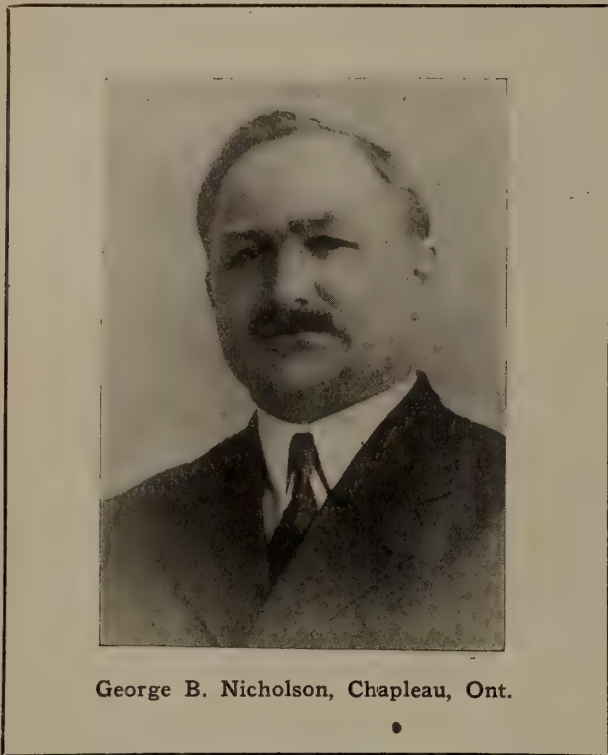
The importance and the value of the Manicougan timber limits to be leased by auction was further demonstrated when it was announced that the successful bidder will have to be in a position to pay a minimum of \$1,162,500, when he has been awarded the lease. This amount comprises an adjudication bonus of \$1,000,000, a ground rent of \$6.50 per square mile and the bid over the tariff of stumpage dues in force in Quebec.

The Cameron lake forest, regarded as one of the greatest of Vancouver Island's scenic attractions, is doomed. Managing Secretary George I. Warren of the chamber of commerce, Victoria, B. C., informed directors of that body lately that the Canadian Pacific railway had given notice that the logging company which recently took over the big timber, had decided to commence cutting during the next two months. In view of the provincial government's attitude, the chamber of commerce despair of saving the famous timberland from destruction.

Mr. Nicholson Speaks on Woods Operation

"We have combed the country from Gaspé to Winnipeg for sufficient men to fill our camps and have not been able to secure the number that we require. We are paying \$50 a month and board to good bushmen and if any want to work by the piece, they will be afforded the opportunity to do so and they can earn up to \$100 a month," said George B. Nicholson, of Austin & Nicholson, Chapleau, Ont., who was in Toronto recently on business. Mr. Nicholson said that the labor scarcity was very pronounced in the woods, and in the camps north of the Georgian Bay along the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian National Railway and other lines from 5,000 to 8,000 men were still required in order to have all the cutting, skidding and road-making completed by the first of January which is the usual practice in connection with logging operations.

The cut of Austin & Nicholson at their three mills located at



George B. Nicholson, Chapleau, Ont.

Nicholson, Dalton and Devon, Ont., has been greater than last season and they are endeavoring to operate in the woods to the same extent as they did in 1922-23.

Mr. Nicholson says that, based on the increase in wages alone, operating costs will be 25 to 35 per cent. higher than last year. He pointed out that a manufacturing lumberman must go ahead in connection with woods activities as his overhead continued. He had a large investment in horses, camps, etc., which must be kept up and full use made of their facilities. Unless this was done it was very difficult and expensive to create a new organization and it was only by uninterrupted service and operation that overhead costs could be kept down to a reasonable basis.

Austin & Nicholson, during the past season, took out about 10,000 cords of pulpwood and will during the coming year cut some 15,000 cords, all of which is taken by the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., at Sault Ste. Marie. Last season about 1,150,000 railway ties, (principally sawn, although some were hewed), were produced and disposed of and during the present period practically the same quantity will be cut.

When asked what his opinion was in regard to an embargo on the export of pulpwood, Mr. Nicholson replied that so far as his own personal interests were concerned, he was naturally against such a move but from the standpoint of Canadian citizenship he thought that an embargo should be imposed and he placed citizenship higher than his own immediate interests. He added that many Canadians were not any too well informed on leading issues and particularly on the preservation and perpetuation of the timber resources of Canada. Mr. Nicholson was of the opinion that from a national, patriotic standpoint the export of pulpwood should be prohibited.

Operation of New Federal Sales Tax

The secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has sent out to the members an interesting memorandum regarding the sales tax which becomes effective January 1924. It is stated that other instructions and regulations are likely to be issued between now and the first of the year. The latest data in connection with the operation and collection of the tax is as follows:—

Licenses:—The annual fee for a license required under the Act

will be \$2.00, payable on the first day of April in each fiscal year.

Returns & Payment of Tax.—Everyone subject to license shall make a monthly return, showing the total amount of his taxable sales and the tax payable thereon.

Each return shall be delivered to the Collector of Customs & Excise, and the amount of the tax shall be paid to him on or before the last day of the next month succeeding the month covered by the return.

Books & Records.—Licensed manufacturers or producers, or licensed wholesalers or jobbers, who also conduct a retail branch or branches, shall keep separate records for each of their branches; and the license of such manufacturers, producers, wholesalers or jobbers, shall not be used in connection with purchases or importations by the retail branch or branches.

Invoices.—Licensed manufacturers and licensed wholesalers, when selling to retailers or consumers, shall not show the tax as a separate item on the invoice.

Custom work performed for a licensed manufacturer or a licensed wholesaler is not subject to the tax, provided the licensed wholesaler quotes his Sales Tax license number on the order for such work and certifies thereon that the goods are for resale.

Freight.—Consumption of Sales Tax is not to apply on the charge for freight for transporting the taxable article from a licensed manufacturer or producer to the purchaser, provided the charge is shown as a separate item on the invoice on which the tax is accounted for by the manufacturer or producer.

Instructions.—The Collectors of Customs & Excise will be required to forward to all persons, firms or corporations subject to the provisions of the Act, the following:

- (1) Copy of Office Consolidation of The Special War Revenue Act, 1915, as in force 1st January, 1924.
- (2) Copy of regulations and instructions under The Special War Revenue Act, 1915, as amended, dated 15th October, 1923.
- (3) Notice to keep adequate books and records for the purpose of the Act.
- (4) Chart showing the application of the Act.

In regard to the regulation mentioned above that the tax shall not be shown on the invoice, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have employed the best legal counsel available and have been advised that this regulation is ultra vires and beyond the power of the Minister. This regulation, therefore, may be subject to further change. It would be wise on the part of our members not to consider this regulation as definitely established as yet.

More Progress on Lumber Standards

The Central Committee on Lumber Standards at its meeting in Chicago on October 31, 1923, approved specific final recommendations to the Department of Commerce on matters and has transmitted a copy of recommendations to Secretary Hoover as follows:

Standard lumber sizes, including minimum thicknesses, and widths, and lengths.

Standard basis of lumber measurement.

Standard basic grade names (not including the detailed grade specifications).

Shipping provisions.

Gets Four Years for Burning Sawmill

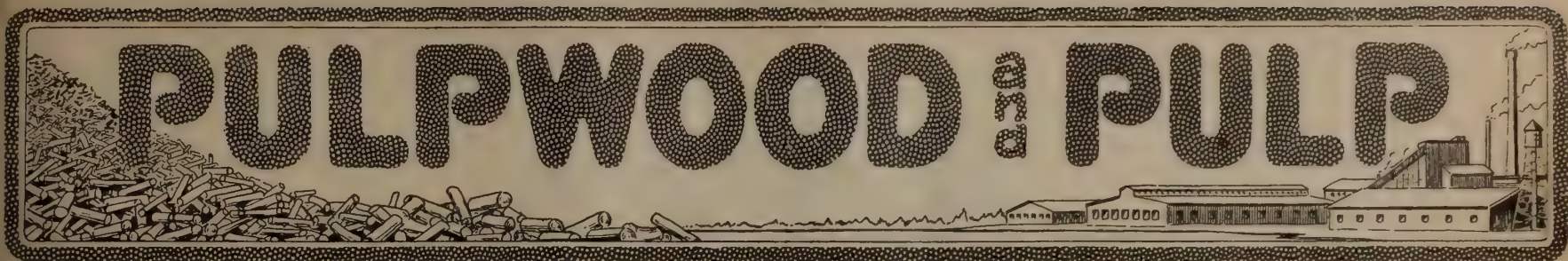
Four years in Kingston Penitentiary was the sentence imposed upon Walter J. Moore, formerly of Meaford, by Magistrate Creasor at Owen Sound.

Moore had been remanded five times for sentence after pleading guilty to a charge of arson on September 27.

The offense to which Moore pleaded guilty was perpetrated in August, 1922, when the sawmill of the Euphrasia Lumber Company in Euphrasia township was burned to the ground. Moore was alleged to have ordered one of his employees to do the work.

Large Lumber Cut on Tobique River

Twenty million feet is the cut which has been predicted for the operations which will be conducted this season by the Stetson-Cutler Company on the Tobique river district alone. Practically all of this cut will be absorbed by the Fraser Companies, Ltd., it is expected, and will consist chiefly of marketable timber which has been affected in the burned areas. At Three Brooks the manufacture of some 50,000 hardwood ties will be undertaken, while it has also been rumored that another contract for a similar amount has been secured by another operator in that section in addition to the contract secured by Mr. Rogers of the former firm of Rogers & Forest. The Fraser Companies, Ltd., are not expected to cut heavily on their own holdings, absorbing instead the cuts of burned timber from other holdings.



Mr. Bell Issues Challenge to Mr. Barnjum

Editor of the Canada Lumberman:—

On October 17th last F. J. D. Barnjum addressed an open letter to the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, which was given wide publicity by the Press of Canada. This letter which purported to be an explanation of his failure to appear before the Commission, read more like a political manifesto than anything else, and was admirably and effectively answered by the Commission in a statement given to the Press at Bathurst on Oct. 26th.

Mr. Barnjum's letter, as usual, contains several sweeping assertions that have no foundation in fact or truth, and for the benefit of those of your readers who may not have had an opportunity of attending the hearings of the Pulpwood Commission, perhaps you will be good enough to allow me sufficient space for a few brief observations which, under the circumstances, seem pertinent.

Mr. Barnjum says:—

"So far the majority of witnesses have been handpicked by American interests."

At the date Mr. Barnjum's letter was written the Commission had only just completed its hearings in Nova Scotia so that his statement applies only to this Province, and the inference of course is that the majority of witnesses testifying in Nova Scotia were prejudiced on the question by American influence exerted directly for that purpose. Such a statement constitutes a direct reflection on men like Hon. R. M. Macgregor, Hon. Davidson Hill, C. W. Anderson, M.P.P., J. H. Livingston, T. D. Pickard, Walter McNeil, Alfred Dickie, Rufus Dickie, Frank C. Whitman, H. T. Warne, A. M. Gates, Charles Sprague, David Embree, Arch McColl, Rev. Father Cormier, Warden H. MacKenzie of Victoria County, and many others; whose names have slipped my memory.

I challenge Mr. Barnjum to name the majority of handpicked witnesses.

Mr. Barnjum says:—

"Their testimony thus far amounts no more than to an expression of personal opinion, their opinion being that their pocket books and those of the American interests they represent are likely to suffer if an embargo is placed on pulpwood."

What do Mr. Barnjum's statements in favor of the embargo amount to?—No more than his personal opinion—and is it any more valuable than that of many of the men in the above list?

Is not Mr. Barnjum the President of MacLeod Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, and does not this Company buy a very large proportion of its wood supply from small owners at \$5 to \$7 per cord?

Would an embargo have any bearing on the value of this Company's undertaking? I press for Mr. Barnjum's direct and explicit reply to this question.

The facts are of course that Mr. Barnjum is as prejudiced in his point of view in favor of an embargo as are any of those who have testified as opposed to it.

Mr. Barnjum goes a step further. He says:—"No real facts have yet been put before you."

It would take too much of your valuable space to quote extensively from the actual facts and figures that were submitted by these witnesses, but let us use just one or two examples:—

It was said that local pulpmills in Nova Scotia are paying only \$5 to \$8 per cord for their wood and that Nova Scotians producing pulpwood for export are getting \$9 to \$12 per cord.

Does Mr. Barnjum say that this is not a fact?

It was said that in 1908 Canada produced approximately 1,400,000 cords of pulpwood of which, roughly speaking, 900,000 cords were exported and only 500,000 were consumed by Canadian Mills. That in 1922—14 years later, Canada produced 4,000,000 cords of pulpwood—approximately 3 times as much as in 1908—and that of this 4,000,000 cords approximately 1,000,000 cords were exported and 3,000,000 cords consumed by Canadian Mills. In other words, our exports increased only 12% whilst our home consumption increased 500%. Or, in 1908, 65% of our total pulpwood cut was exported, whilst by 1922 natural economic conditions had forced such a development in pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada that only 25% of our pulpwood cut was being exported.

Does Mr. Barnjum say that this is not a fact?

It was said that of the total timber cut in Canada approximately only 5% is exported as pulpwood, and that a large portion of that 5% is poplar, for which there is practically no market in Canada.

Does Mr. Barnjum say that this is not a fact?

In his vicious attack on the Government because it failed to proclaim an embargo without due investigation, such as is now being made by the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, Mr. Barnjum says:—

"The people of Canada are not permanently to be bamboozled by the politicians."

I would suggest that the present situation could be more aptly described by the phrase:—

"The people of Canada are not permanently to be bamboozled by an interested propagandist"—posing as a public benefactor,—no matter how great his wealth and his consequent capacity for publicity.

Very truly yours

Ralph P. Bell.

Boulderwood, Halifax, November 1, 1923.

Not Enough Interest on Pulpwood Issue

The pulpwood situation, coupled with the investigation in progress by the Royal Commission appointed by the Federal Government to inquire into the question of exporting pulpwood into the United States and the effect of the proposed embargo, are questions which are the cause of considerable interest, says the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman."

There has been a very large shipment of pulpwood from the district of Quebec during the spring and summer season to the American mills which has given the idea that a big cut of this wood will be made this winter to meet prospective demands. In this regard jobbers who have made their sanguine calculations, are likely to suffer to some extent a disappointment. The high cost of labor has caused the purchasing interests in a number of cases to amend their estimates. It is said that the Brown Corporation, with other similar important paper-manufacturing interests, have refused to submit to the abnormal increase in the demands of labor for higher wages, and have not only decided to curtail their operations, but in some cases to make no cut in pulpwood this winter.

It is believed by many who claim to know the labor market situation, that there is no just cause for the story of shortage of labor; that just as soon as the winter season sets in to compel a shut-down of the large private and public works construction in the cities and country districts of the province, a large body of labor, who have sought work in the woods during previous winter seasons, will be released from their present employment to resume their winter calling. The big pulp and paper interests of Quebec can afford to wait for another year in independence of labor exactions owing to the fact that they have sufficient stocks of pulpwood in storage to keep their mills going for another year or more.

There is a strong feeling growing in every avenue of trade in which capital is the predominating factor, that labor (which is only eight per cent of the entire population) has become too arrogant in its ideas and continued increased demands.

Canadian pulp mills who manufacture large quantities to sell their output to the United States paper mills, have come to realize that they must reduce the cost of their operations on account of the drop of \$7.00 per ton on raw pulp in the United States made possible by the recent floods and ample water in the American rivers, etc., which allow the American mills to float their pulpwood to their mills.

The apparent apathy of the general public in the investigation proceedings of the Dominion Government Royal Pulpwood Commission is the cause of much comment in the city of Quebec. It would appear, from the want of interest taken by the people who should be interested in the forest resources of Canada, that the Commission will be unable to eventually make a report of their conclusions otherwise than one-sided from the evidence so far adduced. An impression seems to prevail to account for this apathy that the pulp and paper industry in Canada is dominated by American capital which in verity only represents twenty per cent. of the total capital invested.

At the end of 1921, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were outstanding in Canadian securities to a par value of \$404,768,480 of the various pulp and paper industries or companies. Of this total \$277,357,811 or sixty-eight per cent. were held in Canada. Another \$74,079,235 were held in the United States, or eighteen per cent. of the total. British investments totalled \$11,936,785 or less than three per cent., while in other countries holdings totalled \$41,394,649. But this included \$27,257,979 of unapportioned securities, such as bearer bonds where the actual ownership is not easily determined. A high proportion of these would be held in Canada, bringing the actual Canadian ownership close to seventy-five per cent.

Of stocks outstanding to the amount of \$320,898,700, Canadian holdings total \$236,767,346, United Kingdom holdings \$4,796,354, and American \$56,929,400. Of British bonds outstanding to the amount of \$78,599,847, Canadian holdings total \$38,714,286, (in addition to bearer bonds) United Kingdom holdings \$6,876,431, and American \$16,517,135.

Up to the present time the witnesses, who have been heard by the Pulpwood Commission, have apparently been interested parties engaged in the export of wood to the United States and American mill representatives which do not represent the true interests of the important question in the issue as presented to the Canadian public by the Dominion Government in regard to the proposed embargo of pulpwood to foreign countries to the detriment of Canadian industry and the psychology of Canada conserving its raw material for manufacturing development and the employment of labor as well as building up of population.

Those, who believe that Canada can afford to export its forest raw material ad libitum should take into consideration the vast amount of forest resources cut yearly to acquire a supply of pulpwood needed to keep the American pulp and paper mills in operation. Those who believe that the timber supply of Canada will be replenished by the planting of trees artificially will, no doubt, be surprised to learn from figures recently issued by the Canadian Forestry Association, that during the past five years Canadian citizens, through their own recklessness, have destroyed over 3,600,000 acres of merchantable timber growing on publicly-owned lands, while in the whole Dominion only 6000 acres have as yet been artificially planted with forest trees. This does not apply to private and company limit-holders' reforestation and the fact that there are 150,000,000 acres of soil in Eastern Canada better adapted to tree crops than farm crops.

The hopelessness of catching up with forest fire losses in the Dominion by reforestation is hereby clearly illustrated in evidence of the fire losses throughout the Dominion by human agency. It goes to show that if the people of Canada think it worth while to conserve their own industries and keep them in constant operation, they must give more attention to the exploitation of Canadian forests for the benefit of foreign manufacturing industries as well as better protection against losses by fire. They must ponder over the seriousness of continual depletion of timber by the wholesale that will tend to increase the price of lumber which has doubled with the past fifty years in comparison to prices of other commodities. Every increase in lumber means dearer construction of private dwellings and furniture, as well as other wood products, and makes it impossible for the salaried men and the working classes to own their own homes.

These are questions for the Pulpwood Commission to take into consideration as well as the lumberman and general interested Canadian public who are refraining from going before the Commission to give evidence, instead of leaving the question altogether in the hands of the selfish interests of the American purchaser of Canadian wood or their selling agents.

Pulp Association Advocates an Embargo

An embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada "offers a prospect of a considerable improvement in forest conservation, and is constitutionally and economically feasible," reads a statement made by Edward Beck, Montreal, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, before the Royal Commission investigating the Canadian pulp and paper industry, at its session in Ottawa recently.

Mr. Beck read a long, printed statement, illustrated with a number of charts, giving statistics of Canadian pulp and paper business and drawing deductions relating to consumption and destruction of forests. An embargo of the export of the raw product, it was contended, would mean the establishment of mills in Canada by American paper interests. Canada now gets some \$10 a cord out of the pulpwood export, half of which goes to the railway. If manufacture were carried on in the Dominion instead of outside of it the value to Canada would be \$50 a cord instead of \$10.

It was admitted in Mr. Beck's statement that it is difficult to

interest owners or licensees of timber limits in replanting trees which will give no return for 50 or 100 years. And so far as fire protection went, the system adopted had to be general over a large area to be of any value. Thus fire protection and forest renewal must eventually become the responsibility, in great part, of the Government. The protective legislation in the four Eastern Provinces ought to be uniform, it was contended, since fire and pest are likely to be common to all.

The policy of settling men on forest lands was regarded as questionable. The land was often stripped of its forest, and then abandoned by the settler, who proceeded to a new area to repeat the operation.

The milling of Canadian pulpwood within the Dominion, it was computed, would bring about a capital investment in Canada of some \$150,000,000. This would be sufficient to keep 33 pulp and paper mills busy, each producing 100 tons a day, with employment for 8,250 operatives earning \$11,140,500 in wages. American concerns, furthermore, would be far more interested in forest preservation if the forest were at the door of their mills instead of in a foreign country.

Hector Authier, M.P.P., Amos Que., was the first witness before the commission. He said the residents of his constituency were at present opposed to any restriction of pulpwood export. This, he contended, was the main business of settlers in the Abitibi district, which he represented. Prices for pulpwood had been very low in past years, he said, and the demand from the United States had helped to improve them. If Canadian manufacturers would co-operate with the Government in paying a "fairly reasonable" price, however, said Mr. Authier, the objection to an embargo or other export restrictions would be considerably less pronounced.

Lumbermen Give Evidence in the East

At a recent sitting of the Pulpwood Commission in Newcastle, N. B., some of the leading witnesses were—J. W. Brankley, general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co., Chatham, N. B., Hon. J. P. Burchill, of South Nelson, James Robinson, ex M.P. of Millerton, J. L. O'Brien, of South Nelson, and others. Mr. Brankley said that he had opposed the embargo imposed by the Provincial Government on Crown Lands, and stated that, no one ever expected this would be applied to fee lands, as it would hit the farmers hard and cause a general slump in the industry for several years at least. His company has under license 612 square miles and owns 312 square miles of fee land, employs 95 men in the rossing mill at Chatham and about 400 in the woods in connection with the pulpwood business. Their fire losses have been small. They employ a constant fire patrol of six men who follow every train. For the past six years they have cut nothing on their own lands except timber affected by bud-worm.

Mr. Brankley stated that the expenditure on labor in rossing pulpwood was greater than in sawing lumber. The nearest pulp mill to them was the Fraser mill at Millbank which will not take any supplies from his company. He did not know of any water power of any value in the vicinity and the Fraser mill used steam.

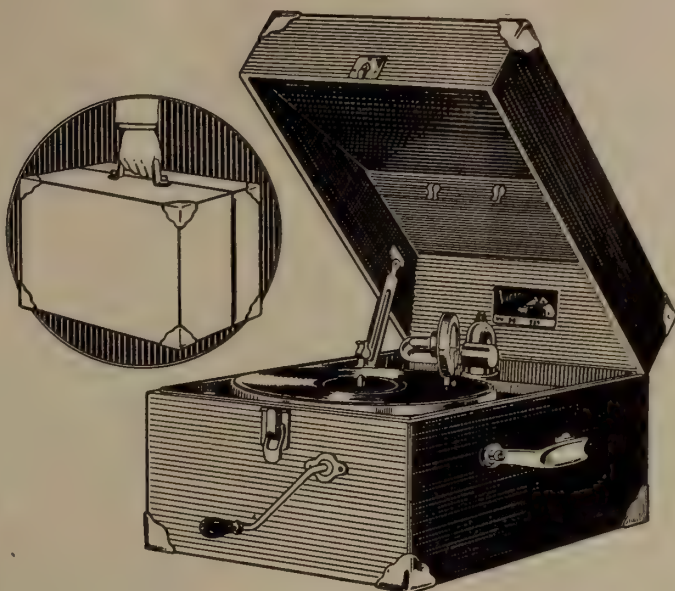
James Robinson, former M.P. of Millerton, thought that an embargo would ruin competition. He favored leaving slash in the woods for fertilizer as it held the moisture and caused young trees to spring up. It cost \$2.50 per thousand to destroy slash. The Government regulations in regard to burning slash were not observed by lumbermen. There was no market for poplar except the United States. The forests were being destroyed by lath mills more than by pulp operators, he said. The lath mill took all the wood from good saw logs to small trees that were unfit for pulp.

Hon. J. P. Burchill has about 140,000 square miles of licensed lands on the Miramichi and produces 5,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. Budworm and borer have done great damage to his woods yearly. He thought an embargo at present would be inadvisable, as it would interfere with the operations of small farmers and there was the necessity of salvaging timber attacked by budworm, as for the danger of retaliation by the United States he thought this was an open question.

Ontario's Future as Pulp Producing Province

Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, recently delivered an address before the Canadian Club at Fort William. He pledged the Ontario Government to a policy of development in Northern Ontario.

Referring to the forest resources of the province, Hon Mr. Lyons said that the great menace was from fire and that his department was going to work to use more efficient methods of protection and he believed that better protection could be given at less cost,



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Ontario had lost a million acres of forest in three years, sufficient to make a strip of timberland one mile wide from Halifax to Winnipeg.

The city of Fort William was deeply interested in pulp manufacture; in Ontario there were now \$140,000,000 invested in pulp and paper plants and by 1925 this would have grown to at least \$190,000,000. It was hoped by the government that it would be able to link up the establishment of new pulp mills with new settlement areas, each industry serving as a nucleus for an agricultural settlement. They had propositions from ten or twelve firms seeking pulp limits and they would consider the advisability of granting their requests as they needed the capital, the labor and the settlers which they will bring in. They intended to get these so that they could maintain their position as the premier province of the Dominion.

Alluding to the establishment of pulp and paper industries in the Thunder Bay section of the province, Mr. Lyons said that he was of the opinion that no pulp or paper company should receive any special privileges from municipalities. The pulp and paper industry is one of the basic industries of the district and should be able to stand on its own merits, without any aid from the cities. He reminded the audience that the government was very deeply interested in the pulp and paper industry, having control of the vast areas that contain the raw material, and the government did not want to be mixed up in any family feuds between municipalities. From this he drew the moral that Fort William and Port Arthur should unite under one municipal government for their own good.

Mr. McLean Before Pulpwood Commission

At a recent sitting of the Pulpwood Commission in Bathurst, N. B., one of the most important witnesses was Angus McLean who is president of the Bathurst Co. and also president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. His evidence covered all phases of the subject, and when asked his opinion regarding an embargo, he said,—"My strong conviction is that such legislation would be a serious mistake and should not be enforced. So far as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are concerned, there is a surplus of pulpwood. In this district it is going to waste and the prohibition of export would mean a still greater loss. There is no shortage in this part of the province. There is a surplus, and if the United States is cut off, it would be very serious to the farmers and dealers. They would have nothing but the local market which would greatly depreciate the price of their product.

"If we developed to the limit of possibility, so far as power is concerned, there would still be plenty of wood. There is not the power needed to manufacture paper extensively. All that can be made until we get additional power is pulp, and the only market for this in the world today is the United States, where we have to compete with Germany and the Scandinavian countries which are almost putting us out of business.

What Pulp Companies Mean to North

The "Broke Hustler" which is published weekly by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Iroquois Falls, Ont., takes the position that the power and paper companies are doing a lot of very necessary pioneer work in the newer regions of the country, and asserts that, were it not for their operations, the opening up of the forested regions would be delayed many years. Pulp companies pay millions to the settlers every year and it is this money in the first few years of homesteading that enables the settler to get far enough ahead to become a farmer. The pulp and paper companies provide a market for the settler the minute he steps on his lot axe in hand, and it is only through these companies that the settler is enabled to carry on the first few years while he is clearing his land and before he begins to farm in earnest. One company in the past decade has paid practically a million dollars a year to men working in the bush, many of whom were settlers close to the location of the mill. Mill operations involve the purchase of immense quantities of supplies and in this way the pulp and paper companies are a source of much income to distributors in the older sections of the country.

How Export of Pulpwood Piles Up

Canada's exports of wood pulp during the 12 months ending September 30 totaled 17,704,999 cwt., with a value of \$46,973,825. For the preceding 12 months the exports of wood pulp were 16,125,538 cwt., value \$40,283,920. Exports of pulpwood for the recent 12 months were 1,403,532 cords, value \$13,571,733, compared with 910,591 cords, value \$9,562,266 in the 12 months ending September, 1922. Exports last month were somewhat below those of August.

Exports of newsprint paper rose to 22,016,217 cwt., value \$81,950,919, in the 12 months ending September last, while the previous

12 months period they were 18,068,956 cwt., value \$66,248,004. September's exports were 1,818,591 cwt., as compared with 2,091,352 cwt. in August.

Total exports of paper and manufactures of paper of all kinds for the 12 months ending September totaled \$89,743,780, as against \$72,220,581 for the previous 12 months.

Big Purchase of Nova Scotia Property

The Albery Perforated Wrapping Paper Company, the second largest of its kind in the United States, has purchased 60,000 acres of pulp and timber land properties from the Harbor Lumber Company, of Nova Scotia, according to an announcement by Premier E. H. Armstrong.

The contract calls for a mill output of 25,000 cords of pulp wood monthly. The organization is to consist of 75 men in the mill and 200 lumberjacks in the woods.

The plant costing \$250,000, is expected to be completed next May. Electric power consumed annually by the mill is estimated at 21,000,000 kilowatt hours. The Nova Scotia Power Company will furnish the power.

Quebec Development Will Hold Residents

Ten million dollars will be spent in the development of timber limits in the basin of the Manicougan River in the Province of Quebec within the next few years, according to the terms of a lease which the Government will auction at the end of November.

The scheme under which the limits will be exploited is also expected to provide a practical solution of the pulpwood difficulties, and to do away in some measure with the need for an embargo as far as the Province of Quebec is concerned.

The limits referred to are located next to those leased last year by the Ontario Paper Company, and are provided with water powers nearby which, when developed, will facilitate the desired development. One of the objects in view in offering such an important area of forests is to check, if possible, any further exodus of Quebec residents to the United States, by supplying here the industries necessary to keep the people employed.

Erect Big Mills in Ancient Colony

H. J. Crowe intends developing his waterpower at Bay d'Espoir, Newfoundland, and in connection therewith plans the erection of a paper mill with an ultimate capacity of 500 tons a day. Mr. Crowe has a large tract of timberland at White Bay where he will install a rossing mill and also put up a sawmill which will give employment to a large number of men. He hopes to cut from 25,000 to 75,000 cords of wood annually. During the erection of a paper mill on the south coast the wood will be exported to the United States but, after the completion of the mills, however, Mr. Crowe proposes using his White Bay supply of wood to help furnish raw material for the south coast paper mills where he owns a tremendous waterpower with a fall of 523 feet at one step. He has for a number of years been purchasing pulp lands for his south Coast project.

Great Possibilities for Canadian Pulp

Great possibilities for the development of the pulp and paper industry were seen by Olaf Kjellstrom, one of the leading pulp and paper manufacturers of Sweden, who passed through Toronto recently en route to the Orient. He has visited the main centres of pulp and paper production in Canada and the United States and will spend some time in the Orient investigating the markets there and re-organizing the company's branch offices in Tokio and Yokohama.

"It is thirteen years since I visited this continent and I must admit I am surprised to find prosperity and enterprise apparent on all sides," he added. "You people out here have the best opportunities for establishing a tremendous trade with the Orient, and I have, of course, noticed that this is the country where we are going to meet very hard competition."

Frank Anson Joins Silent Majority

Frank H. Anson, president of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited, whose plant is located at Iroquois Falls, Ont., died on November 1st in the Montreal General Hospital, at the age of sixty years. He was removed to that institution only a few days before from his home on Peel St., Montreal, after having been taken ill during the week end while returning from a trip to New York. He was suffering from peritonitis and an operation was performed which resulted fatally.

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1923 Sawing

15,000	3 x 7 & up—10/16	First quality Deals
18,000	3 x 7 & up—10/16	2nd " "
4,400	2 x 7 & up—	" Good
2,600	2 x 4/6 —	" "
280	2 x 4 & up—	" "
2,300	1 1/4 x 7 & up—	" "
6,500	1 1/4 x 7 & up—	" "
1,500	1 x 7 & up—	" "
9,200	1 x 4/6 —	" "
3,500	1 x 4 & up—6/9	" "

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LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Halifax Reports That the Outlook is Good

The British market has not yet recovered from the severe reverse it suffered in the late summer, and exporters of spruce deals have very wisely refrained from shipping except in completion of old orders, writes the Halifax correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman."

Past experience has shown that nothing has a more demoralizing effect on a weak market than heavy arrivals of unsold stock, and in the present instance shippers have shown a commendable restraint. The recent improved condition reported in the British market, though it is not very pronounced is undoubtedly due in large measure to the small arrivals.

Late advices from Liverpool, while not announcing any advance in price, report an improved tone to the market, and forecast a gradual improvement. Accumulated stocks of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick spruce at Liverpool and Manchester Canal rose from about 10,000 standard on August 1st. to almost 16,000 standards on October 1st. With an average consumption of about 5,000 standards this represents roughly three months' supply, so that with arrivals very much reduced, it should not be very long before depletion of stocks brings about a natural improvement in market.

Liner space out of Halifax is very difficult to obtain for deals at present owing to heavy demands for apple shipments. The steamship companies show a preference for apple cargoes, and as long as the rush lasts, deal shipments are bound to be light.

Stocks of spruce and hardwood in first hands are also practically exhausted, and it does not seem improbable that by the time the new cut is coming out along about the first of the year the demand should be good at fair prices.

Compared with last year, spruce is selling on the English market at about the same price, while the rate of Sterling exchange is up about 10 points.

Taking everything into consideration, manufacturers seem to be satisfied with the outlook, and for the most part are preparing for a good average cut, although very little trading is being done at present prices.

Labor conditions are regarded as satisfactory in some places, while others report a scarcity. Wages are high, but with nearly all the crews made up, an improvement is looked for from now on.

Americans now seem to realize the scarcity of sawn stocks of Eastern spruce and hemlock, and are bidding higher for what limited quantities are offering. As it will be two or three months before the new cut is ready to ship, further advances would not be surprising to those in touch with the situation.

The West India market has been quite good during the summer. Recent advices say the market is well supplied for several weeks' demands and there will probably not be much shipped by cargo until the opening of navigation next spring. In the meantime small parcels can always be sent forward by liner.

The price of laths still kept at a good level and the sawing of laths from round wood is a permanently established industry giving employment to a large number of men, where a few years ago all the laths produced in Nova Scotia were sawn from slabs.

Active Demand for Spruce in Montreal Market

The spruce market continues healthy with good activity and prospects continue bright. The yards are pursuing a conservative policy and refrain from advancing prices unduly, notwithstanding the big demand, a safe profit being more acceptable than a risky account. There is very good building activity in all sections of the city both in residential work, offices and other large buildings and this will no doubt continue until well into the new year. In the face of the general opinion regarding scarcity of money it is refreshing to find that there appears to be plenty of private funds available for good investment in the building line at the rate of 7%. Whatever may be the conditions elsewhere this is so in Montreal and notaries' offices are kept busy in this class of transactions. The chief drawback just now is the scarcity of labor and at this late season there is not much likelihood of a change.

The Boston Spruce market is also very firm which helps to sustain prices here and the following from the "Commercial Bulletin" of Boston gives a good idea of conditions in the New England section: "For spruce either of specified or random lengths and whe-

ther sawed in New England or the Provinces the tone of the market continues strong. Not only are all recent advances easily maintained but others of equal or greater importance are quite generally thought to be very near. Buyers returning from visits to the Provinces corroborate all that has been affirmed of late about the supplies in first hands being very light and say that the advance in prices were, therefore, easily explained and justified. Some observers declare that still higher prices are inevitable. Others content themselves with saying that they are highly probable.

Spruce lath is also firm, \$6 being readily paid F.O.B. cars mill for No. 1. This price may advance further during the next few weeks as there are plenty of buyers.

The hardwood flooring market continues good but there is a tendency to somewhat easier prices. This is possibly due to the fact that we have now more hardwood flooring mills in operation than a year ago and consequently the supply is getting ahead of the demand.

B. C. fir shows a decided weakness, dimension stock having declined to about \$54.50, a drop of \$3 per M. ft. since the last report. A good sized contract was closed a few days ago at something below this figure, for delivery f.o.b. cars Quebec, and since that time lower prices are indicated. Freight rates by water from the Pacific Coast to Montreal are obtainable at about \$12.50 per M. ft. which, against a rail rate of 90 cents per hundred lbs. figures out very much cheaper and this is no doubt having an influence on prices.

B. C. clears also remain easy with further cars in transit.

No new orders have yet been placed on the Coast for Japanese account so that the expected advance in price has not yet materialized.

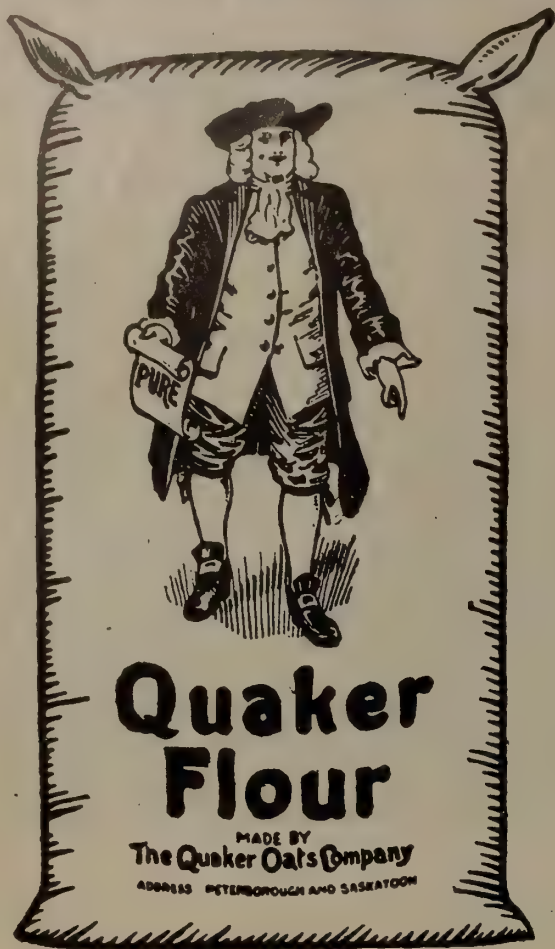
Export trade in spruce is quiet from all ports; in hardwoods the demand from the United Kingdom is also small and little moving. White and red pine retain their position as first class sellers and have it almost their own way; indeed all liner space to the United Kingdom ports has been booked up by the pine shippers to the close of navigation which will shortly be upon us.

Quebec Export Shipments Have Been Good

With the approach of the closing of the 1923 season of navigation of the St. Lawrence, it may be said that taking into consideration every phase of the European political situation and the dockers' strike during the busy summer shipping season at the various British seaports, the shipments of timber and sawn lumber from the port of Quebec from May 15 to the beginning of November, while not up to expectations, have been remarkably good.

The shipment of timber and sawn lumber during the month of October to the United Kingdom was 1,210,084 feet, b.m., or a total of 11,893,103 feet, b.m., during the season up to October 31st, leaving two more months for shipment during which time it is expected that, approximately, 2,000,000 more feet of lumber will be shipped by the various Quebec exporters to the United Kingdom. One of the large Quebec shipping firms, W. & J. Sharples Co., Limited, have completed their shipments for this season, while the firm of John Burstall & Co. have not as yet completed their orders and will continue to ship during the entire month of November. The British firm of Cox, Long & Co., with extensive lumber interests in Canada and their office located at Montreal, have shipped large quantities of birch logs and sawn lumber through the agency of MacLean & Kennedy and the port of Quebec. These shipments have come from the Ottawa district by rail and loaded on C. P. Ry. Empresses and C. P. R. freight steamers sailing from the port of Quebec. The last shipment towards the month of October was over 200 standards of deals shipped by the C. P. "Empress of Britain."

Price Bros., Limited, have done an extensive shipping business during this summer season with the American market, the wood goods going direct from this big firm's mills by railway transportation into the United States. The St. Pacome and the Power Lumber Co., have also done a big shipping business during the summer with the American market. The Louise Lumber Co. and the St. Lawrence Lumber Co. with mills located at Rimouski, have also had a successful season. This export trade to meet the American market demands, has been keeping the Quebec mills in steady operation for the past three years to counteract the slump in the European markets



Better Bread for Your Men
Use—

Quaker Flour

Always the Same—Always the Best

Bread counts for a great deal in the lumber camps. Hard work in the open makes keen appetites and there's no food so satisfying as bread—when it's made with Quaker Flour. Quaker Flour is particularly adapted to camp use, for it is high in quality, yet very economical. Milled from Manitoba Hard Wheat. It ensures the best results at low cost. Ivory Brand, our second patent, also made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat—popular among lumbermen and bakers.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
PETERBOROUGH

SASKATOON

Branch Offices:

Toronto

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St. John

Vancouver

Edmonton

Calgary

Winnipeg

Fort William

"Buy a

CAMPBELL

and keep going"

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have recently bought out the Campbell Marine Motor Co. of Minneapolis and in future this well known 4 cycle Gasoline engine will be manufactured in Canada.

These engines have been on the market for nearly a quarter of a century and we have yet to hear of one that has not given satisfaction.

We will be prepared to make delivery on heavy and medium duty engines from 5 to 60 H.P. by January 1st next.

In future the following "Campbell" engines will be Standard Equipment in our Warping Tugs.

The 25' Power Winch Boat—14 H.P. 2 cyl. Engine.

The 34' Single Drum Motor Head-Works—28 H.P. 4 cyl. Engine.

The 37' Double Drum Motor Head-Works—40 H.P. 4 cyl. Engine.

RUSSEL BROTHERS - Fort Frances, Ont.

"Buy a

CAMPBELL

and keep going"

and is likely to continue in activity for another year at least and probably for several more years.

Although no authentic statistics of the shipments of wood from the ports east of Quebec are available, the Quebec export firms interested, including the R. H. Goodday & Co., report that the business is good. In this connection the shipping of lumber commenced late in the season, nevertheless the shipments have been extensive, especially from Campbellton which has been experiencing an unusually busy season.

Quebec limit-holders and exporters to European markets, seem to be in a quandary as to the prospects for overseas shipments in 1924. Some leading interests approached for information are non-committal in their statements. They admit that they have practically completed their estimates but that their operations so far decided deal in the main with the goods required for the American market. While agreeing that there is a possibility of the European political situation being cleared up by the coming new year, they are not inclined to cut largely in timber for shipment to the United Kingdom. Viewing the situation from all angles in their deductions made from the information they receive from their European agents, they are holding back in their intentions until later in the season.

A few of the many questions which confront them in their study and judgment are the increase in operation in the woods, the scarcity and increased wage demanded by the woodsmen and the advance in cost of the stumpage tariffs. The chief cause for the scarcity of labor is to a great extent due to the construction work in progress in the country districts, the development of water powers and making of good roads whereat the farmers' sons and countrymen, accustomed to work in the woods during the summer months, find employment at a \$3 per day wage, that keeps them constantly near their home comforts. Take, for instance, the water power developments at the Land Discharge and the Kenogami in the Saguenay district where there are three thousand men at work close by their homes, many of whom accustomed to labor in the woods, are not likely to give up their present employment as long as it lasts to go to the bush.

Quebec operators admit that the price of labor is not as high as is generally reported in the daily press. They state that while they have to pay their foremen a high figure, they are hiring men for \$50 to \$60 per month with board.

Although the complexities of the political situation in Europe, which regulates the economic problems to be solved are extraordinary and will require the utmost, delicate precaution on the part of the diplomats to take part in the conferences, there are indications that the difficulties in question will be ironed out and a comprehensive policy adopted to ensure the beginning of an end of the dire disastrous situation before the beginning of the new year.

In the meantime the reports received and confidential advices from the European agents of the Quebec lumber interests do not encourage the Quebec limit-holders and exporters to go in for a heavy cut of logs on speculation for the United Kingdom this winter. Although the advices are by no means pessimistic, there is a ringing note of caution which cannot be ignored. Even if the political situation is cleared up by Christmas, it will take Europe some time to recover from the economic thralldom which she has gone through, especially in regard to deflation of the money values of continental Europe and the rates of exchanges, not to speak of the radical communistic tendencies of continental Europe.

There has also to be taken into consideration the scarcity of money in Europe and the competition the Canadian lumber trade will have to meet from the Scandinavian wood countries; Finland, for instance, evidently so hard up that the wood shippers are beginning to cut prices in their shipments for the cash they so need. This is a situation for the Canadian trade to study, especially the limit-holders in realization that with strict conservation of Canadian forests, every stick of timber will enhance in value before many years.

While the tone of the wood market in England in October was hopeful, communications received from European agents point out that there was the utmost difficulty on the part of English exporters to their continental customers, in getting a reasonable profit on the spring figures, and the advances requested by shippers had the effect of forcing buyers to close up their contract books for the time being.

The exchange difficulty on the continent is raising the cost of imports to a prohibitive level. This naturally will affect the purchasing of the English importer early this winter or when the question of price will determine the action of the buyer and naturally will guide the Quebec lumber operator in his cut in the woods this winter.

It is admitted in England that the basis of wood values for 1924 is extremely uncertain. Political changes will, of course, have an immense influence. A continuation of the present unrest in Europe will hinder general trade from expanding and thereby reduce the general consumption of wood goods, but the most important factor is the question of supply and demand. France and Germany have

cut deeply into their forest resources, the Scandinavian countries are doing likewise and are ahead of their system of reforestation in this regard, while, it is generally admitted, that England will need a bigger import next year to meet the demands for housebuilding which shows every sign of being conducted on a large scale for some years to come.

In the meantime, the governments of Europe, influenced by the determined stand taken by the British Prime Minister, are getting together with a view to adjusting the European political tragedy with every chance of France and Belgium agreeing to concessions which will result in a settlement by Christmas as already prognosticated in the "Canada Lumberman," that will lead to better conditions in economic relations in general to the trade and commerce of the world, and put an end to unrest and the spirit of Bolshevism in Germany and Central Europe in general to warrant a true spirit of optimism which has never ceased to prevail in the British business public mind in which the Canadian lumber trade is destined to share in all advantages.

Stiff Prices for Random Prevail at St. John

That the market for provincial random promises to be exceptionally good in the United States next year was a statement made recently by Alexander Wilson on his return from a visit to Boston and New York. He is a member of the firm of Wilson Bros., St. John, N.B., and had been attending a meeting of the Box Makers Association. He found that there was a feeling of optimism among builders, who explained that they were behind with their building programme this year. The situation was so urgent that it would be absolutely necessary to undertake a very large programme next season. In consequence they all predicted a good market for provincial lumber next season.

Many buyers from United States lumber dealers have visited the province during the last few weeks. They find that the price of random continues to hold strong and in some instances have increased. This is due to the supply in first hands being very light and they agreed that the advance was, therefore, easily explained and justified. Some predicted that still higher prices are inevitable.

One of the large lumber producers of New Brunswick recently received orders for random at \$38 and \$39, but refused to fill them unless he received \$40. From this price must be deducted the cost of shipment and the commission. Shipments by rail average \$7.50 with \$1.90 for commission, while by water the price is \$6.00 with \$1.90 for commission. The prices quoted in St. John shows a range from \$28 to \$40.

A number of orders are being filled for 2 x 3 and 2 x 4 at \$29. There is a scarcity of 2 x 8, which is being held by local mills at \$34. This price is firm and an increase may follow. The price of 2 x 10 is also firm at \$37 at the local mill yards and this is being disposed off in the States for \$45.

Dealers, who expect prices to take a drop this season now that the mills have practically all stopped cutting, are due to be disappointed. Where the men in the woods were receiving \$30 and \$35 they are now getting as high as \$60 to \$70. Even at this rate there is great difficulty in securing experienced men.

The price of laths at present is \$6.50 and these are being quoted in the Boston and New England markets at \$9.50 for 1½ inch, while the 1½ inch are being sold at \$8.

Shingles are still holding although there may be a small falling off in the price of seconds as the season advances. First grade shingles are still firm and from all indications will so continue.

Domestic Trade in Ottawa is Fairly Active

A falling off in orders from American yards, and the continued shortage of labor to man the woods camps, characterized the Ottawa lumber market, during the first two weeks of November. Domestic trade, however, was fairly active, and this helped to tide over an otherwise slow business period.

Orders and inquiries from the eastern American yards were about as scarce as the proverbial hen's tooth, and it was the general opinion of manufacturers that trading with the eastern U. S. yards would remain dull until such time, as western U. S. manufactured stocks, which are underselling Canadian grades, are gotten off the market.

Lumbermen stated that they at the present could not afford to cut prices to meet those of the western U. S. manufacturers, unless they were prepared to accept a substantial loss. Meanwhile the Ottawa Valley lumbermen intend to sit back and bide their time, until a season arrives to take care of their stocks. The manufacturers maintain that their stock have cost them good money to produce, and they cannot see the policy of slaughtering prices for the



Linn Logging Tractor in operation by Austin & Nicholson, Limited, of Chapleau, Ont.

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

The above illustration shows what we believe to be the largest and heaviest sleigh train of logs ever hauled at any time, anywhere.

Austin & Nicholson, Limited, will be operating their Linn equipment on the same operation (back of Esher, Ont.) during the coming haul and these same sized trains, each loaded with a thousand logs, can be seen every day during the hauling period making their regular trips—one hour and ten minutes going with a load and fifty-five minutes returning with the empty sleighs—hauling distance not less than 6 miles—with a steady up grade of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ over a distance of four miles.

The photograph, from which the above half tone was made, was taken about four o'clock in the afternoon, and when making the half tone the faces of the men were indistinct and were re-touched—otherwise the half tone is the same as the photograph.

And, in proportion to your grades, the performance pictured above, is no greater than can be found on any Linn operation during the hauling season.

The above train contained ten sleighs, and the loads consisted of one thousand green jack pine logs—averaging approximately thirty-two feet per log, or thirty-two thousand feet green timber to the train.

“Ask the logger who uses one”

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal

sake of meeting the competition of the U. S. Western state manufacturers.

Some of the trade was inclined to the view that the over production of the western manufacturing companies had been occasioned by having to cut over extensive areas which had recently been visited by forest fires. Until this lumber is off the eastern U. S. market, any great activity in the buying of Canadian or Ottawa Valley stocks is not looked for.

Local trade was reported as being fairly active, the chief demand being for mill culls, dead culls, and spruce of the lower grades. Building in Ottawa during October picked up considerable. 110 permits calling for new construction having an estimated valuation of \$633,365 were issued. October was the second best building month of the year, from the standpoint of estimated valuation of the new work. For the first 10 months of 1923 there have been 764 permits issued as compared with 1,021 for all of 1922. The value of new structures so far this year is \$1,926,225, as compared with \$5,021,782 in the twelve months of 1922.

The scarcity of labor for the wood camps, which has prevailed for the last six weeks did not show any signs of improvement, and manufacturers, expressed doubt if they would all be able to fill all the camps they had hoped to. Wages however, did not show any advance, but in the Gatineau district, a few jobbers were paying as high as \$75 and \$85 per month with board.

One company, which last year imported a number of woodsmen from Gaspé, Only to have the majority of them decamp after they had spent but a short time in the bush, has pretty well decided that the source from Gaspé is not satisfactory and has gone further afield. This company at present has made application to the Minister of Immigration for permission to bring in half a hundred or more Russians or Poles, which a certain steamship company has already hired in the Old Land.

The only hitch in the arrangements so far is that the department of Immigration wants the employer to promise employment to the importations to the end of April, but the Company says that it will only guarantee work till April 1st, as its winter camps are broken around that time.

Other conditions effecting the market did not show any general change.

General Conditions in Ontario Somewhat Better

There is not much change in the general lumber situation except that in the spruce market there is a good demand at slightly higher prices. Retail yards report practically no change in conditions and, it is expected, that business with the most of them will be rather quiet until the beginning of the year. Practically all sawmills have closed down for the season and the cut is not as large at many quarters as was anticipated. Of chief interest to the trade at the present time is whether present prices will hold and what the outlook is for the coming year. Stocks with most concerns are much lower than they were a year ago as lumber of all kinds, owing to the active demand this spring and early summer, was shipped out more promptly than usual.

The output of nearly all the mills has been disposed of and logging operations will be carried on in most territories more extensively than during last season. It is hard to estimate the increased cost of lumbering during the present winter but owing to the scarcity of men and the advance of 25 to 33 1/3 per cent in wages, it is believed that the logs by the time they reach the mill, will cost fully 25 per cent over last winter.

In reference to the hardwood situation, one leading operator states that lower prices are not expected for the better end of the log and it is quite possible that the lower grades may be heavy. The hardwood demand is good all through even through the low grades are practically all cleaned out in some sections for the first time since the boom of 1920.

In conversation with the "Canada Lumberman" another operator stated that the present price offered for hemlock and spruce in Ontario did not warrant taking out very much stock. Others believe that next year will witness much activity in the building line and there is no reason why operations should be slackened.

One leading organization in Northwestern Ontario says that the output in their mills has been greater than any season that they have yet operated although producing during the last half of the season was difficult on account of labor unrest. All manufacturers make complaint of the scarcity and inefficiency of labor and say they have never found conditions so difficult in Northern Ontario. The lumberjack is very unsettled and restless and as a result efficiency is being reduced to a low level. Based on the difficulties in wages alone, operating costs will be about 25 to 35 per cent greater than a year ago but with the lack of efficiency added, it is difficult to

estimate what the result will be. The opinion is expressed by several lumbermen that it is doubtful if any possible advance in the price of lumber this year will take care of the added operating cost.

Another Eastern Ontario lumberman says that the cost of production this season will be at least 35 per cent greater than a year ago, and if firms in the Ottawa Valley are unsuccessful in securing sufficient help, the advance will be more like 50 per cent.

In reference to the advance in the value of lumber to take care of the extra cost, it is not thought that this will work out. It is beginning to look as if there would have to be a reduction in prices according to one authority, particularly in the middle grade white pine, in order to meet competition from the West Coast and the Western States. "We have been hoping," concluded the lumberman in question, "that the prices in the West would advance as they are surely selling their product as a loss, and if the Eastern lumbermen have to make any reduction in prices, it will mean quite a serious loss to them."

The lath market is rather quiet at the present time and several dealers have considerable stocks on hand. A number of sales, however, have taken place of late and prices at the mill remain fairly firm. The demand for spruce lath in the East is particularly good.

Speaking of the future and present conditions in the lumber arena, a leading Toronto wholesaler stated lately that dry stocks in Ontario spruce and jack pine were scarce at the present time and prices were ruling firm. Low-grade lumber just now is not plentiful and all available sources of supply have been pretty well combed for No. 1 and No. 2 mill culls. Common, box and dressing in white pine is not moving as freely of late across the border owing to competition from Idaho pine which has come down somewhat in price and is shutting out the Ontario product. "I have," he declared, "visited a number of mills in the north and they are all of the opinion that lumber will be a dearer commodity next year, not only by reason of the sales tax being doubled but also from the fact that it will cost from \$3 to \$6 more per M, b.m., to get out logs due to greatly increased wages and general inefficiency of labor."

"Now, the question arises, who is going to absorb this increase in the price of production? Will it be the mill man or the wholesaler? In the spring, if the market is active and the outlook brisk, the wholesaler will have to pay the extra amount but if conditions are stationary and there is no particular flurry, it would seem that the mill man would have to absorb this augmented outlay. You will thus see that the situation is a most interesting one from a speculative standpoint."

"It is just about a year ago now that the demand set in from the American side for softwoods and mill stocks, which were heavy, were shipped out rapidly. This lowered the various quantities and sizes in the different piling grounds almost to the minimum and the brisk demand last spring caused a free movement of lumber. The result is to-day that mill stocks of the usual widths, thicknesses and lengths, carried by northern manufacturers at this particular season, are considerably lower than is customary. Shipments have gone forward rapidly and the distribution was never more prompt and efficient than it has been for the past few months."

"It is only lately since the demand has fallen off but some mills have been replenishing their stocks. On the whole, however, I found a strong under-current of confidence in the future of the market. This is indicated by the fact that most companies are putting in more and larger camps than usual in preparation for a big winter's cut."

Big Contract for Hardwood Ties Awarded

A recent despatch from Campbellton, N.B., says that the Canadian National Railways have awarded a large contract to fill their requirements in the hardwood tie line to J. Wesley MacDonald, lumber dealer of Campbellton, and Herbert Grier, of Montreal. The transaction, which was completed recently, is known to be a large one. A smaller contract has also been awarded to J. H. Flemming, of Woodstock, N.B., and these two contracts will take care of the entire year's output of the new creosote plant at Newcastle.

The territory specified in the contract to be covered by MacDonald and Grier comprises the following districts: From Mont Joli to Moncton on the main line of the C. N. Rys.; from Campbellton to Limerick on the I.N.R., and from Newcastle to Blissfield in the central part of the province. The recently awarded contract further makes the above mentioned dealers the sole buyers of hardwood ties in these different districts.

The arrangement calls for four kinds of wood, namely: maple, birch, beech and elm and herein is presented a fine opportunity for smaller mills whose owners may be interested and desirous of entering this phase of the lumbering business.



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THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED

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Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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Everything in Spruce

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RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
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Edgings

The Beaver Lumber Co., Shaunavon, Sask., recently suffered a loss by fire.

The Black Island Lumber Co., Black Island, Man., is registered as a partnership.

The Plessisville Lumber Co., Plessisville, P. Q., was recently registered with H. I. Hymans as the principal.

The Vancouver-Iowa Shingle Co., Limited, with a capital of \$25,000 is a recent registration in Vancouver.

The Alliance Lumber Co., Denismure & Gage Aves., Hamilton, Ont., are enlarging their factory and extending office accommodation.

Louis Bester, who operates a sawmill just west of the town of Cargill, Ont., recently purchased the engine from the stave mill of Cargill, Limited.

The Canadian Pacific Railway to provide for the maintenance of their 20,000 miles of road will purchase shortly 6,000,000 ties at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000.

Gale H. Stalker, of Elmira, N. Y., was in Montreal recently investigating conditions regarding the hardwood flooring market with a view to establishing a mill this side of the line.

The F. Villeneuve Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont., are contemplating the erection of a new planing mill. The building will be one storey of frame construction and will cost about \$10,000.

McLean & McKay, sawmill operators, Cloverdale, B. C., have begun operations on the McKenzie property. The timber is being hauled by truck on the old McLellan road on the Pacific highway to the mill.

The erection of a plant to replace the sawmill of the B. C. Fir & Cedar Co., which was destroyed by fire some time ago, has begun. The mill will be located on False Creek at the foot of Laurel St., Vancouver.

The St. Regis Paper Co., Cap Rouge, P. Q., are contemplating the erection of a large paper plant at a cost of about \$1,000,000. A. P. McKinnon, Trust Bldg., Place D'Armes, Montreal, is the company representative.

John Bryan, for many years a clerk in the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, passed away recently. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter. Many beautiful offerings were received from the Forestry Branch and other representative bodies.

Over 3000 lumber camps are now in operation in the province of Quebec, employing in the neighborhood of 25,000 men. There is a scarcity of labor in some sections, consequently higher wages are being offered as an inducement to enter the bush.

George Schupe, forest ranger, whose headquarters are at Fernie, B. C., recently spent a few days in Cranbrook. He reports that many hunters have been after elk and sheep in the Elk Valley of late but have not met with very gratifying success.

D. Pluff, of Wrightville, Ont., had his scalp nearly torn off recently in the pulp department of J. R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa. He was working near one of the machines when a belt becoming loose from one of the pulleys, inflicted a long cut on his scalp.

Fred Burns, senior partner in Robert Cox & Co., Ottawa, Ont., sailed for the Old Country by the SS "Regina" from Montreal on October 27. He intends spending the next few months there cleaning up the season's shipments that have been made from this side.

Langlais, Limitee, Amqui, P. Q., is a new company recently formed to manufacture and generally deal in lumber, pulpwood, shingles, lath and other wood products. Capital \$49,000. G. Langlais and Joseph Vaillancourt, both of Amqui, are two of the incorporators.

George H. Millen, president of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., recently celebrated his 85th birthday and is still in good health. He received the congratulations of a host of friends among whom he is very popular. Mr. Millen has been identified with the E. B. Eddy interests for over sixty years and rose from a humble position to the highest office in the gift of the company.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. of East Angus, Que., announces its intention of redeeming on November 1st the balance of the issue of first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1927, at 105 and accrued interest. This issue, which was put out in 1907 originally amounted to \$1,000,000, \$896,000 having been pre-

viously redeemed. The total funded debt of the company, as shown in the last annual balance sheet, was \$5,153,200, the bonds which, it is planned, to retire being the oldest of four issues. First consolidated sixes, due 1935, to the amount of \$104,000, are held in escrow to provide for the redemption.

First mortgage bond holders of Clarke Bros. Limited, of Bear River, N. S., have voted to accept an offer of purchase of company's properties as submitted by a group of Chicago and Milwaukee financiers. American interests will proceed at once with the reorganization of a new company to be formed under Dominion charter.

Supplementary letters patent have been granted, changing the name of La Compagnie Chas. A. Julien, Limitee, to Supreme Foundry Limitee, with head office at Pont-Rouge, Portneuf County, Que. The company is empowered to deal in lumber and operate a timber business in all its branches and to construct sawmills, lumber yards, etc., as well as develop electric power and make all kinds of machinery.

A recent despatch from Fort William says that the annual trekking of timber and pulpwood cutters to the woods has commenced, several of the larger concerns now having men and supplies on their way to the site of operation. The Fort William Paper Co. lately sent a large quota of pulpwood cutters to Yonde, their chief camp, 172 miles west on the Grand Trunk line to Sioux Lookout. The average wage is \$45.00 a month and board.

The Canadian Forestry Association, of Ottawa, is establishing local branches in Belleville, Brockville, Kingston and Cobourg. Fred. W. Brown, of the C.F.A. staff, was recently in Belleville enlarging the membership of the Association which represents a union of 15,000 Canadian citizens actively developing reforestation and forest fire prevention. Twenty educational campaigns are in constant operation including the use of railway exhibit and lecture cars, field lecturers, motion pictures and many other methods.

The Ontario Government recently awarded a timber area, some eighteen miles in extent, situated in Bond township, to the Hawk Lake Lumber Co., of Monteith. The area has been damaged by fire and the contractor for it will pay the following prices for pulpwood and other timber:—Spruce, poplar and basswood, \$4.76 per M ft.; for pine, \$3.76 per M feet; for tamarac and other timber, \$2.26 per M feet; for spruce pulp, \$1.31 per cord; for other pulp, 49 cents per cord; and for fuelwood, 31 cents per cord.

Attracted by the good wages paid in lumber camps near Ville Marie, Haileybury and Kipawa, by the Riordon interests, five hundred young farmers, residing mostly in Champlain county, left Quebec lately, for those Quebec-Ontario border points. They will spend the winter in that section, joining some two hundred residents of the district of Quebec, who recently left for the same point. This is a record number of men leaving Quebec at one time for lumber camps. The majority took their own horses.

P. W. Gardiner & Son, of Galt, Ont., have lost no time in commencing to rebuild the portion of their plant which was recently destroyed by fire. The debris has been cleared away and a one-storey fireproof brick storehouse for lumber for purposes of manufacture is being erected. The building is 160 x 100 feet and is situated north of the factory. In reconstructing the destroyed sections, the company plan a change in the layout of the buildings, with a view to not only greater safety but also for increased efficiency.

Immediate exploitation of the group of rapids on the Megiscane River has been decided upon by the syndicate which recently leased them by auction from the Government. The syndicate included L. N. Huard, of Levis, who represented certain interests said to include E. W. Tobin, M.P., of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Limited. Work has been commenced, the plans decided upon including not only the immediate harnessing of all the water-power available but also the construction of a pulp mill at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000, as well as a newsprint mill at an additional expenditure of over \$1,000,000. The mills will be located in proximity to important timber limits in the Temiskaming and are expected to be in operation by the end of 1924.

The timber interests of British Columbia have for the past month or two been guessing at the amount of lumber that will be consumed in the reconstruction of the devastated Japanese cities. With the arrival of Takao Takata, millionaire financier of Japan, who has come to America to carry out detail work in connection with purchases of large consignments of lumber and steel, it is learned that approximately 100,800,000 feet is the approximate total number of feet that will be the Japanese order of lumber. Immediate building in Japan will only be temporary until the Government has drafted the new plans for both Tokio and Yokohama. For this reason there will be an immediate demand for cheap grades of lumber from Canada and most of the buildings in the wrecked cities will be of a temporary nature.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd. PENETANG, ONTARIO

Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
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Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

Wanted

3/8" x 1 1/2" — 4 No. 1' Spruce

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WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Write for information.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Winter Cut in Eastern Canada Will be Largest in Many Years



A twelve-mile haul of logs from camp to the Moose River Waterway

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH

Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander
10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1 1/4", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1 1/4"x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter-Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in

**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

**JOHNSON LUMBER
CO. INC.**
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market
for Eastern Spruce, Lath
and Lumber, by rail and by
vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)
and Sell
**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4

Prompt Pay

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

**Stilwell-Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE

Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all 3/8" x 1 1/2"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

BUYERS OF LATHS

We buy more laths than any other American dealer

THOMAS B. HAMMER

DREXEL BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

"We would like to represent two good Ontario Hardwood Manufacturers in this territory."

W.A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

Stetson Cutler & Company, Inc.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Dealers.

Send us regularly your Stock List with quotations on

**Merchantable Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Laths**

Less 5% Comm.

2% Comm. Cash

141 Milk Street,

::

Boston, Mass.

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not more than 20% 10 and 12 foot lengths.

Will inspect and pay cash when loaded

Powell Lumber & Timber Corpn.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

The
Northern Lumber Co.
Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.
Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

WANTED
Maple and Birch

FOR SALE

Air Dried and Kiln Dried
Gum, Oak, Poplar, Ash, Elm, Etc.

Geo. T. McClure
2521 Clark Ave. Detroit, Mich.

OLIVER-BEAN LUMBER CORP.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Wholesale and Retail

WANTED

White Pine, Hemlock and
Spruce
also

No. 1 White Pine Lath

Clears and XXXXX Red
Cedar Shingles

C. E. Day Lumber Co.
Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

WANTED
Hemlock Timber

6 x 6 and 6 x 8—10/12/14/16
Ft.

Square edge, Merchantable.
Delivered Watertown.

J. E. Harroun & Son, Inc.
21 Watertown, N. Y.

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are looking for export markets should get in touch with the buyers whose announcements appear in this section. They are continuously in the market for Canadian lumber.

E. M. Garrity-Lumber
WHOLESALE

89 State St. - BOSTON

Send us your offerings
on

**Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Lath**

Co-operating with Crown Timber Agencies

Major J. I. Hartt, of Orillia, Ont., who recently entered upon his duties as inspector of Crown timber agencies and supervisor of operations for the Government, has been occupied during the past few weeks in visiting the different agencies and effecting a closer line of communication between these outposts and the Department. The attention of Major Hartt is given largely to natural reforestation and also to conservation by taking over large areas, already planted and well under way toward developing into a new forest, which will be ready for a new crop in the near future. Major Hartt declares,—"I can see where we can reproduce the white pine stands that we had in Ontario by careful watching and waiting and this work will receive my very best efforts." The new inspector of Crown timber

agencies is endeavoring to bring to bear on the Department and to the different agencies his experience gained through thirty years of constant connection with the lumbering industry and will try to establish something that will create a closer co-operation all along the line.

Recently Major Hartt received a letter from his old commanding officer, Gen. Alex. McDougall, of Montreal, who was in charge of overseas forestry operations during the war. Gen. McDougall said that he felt sure from past experience that the new inspector of Crown timber agencies would fill the post admirably and added,—"I am sure from my past experience that if the position is one that requires sound judgment and expert knowledge of lumber operations, you will be a great success."

Trans - Canada Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE
TIES & POSTS**

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

511 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of old established

PLANING MILL and LUMBER BUSINESS

Situate in the

TOWN OF TILBURY, ONTARIO

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Executors of the Estate of the late E. B. Richardson, offer for sale the following assets of the Estate.

BUILDINGS

Factory building, cement block construction with dry kiln and offices.
Frame store-house, two storeys.
Frame dry Shed.

MACHINERY, Etc.—

Steam engine and boiler.
15 H.P. Motor.
10" three sided moulder.
Hand Feed Sawmill.
Wood frame cut off saw.
Planer 24" x 10".
Power Feed Rip Saw.
Planer and Matcher with heads.
Circular Re-saw.
Sash Moulder.
Shaper.
Tenoner with swing arm.
Power stroke Mortiser.
12" Jointer.
Roller table Rip and Cross cut off saw.
Tilting table Rip saw.
30" Band Saw M. 203.
Door clamp.
Double Emery grinder.
18" Wood Lathe.
Belt driven post borer.
35" Fan.

All machines are on concrete bases and fully equipped with bearings, hangers, line shafts, counter shafts, belting, etc.

LAND

Lots No. 2, 3, & 4, Queen Street and
Lots No. 5, 6, & 7, Smith Street, Tilbury.

TILBURY is situate in a splendid farming section on the C.P.R., M.C.R. and Toronto to Windsor Highway. There is a good manufacturing trade in Mill work, builders' supplies, tanks, etc.—all waste can be used in manufacturing fish boxes at a good profit.

Good trade in Cement, Lime, Roofing materials, wire, etc.
The stock of lumber on hand is very well assorted—no dead stock.

—For further particulars write—

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

London — Ontario

Federal Lumber Co., Ltd.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

—WHOLESALE SHIPPERS OF—

Lumber, Spruce, Pine, Hardwood, Lath

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"FEDERAL, FREDERICTON"
WESTERN UNION 5 LETTER

Offers and Inquiries Invited

Edgings

Edward H. Moore, who was prominent in lumbering and the steel industry in Vancouver, died recently in that city aged 75 years.

The Rainbow Shingle Mill Co. Vancouver, B. C., have added two shingle machines to their equipment and now run the machines on double shifts.

L. T. Dwelley, former sales-manager of the Columbia River Lumber Co., Golden, B. C., has accepted a similar position with the B. C. Spruce Mills at Lumberton, B. C.

E. Kalbfleisch, of the Kalbfleisch Planing Mill, Stratford, Ont., and chairman of the Stratford District of the O.R.L.D.A., is enjoying a three weeks' deer-hunting expedition.

Emery Gatchell, well known to the Toronto retail lumber trade, has taken a position as yard superintendent for the Evans Co., Limited, building supply dealers, Sudbury, Ont.

A recent despatch from Ottawa says a chattel mortgage has been filed from the Gatineau Co., Limited, to the Riordon Pulp Corporation, Limited, for \$1,500,000. The Gatineau Co. gives all its property in Ottawa as security for the loan.

A charter has been granted to Lawson Paper Products, Limited, with a capital stock of \$250,000 and headquarters in London, Ont., to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in paper and any article which may be manufactured from pulp of any kind.

The Oliver Lumber Co. have erected an attractive new office building at the foot of Spadina Ave., Toronto, and have moved their Yonge St. office to their yard which is located at this point and is convenient for shipments, deliveries, etc.

The large shingle mill at Port Moody, B. C., controlled by the Northern Logging Co., may shortly resume operations under new management. Negotiations are under way for the lease of the plant to Barney Moore, lumberman, of Blaine.

George R. Hackett, vice-president and general-manager of Robertson & Hackett Sawmills Limited, Vancouver, B. C., spent a few days recently in Toronto and the East. Mr. Hackett is a director of the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills have announced that they will build a new slip and wharves on the river front just below their general offices at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The slip will be about 800 feet long and 200 feet wide and will cost approximately \$400,000.

A party of 300 Russian woodsmen recently arrived in Quebec. They have secured employment with various lumbering firms in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and were met on their arrival by employment agents who took them to their various destinations.

H. J. Borbridge, a well-known harness manufacturer who died recently in Ottawa, left an estate of \$229,000 to be divided among his children. The late Mr. Borbridge was well known in lumber circles having supplied many companies throughout Canada with harness for their woods operations.

The name of the Naylor-Osborne Co., of Sandwich, Ont., has been changed to the Sandwich Lumber Co. The alteration in the style was made recently to save confusion between the Naylor-Osborne Co., Limited, of Essex and Tecumseh and the Naylor-Osborne Co. of Sandwich.

It is stated authoritatively that the E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, of Hull, Que., is not a member of the recently formed Swedish match trust. The new trust controls the output of matches in some countries and several corporations are reported to have joined the merger but the Eddy Co. is not one of them.

The Stewart-Atkinson Co. who are operating a mill on the south shore at St. Romuald, Que., have completed plans for the installation of additional machinery and will embark in the manufacture of pulp and paper. The company intend to employ nearly 1500 men upon the completion of their present project.

The new newsprint mill of the Bathurst Co. at Bathurst, N.B., is now turning out 55 tons per day and it is expected that 60 tons will be turned out during the present month. This is a splendid record for a plant which began producing only a couple of months ago and the quality of the product purchased is of the highest type.

A miniature model bungalow is to be a leading feature of the exhibit of British Columbia timber products and manufactures to be shown at the British Empire Exhibition in London next year. The British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association has been rendering the Government Forest Service every assistance in securing choice specimens manufactured and unmanufactured, in the rough

and finished. Every variety of timber ordinarily exploited commercially is included. The main object is to get together a representative exhibit which will show the Old Country people the architecture, materials and manner of construction of the wood frame house, as ordinarily built on this continent. Every sort of millwork, sash, doors, panels, frames, and moldings, as well as saw and scroll work and wood turning will be included in the exhibit.

Arrangements have been completed for the handling of an issue of \$5,000,000, 6 per cent., 20-year bonds for the Quebec Power Co. It is reported that the Quebec Power Co. will sell the waterpower to an important pulp company which will erect a mill near Quebec City. The name of the St. Regis Pulp Co. is mentioned in this connection.

The extension to the wood room of the Abitibi Power & Pulp Co. at Iroquois Falls, Ont., has been completed. Four new barking drums have been installed and are in operation. The new upper and lower water tanks are also finished. When the eight drum barkers are at work, the capacity of the plant will be double to what it was. When pressed the barkers will bark as high as 2400 cords a day.

A cargo of lumber recently went forward on the "Canadian Transporter" from Vancouver to Japan. The entire cargo was sent as a gift from the B. C. Provincial Government. The various mills gave the lumber at actual cost, the Government pro-rating the quantity each mill should give. Mr. Haskell was sent by the Government with the lumber cargo and he will devote his attention to the study of the prospects of further lumber requirements in Japan.

A charter has been granted to Sealofelt Limited, with head office in Souris, Man., and a capital stock of \$30,000. Among the incorporators of the company are William V. Anderson, Robert G. Knight of Selkirk, and others. The organization is empowered to carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers and dealers in paper, wall-board and other preparations and products from cereal straw, flax straw or any other fibrous material.

The Pulpwood Commission which recently held a sitting at Campbellton, N. B., which was the final session of that body in the Maritime provinces, heard several witnesses, all of whom were opposed to the proposed embargo. David Champoux, of Restigouche, who is second vice-president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and a large owner of timber limits both in New Brunswick and Quebec, was inclined to think there should be some restrictions imposed on too free forest exploitation.

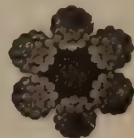
The demand for experienced men to work in the bush continues to be more active than the supply, according to advices from St. John, N. B. The wages to be paid this year will be from \$45 to \$60 a month and is approximately the same as last year. Many skilled workmen in all classes of trade have migrated to the United States from this part of the country to take part in the boom now going on south of the border. This has made a noticeable gap in the ranks and is no doubt responsible for the high wages being paid.

How much unmanufactured timber was exported in the year from British Columbia? This was a question which was asked by Canon Hinchcliffe, member for Victoria, B. C., in an investigation to ascertain the difference between manufactured and unmanufactured timber. Last year British Columbia exported 72,000,000 feet of unmanufactured timber. There was a difference of \$15.00 per M. between manufactured and unmanufactured timber which would have meant an additional million dollars for the province if the timber had been sawn in British Columbia.

Ontario lumber interests are continuing to obtain good bushmen from the province of Quebec for the unusually active season expected in the lumber camps this winter. Recently a special Canadian National Railway train comprising four colonist cars and twelve cars, accommodating teams of horses and equipment, passed through Quebec City on its way to Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., where the men are to spend the next six or seven months. The Riordon interests recently organized another shipment of 300 men from Champlain County for its camps in Ville Marie, Haileybury and Kipawa.

The E. Burt Lumber Co. and the Doaktown Lumber Co., which companies are controlled by Elwood Burt, of Fredericton, N. B., with mills at Burt's Corner and Doaktown, have completed their sawing during the present season. The Doaktown Lumber Co. concluded its first complete season under new management with an output approximately of 3,000,000 feet, while the E. Burt Lumber Co. cleaned up all the available supply of logs and completed its season's output of more than 5,000,000 feet. Mr. Burt stated recently that his companies were preparing for about the usual cut of lumber during the coming winter for next season's sawing. About 3,000,000 feet of logs will be cut for the Doaktown Lumber Co. and between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet will be the cut for the Burt's Corner mill, which, with the 700,000 or 800,000 feet of logs which did not reach the mill this season, will give a full year's operation.

WIRE ROPE



"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

The contributing factors in making good Wire Rope are: 1. Men who know how. 2. The best grade of materials. 3. The most modern machinery. We have all three and are producing the goods. Give us a trial.

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Stock carried in Montreal by J. H. HANSON CO. LTD., Agent

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

Stock carried in Edmonton and Calgary
N. F. Judah, McLeod Building, Edmonton, Agent

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wycliffe, B. C.

Larch and Fir

Dimension

Clears

Boards

Crating

Shiplap

Box Lumber

Edge grain larch flooring a Specialty

Western White Pine

Clears and Commons

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:

619 Federal Bldg.

TORONTO

Phone
Adelaide 6131

R. G. Chesbro,
Manager

BOOKS FOR SALE

at Special Prices

Baughman's "Buyer & Seller." The handiest labor-saving book for lumbermen ever devised. Desk size, 300 pages, \$3.50. Pocket edition, 188 pages, \$1.50.

"Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand strips. Size 4 1/4 x 8 1/4, 110 pages. Price \$2.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1921 edition, price 75c.

"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanations of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Don-1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price \$3.00. ald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price \$5.50.

Canada Lumberman

347 Adelaide Street West
TORONTO

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
for Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

Open to buy Hard and Soft Cordwood, any quantity. State quantity and best price on cars point of shipment. Dominion Timber & Tie Corporation, 195 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. 22-1

Wanted—Douglas Fir for Boat Building

We would like to get in touch with British Columbia manufacturers who can supply us with first class dry lumber. Send prices and particulars to

RUSSEL BROTHERS,
18-T.f. Port Frances, Ont.

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the **CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW** contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 18-T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2 1/4" and 2 1/2" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" in multiple lengths of 9" as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" x 49" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3 1/2" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 1 1/2" x 48" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Quick Sale

I am offering at a price for quick sale 70M White Pine and 12M Hemlock. I. E. Ventress, Brighton, Ontario, R.R. No. 4 22

Hemlock Bark for Sale

Three to four hundred cords, water or rail shipment.

J. D. IRVING, LTD.,
20-23 Buctouche, N.B.

For Sale

3 to 5 cars 1 1/2" Basswood
3 to 5 cars 1" and 1 1/4" Elm
1923 cut.
Also 300,000 to 500,000 ft. Maple to be sawn to order.

A. J. McEWEN,
22 T.f. Box 294, Maxville, Ont.

For Sale

LUMBER AND LATH, SPRUCE AND JACK PINE. Will operate sawmill and lath mill all winter. Understand manufacturing for outside markets. Wants to sell entire cut to wholesale firm who will furnish shipping instructions as lumber is manufactured or otherwise who will finance the operation. Apply Box 389, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted—Burner

Small Burner of sufficient capacity for single circular mill. Address Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Wanted

One 55—60 Mogul Type 2-6-0 Rod Engine, in good condition. Box 420, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 18-T.f.

Power Plant

Wanted to purchase—second hand or new 8—72" x 18' Return horizontal tubular boiler.

1 Corliss 550 H.P. engine, Corliss or other standard make. 1 42" x 90' steel stack Seed water heater.

1 Feed Pump

1 Tightener.

Pipes, Valves, fittings, belting, shafting, pulleys, etc.

Address: M. H. L. & F. Limited, 410 Parthenais St., Montreal. 22

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale—Second Hand

One American Ditcher, with shovel and clamshell booms, practically new.

Two Holt Tractors, one 5-ton practically new, one 10-ton.

One Rod Locomotive, 60-ton, 6 wheeler, standard gauge.

One Rod Locomotive, 70-ton, Mogul standard gauge.

One Rod Locomotive, 12-ton, narrow gauge (Canadian shipment.)

Several Shay geared locomotives, various weights and prices, all standard gauge.

20—Russell Type, standard gauge logging cars, air equipped, automatic couplers.

One McGiffert Log Loader, swing boom.

One—300 H.P. Twin Engine. G

Quantity 30—35 lb. Relay Rail

Several sets heavy logging sleighs suitable for use with log hauler.

All above equipment Michigan and Wisconsin shipment.

Address Box 421, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

For Sale

16" x 36" Corliss Engine, a most attractive price will be named. B. A. Aikens, Purchasing Agent, M.C.R.R. Co., Detroit, Mich. 22

Linn Logging Tractor

Linn tractor complete with Winter and Summer equipment, also spare parts and two wheel trailers and sleighs. Machine is two years old and in perfect condition.

Bargain to quick buyer. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box 406, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-T.f.

Situations Wanted

SALESMAN HANDLING WHITE PINE wants Spruce connection on commission basis New York office-surrounding districts. Box 403 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-22

Experienced lumber salesman has thorough knowledge of hard and soft woods. Best of references. Box 368, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 369, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-22

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumbering operations, to take charge of logging and milling, or would accept charge of either department—18 years' practical experience. Best of references. Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-T.f.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years' experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-T.f.

OFFICE MANAGER, ASST. GENERAL MANAGER for Sales Office. Expert accountant specializing on costs, good correspondent, 20 years experience, sawmill, wholesale, factory, outside superintendent and purchasing agent; Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Northern woods, large operations. Best references, furnish bond, employed, but operation closing out. Box 404, Canada Lumberman, Toronto 21-24

WANTED—POSITION AS SALESMAN with a wholesale lumber company. Long experience. Can give results. Box 417, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN, at present covering Montreal to Toronto and New York State, open for engagement at once. Box 329, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 15-T.f.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—POSITION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT or Salesman with Toronto retail or wholesale lumber company. Twenty years practical experience. Can furnish necessary credentials. Start at once Box 422, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22

Situations Vacant

WANTED—3 Travellers to sell sawmill machinery with practical experience in the mill, to cover Quebec and Maritime Provinces. Good prospects for young and energetic man. Apply Box 414, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

Millman Wanted

With a good mill with capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 ft. per day to take contracts sawing for 700,000 to one million feet per year. Must be thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of hardwood lumber. Several year's work for the right man. Address Box No. 413, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

Business Chances

Contract Wanted

OWNER OF SAWMILL (15,000 capacity) wants a contract to cut timber by the thousand. Ten years experience. Apply Box 415, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

Limits for Sale

Pine Limit with mill.
A Hemlock Limit.
A Small Spruce Limit with Mill.
Apply Box 398, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

Wanted—Representation

British Columbia Wholesale lumber company wants commission salesman for Western Ontario, Windsor preferred; also for Montreal and District handling all kinds B.C. Lumber and Shingles. Box 423, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

B. C. Timber for Sale

On Canadian National Railway, 540,000, 000 ft. about 50% red cedar, balance spruce, hemlock and white pine. \$473,000 on terms, or can be purchased on stumpage basis. Full particulars from Canadian Financiers Trust Company, 839 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. 22-23

Timber Limits Wanted

From one to ten thousand acres; Birch, Maple, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce or Balsam, preferably Birch; must be good virgin timber, with favorable logging conditions, and within five miles of railway or shipping point; do not answer unless you have a legitimate proposition. Reply, giving full particulars, price and terms to Box 386, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-22

Valuable Timber Limits For Sale

We are offering for sale a timber limit of exceptional value, covering an area of 131 square miles, estimated at 70,000,000 feet of standing timber with 150,000 cords of pulp, consisting of White and Red Pine, Spruce, Jack Pine and Balsam, Spruce predominating. The limits are advantageously located, only 45 miles from Amos, Que., on Lakes Keinawisik, Amakadamiska and Long, tributaries to the Harricanaw River, County of Temiskaming.

Here is a genuine opportunity for anyone in the market for a good limit. Further particulars on request. Why not investigate? Box 419, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-3

Miscellaneous

Steam Log Haulers

Several good Phoenix outfits at very low prices. Write now. J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Canada, 21-22-24 E.O.I.

For Sale

N. B. Standard 16" Cedar Shingles. We sell the favorably known "Metis" brand and other good makes. Carload shipments. Stadacona Box Company, 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q. 19-24

For Sale Logging Equipment

Horses, sleighs, tanks, horse jammers, steam and gasoline jammers, good relay rail. Write for descriptions and prices. Holt Timber Co. Ltd., Bolger Bridge, Ont. 20-23



Sale of Pine Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Friday, the 30th inst., for the right to cut the Red and White Pine, 12 inches and over, in the Township of Regan, in the District of Sudbury.

Further particulars regarding sale may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. G. McCaw, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury.

JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto,
November 5th, 1923. 22



SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, December 6th, 1923, for the right to cut timber, part of which has been damaged by fire, on the Townships of Clouston and Buchan, District of Algoma, having an area of 81 square miles more or less.

It is understood that this is primarily a pulpwood proposition, considerable of the wood being damaged.

Tenderers may offer a rate for the different classes of burnt or damaged pulpwood on a basis of being permitted to export same and may also make an offer for the burnt or damaged pulpwood of different classes not to be exported.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. J. G. McCaw, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury.

JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, November 7th, 1923.

No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. 22

D. FLORENCE & SONS
Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.
Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

Dump Cars and Locomotive For Sale

6-16-yard Western air dump cars, wood bottom, steel sides and steel lined bottom, now in use at Port Wellar, Ontario, on the Welland Ship Canal, hauling sand only, are nearly new and in first class condition.

Pennsylvania Switching engine, type 0-4-0, 144-2" diam. tubes, boiler pressure 160 lbs., cylinders 17" x 24", electric head lights front and rear, driving wheel 44" diam., brake and straight air for dumping cars, tender 2700 gallons, coal 8000 lbs., weight 40 tons.

The above plant now in use and will be sold subject to delivery F.O.B. tracks Merritton, about November 20th, 1923.

National Sand and Material Co.

Limited

Welland, Ontario

21-24



Province of Quebec

Department of Lands and Forests

In conformity with articles 1507 to 1609-1611-1623-1624-1625, etc., (1909) R.S.P.Q., permits to cut timber on the undermentioned lands will be offered at public auction at the Parliament Buildings, the 30th November, 1923, at 10.30 A.M.

10—GENERAL PERMITS— GREEN TIMBER

A.—NORTH SHORE REGION

Blocks of timber lands as being the continuation of the timber limits of the Manicouagan & English Bay Export Co. of a total area of about 2,500 square miles.

To have the right to bid on the above mentioned blocks, a deposit of \$250,000.00 must be made at the Department of Lands and Forests on or before the 23rd of November, 1923.

B.—MATAPEDIA REGION

Township of Caucapsul 1-1/5 sq. miles

11—SPECIAL PERMITS FOR THREE YEARS—BURNT TIMBER

A.—ABITIBI REGION

		Square Miles
10—Township of	Launey (2)	7 1/4
20—	Manneville (1)	5
30—	Duchessnay	3 1/2
40—	Varsan	31
50—	Malartic	3
60—	Manneville (2)	6 1/2
70—	Courville (2)	1 1/4
80—	Poularies	1 1/4
90—	Landrienne	1
100—	LaCorne	3 1/2
110—	Courville (3)	1 1/2
120—	Castagnier	13
130—	Dollard	7
140—	Delestres	6 1/2
150—	Bartouille	6 1/2
160—	Ducros et Montgay	6
170—	Barraute	4-2/3
180—	Launay (3)	1

B.—SAGUENAY REGION

10—Malbaie River	27
20—Cimon and Laterriere towns	11

For further particulars, apply to the Department of Lands and Forests.

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Quebec, October 30th, 1923. 22

New Canadian Company Organized

It is announced that a new Canadian company having the name Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch, Limited, has been organized to include Babcock & Wilcox, Limited, London, Eng., Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited, of Galt, and Babcock & Wilcox Company, of New York. The head office of the new company will be in Galt, capital is three million dollars, and there will be branch offices in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, and the Maritime provinces. The president of the new company is R. O. McCulloch, vice-president, A. R. Goldie, and Alex. C. Fleming, secretary. The chairman of the Board of directors is A. G. Pratt, of New York, and the other directors include Sir James Kemnal, managing director of Babcock & Wilcox, Limited, London, W. D. Hoxie, president of Babcock & Wilcox Company, New York, E. H. Wells, chairman of the board of the Babcock & Wilcox Company of New York, and A. W. Atwater, K.C., of Montreal.

The new company has acquired the Canadian business of Babcock & Wilcox Company, Limited, and of the Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., with the exception of the vault, safe, and safety deposit manufacturing business of the latter company. The new company will continue the manufacturing of boilers, superheaters, economizers, stokers, boiler accessories, engines, pumps, turbines, condensers, etc.

Goldie & McCulloch Company, Ltd., will continue the manufacture of vaults, safes, and safety deposit boxes.

The Goldie & McCulloch business was started in 1859 by the late John Goldie and the late Hugh McCulloch. It was incorporated in 1891 with Hugh McCulloch as president and John Goldie as manager. In 1910, Hugh McCulloch Jr., became president and at his death in 1917 was succeeded by R. O. McCulloch. John Goldie, in 1896, was succeeded by his son A. R. Goldie, the vice-president of the new organization.

Ontario Government Sells More Timber Areas

Four timber tracts totalling in extent some twenty square miles were recently sold by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The areas are in all cases burnt-over ones which require to be disposed of immediately if the merchantable timber on them is to be realized. They are situated in the districts of Temiskaming, Rainy River, Kenora and Nipissing. The successful tenderers for the lumber and the prices which they paid were:—

R. S. Potter of Matheson, has secured four lots in the township of McCann in the district of Temiskaming and will pay, for jackpine, \$3.50 per thousand feet; for spruce, poplar and basswood, \$4.00 per thousand feet; for other timber, \$3.00 per thousand feet; for spruce pulp, \$1.60 per cord; for other pulp, \$1.00 per cord; for fuelwood, 50 cents per cord.

W. J. Thompson of Emo, has secured five lots in the township of Bennett, in the vicinity of North Cedar Lake, in the district of Rainy River. He is to pay, for white and Norway pine, \$8.00 per thousand feet; for jackpine, \$6.00 per thousand feet; for spruce, \$4.00 per thousand feet; for poplar, \$2.00 per thousand feet; for pulpwood, \$1.25 per cord; for fuelwood, 25 cents per cord.

J. B. Hardy, of Fort William, has secured an area of 12 square miles near Valora, in the district of Kenora, and will pay, for red and white pine, \$6.60 per thousand feet; for poplar and basswood, \$5.25 per thousand feet; for other timber, \$2.65 per thousand feet; for ties, 25 1/2 cents each; for spruce pulp, \$2.20 per cord; for other pulp, \$1.20 per cord; for fuelwood, 75 cents per cord.

The prices tendered in all cases are inclusive of the usual crown dues.

Sprague, Rowland Lumber Co.

Wholesale Lumber Merchants

B.C. Coast Products

Transits:—1 Car No. 1 B.C. XXX Red Cedar Shingles.

1 Car 1 x 8 & 10" No. 1 Cedar Shiplap.

Ready to Load:—Western White Pine.

2 Cars each 1 x 8-10 & 12" No. 3 Pine S2S to 13/16".

2 Cars 1 x 6 No. 3 Pine S2S to 13/16" & C.M.

1 Car each 1 1/2 & 2" Pine Shop K.D. S2S or Rgh.

New Address:—Federal Building, Toronto

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"GIVE US A TRIAL"

Brompton Lumber & Manufacturing Co.
Bromptonville — — — — — Quebec

The Three Goodhue Belts

"EXTRA" "STANDARD" "ACME WATERPROOF"

These three brands are made for three different services and each brand is the best quality made from selected hides with the stretch taken out.

"Goodhue Belts" stretch less than any other belt by 15 to 25 per cent. This quality effects a great saving because it is unnecessary to be continually shortening the belt to keep it taut.

"Acme Waterproof" brand is made for the wet places in a mill and will give a remarkable service under the most trying conditions. When you buy a belt—buy a Goodhue. Prices and particulars on request.

J. L. Goodhue & Co., Limited
DANVILLE, QUEBEC

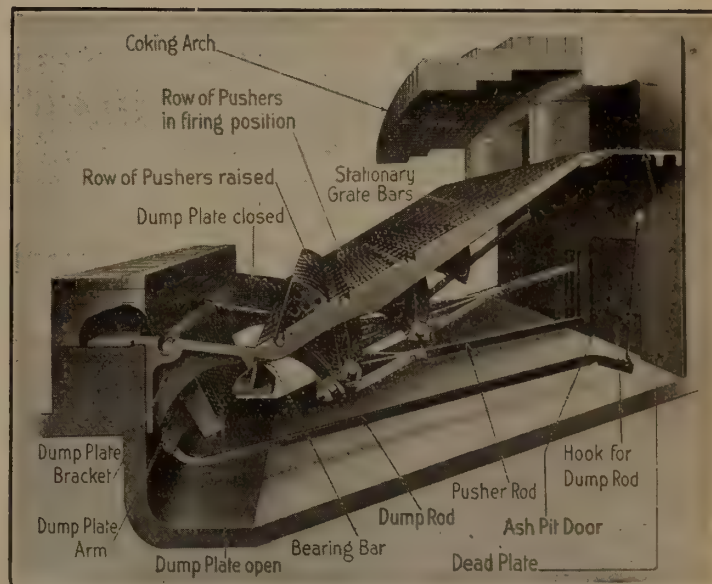
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VANCOUVER AGENTS—Fleck Bros. Ltd., 110 Alexander Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Standard Machinery and Supplies Ltd., 261 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL



The National Hand Fired Stoker gives particularly efficient and smokeless combustion with wood refuse either with or without fuel. It is practically fool proof

The National Stoker burns wood waste without expert firing. No careful spreading or placing is required. The downward sloping grates do away with the great labor of handling a big pile of refuse on horizontal grates. Dust and shavings can be blown in, while sticks or slabs may be passed through the fire door as usual. Refuse fuel and tan-bark may drop through the top of a short Dutch oven, being fed by a drag or screw conveyor. While the fuel moves down the grates through the action of successive Pusher Rods operated from the front of the furnace, under the hot arch, it is consumed completely, no fuel being carried over the bridge wall into the combustion chamber, thus ensuring practically no smoke. As the fuel is consumed, the ashes are worked down towards the dump plate and dropped into the ash pit without disturbing the main fire bed at all. Can be installed under new or present boilers.

The National Stoker is very popular in wood working plants and mills.
Let us send you an illustrated, descriptive booklet.



Engineering & Machine Works of Canada, Limited
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

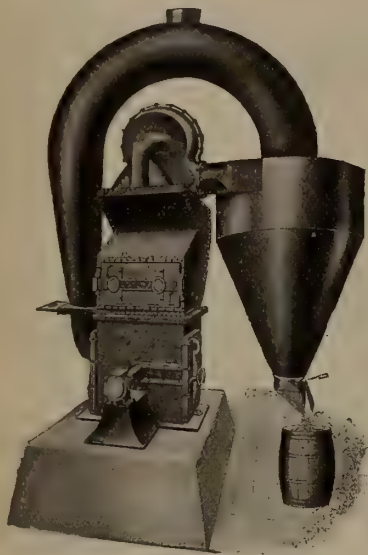
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STROUD AIR SEPARATION WOOD PULVERIZER



AN EFFICIENT METHOD
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MACHINE FOR MAKING

WOOD FLOUR

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OF
FEED SIZE.

A VERY PROFITABLE

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OPERATES CON-
TINUOUSLY WITH VERY
LITTLE ATTENTION.

No bearings in the grinding chamber. No sieves or screens. Automatic lubrication. Makes Wood Flour far finer than any other known method. Made in 5 sizes.

The one machine makes any grade of Meal or Flour desired, at low cost.

E. H. STROUD & COMPANY

Engineers and Manufacturers

928, 930, 932 & 934 Fullerton Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Relieve the Box Shook Shortage

By the use of

Gerlach Box Board Mills

For the cutting of

BOX, CRATE, CHAIR, FURNITURE, CABINET and other dimension stock, LATH, HANDLE MATERIAL, Etc.

These machines are built in three sizes:—

CHAMPION for stock 10" to 24" Long
SPECIAL " " 10" to 36" Long
JUMBO " " 10" to 48" Long

All cut any required thickness from 1/4" to 3" and from 3" to 20" wide.

Cut either plain or quarter sawn, through the side or with the grain of wood, hence saw dust is like excelsior. Saw kerf 1/8". Round or quartered bolts may be utilized, as well as slabs and mill waste. Will cut 3000 feet of lumber per

man per day. Turns 80% of standing trees into finished product against 40% for the saw mill.

Average net cost of producing finished box lumber from small timber delivered at mill:

TIMBER \$ 8.00
SAWING & OVERHEAD 2.00

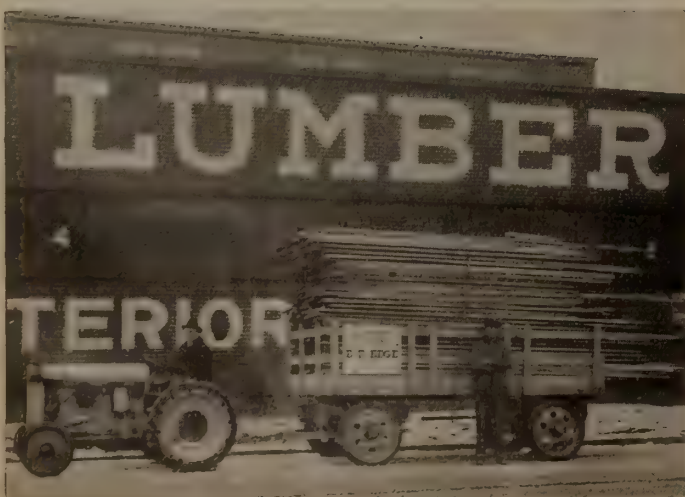
NET COST \$10.00 per M ft.
B. M.



The Peter Gerlach Co.

Builders

Columbus Road and Winter Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO



THE FORDSON

FOR THE LUMBERMAN

One of the most important problems which confronts the Lumber Dealer is handling costs. Cars must be switched and unloaded; there is always general yard work which demands attention and in many cases loads of lumber have to be hauled to and from outside points.

The Fordson Tractor with W & K Rubber Tired Wheels solves the problem. There are Rubber Tired Fordsons working in different Lumber Yards and without exception, these Lumber Dealers report that the work is being performed efficiently and at a substantial saving.

Let us show you how the Fordson can be adapted to YOUR needs.

W. C. WARBURTON & COMPANY LIMITED

670 Bloor Street W.

Toronto, Ont.

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

**"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
"St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"**

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:

RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.

Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.



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We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

**Put Your Locomotive Problem
up to us.**

Montreal Locomotive Works

Limited

Dominion Express Building, : Montreal, Canada



Holt "CATERPILLAR" northern logger hauling train of logs on the operation of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Ontario

You Want Proof?

The large number of "Caterpillar"* Loggers used in the northern woods, as well as in the logging operations all over the world, and the numerous repeat orders placed by satisfied users, are the strongest possible proofs of the practical value of the "Caterpillar" as compared with any other method. Winter work is always emergency in character; short logging seasons demand continuous operation and maximum output. The "Caterpillar" has established convincing records for dependable performance on the operations of many of the largest lumber and pulpwood manufacturers, as well as on the operations of contractors and loggers of smaller tracts.

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. says:

"Last winter our two "Caterpillars", operating an average of 110½ days each, hauled 10984 cords of green pulwood over ordinary snow roads. We are convinced that "Caterpillars" provide great economy in this country and are reducing our hauling costs approximately 50%."

For their 1923-24 operations, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company have purchased six additional "Caterpillars". The Mt. Murray Woodlands Corporations, St. Fidele, Quebec after highly successful "Caterpillar" operations last winter, including comparative tests with other methods and machines, have adopted "Caterpillar" Tractors exclusively and purchased an additional fleet of four loggers for this winter's work. The Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Ontario, had highly satisfactory results last winter, reporting a reduction of 50% over their previous hauling costs.

We can give you convincing facts and figures about "Caterpillar" operations in Canada. We are prepared to make immediate delivery of "Caterpillar" Loggers which contain many new and important improvements.

**There is but one "Caterpillar"—Holt builds it*

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Complete service stocks in all principal lumbering districts.

CATERPILLAR
H O L T

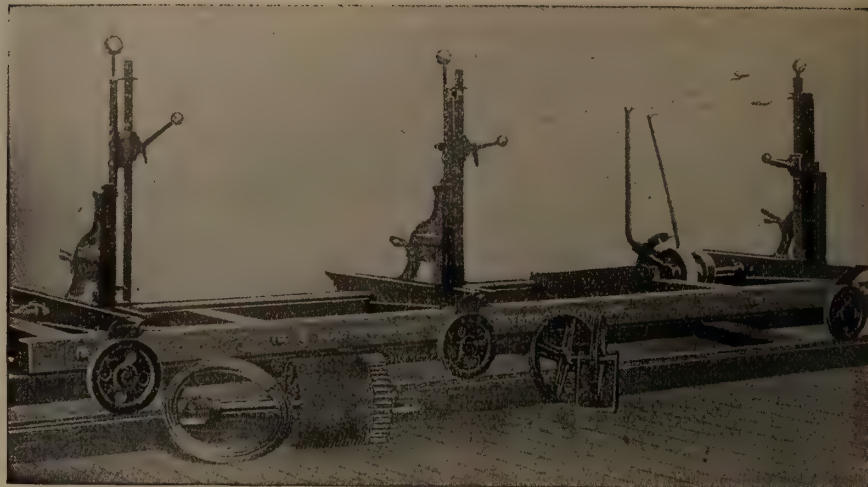
The Carriage You Are Looking For

Our No. 1 Size

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1 3/4 in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.



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For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery write the well known manufacturers

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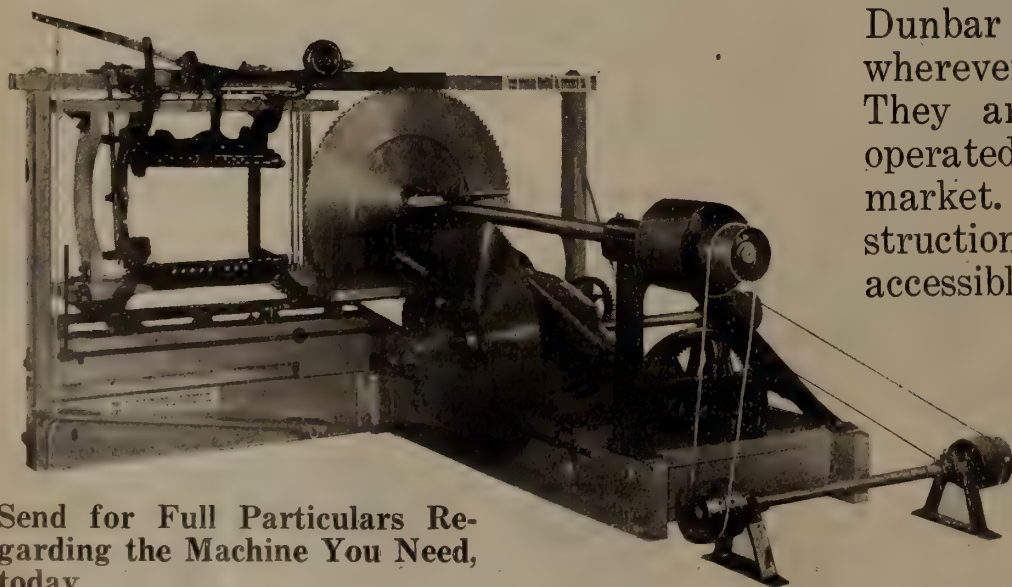
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Better Work at Lower Cost

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Send for Full Particulars Regarding the Machine You Need, today.

Dunbar Shingle Mills have become famous wherever shingles are made in Canada. They are the fastest working, easiest operated, most economical machines on the market. The design is simple and the construction strong; every part is instantly accessible. You should have full information about this machine.

We are also manufacturers of Mill Machinery, Circular and Drag Sawing Machines, the celebrated Dunbar Shingle Mills. Also general repairs.

The Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co., Woodstock, N.B.

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Woodn't wear long, wood they? And cheap clothing woodn't wear a woodsman, wood it?

For 30 years ROOSTER BRAND has given satisfaction

Mackinaws, Bannockburns, Twills, Coats, Pants, Breeches, Shirts, Overalls, Khakis, Etc.

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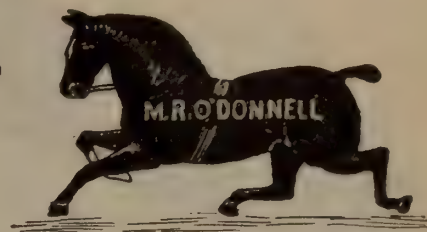
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NOTICE-EQUIPPED
WITH OUR
PAYETTE'S LATEST
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Our very latest No. 2B Heavy Duty Saw Mill Carriage is the most efficient and up-to-date carriage you can install. Made to open 36" and 46" to 54", and in cast steel or cast iron as desired. Let us send you catalogue and blue prints.

All our carriages are equipped with Payette's Patent Mill Dogs and will handle frozen lumber or hardwoods of any kind with equal ease and facility.

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S. & H. BORBRIDGE Manufacturers of **MAPLE LEAF BRAND**

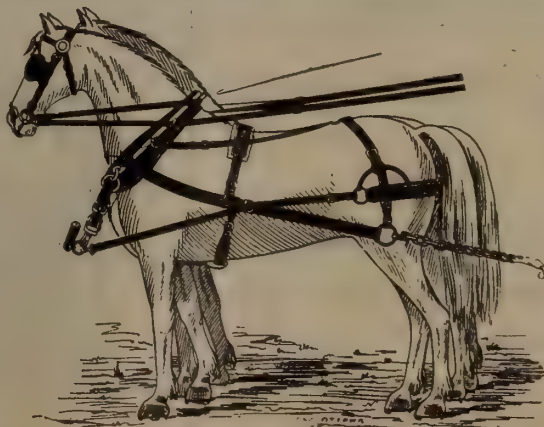
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Have you used our BLUE STRAND?

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To the Trade

Through the "Canada Lumberman"
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*We will prepare your copy and
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Give your chef Swift's Jewel Brand Shortening to work with and he'll turn out better baking and do it easier. Jewel Shortening is sweet and pure—and CONSISTENTLY so. Every lot is the same. You will find it cuts down your

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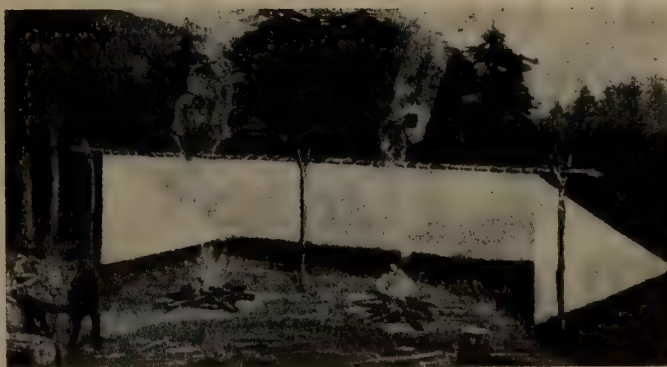
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"Put British Columbia Western Hemlock in your yard—tell your customers about it and get them to buy the first time. The rest is easy. They'll all come again and again. Since British Columbia Western Hemlock possesses so many elements of good wood without tying up an excessive amount of either the dealer's or the user's capital, there can be little or no reason why there are still a few dealers who do not handle it."—Editorial in "Western Lumberman"

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Land or Water Workers

Will tow a boom of 60,000 logs to the mill, climb overland to another lake, and skid heavy logs with its powerful winch and mile of cable.

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Write for list
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Enthusiastic Owners

Indispensable
Capable
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"Inquiries from all Over Canada"

About eight months ago, W. C. Warburton, & Co. Limited, Toronto, distributors for Fordson tractors and a trailer suitable for use in handling lumber in wholesale and retail yards, commenced a series of advertisements in CANADA LUMBERMAN.

We believed that through this paper we could put Warburton & Co. in touch with lumber dealers who would be interested in cutting delivery costs.


That CANADA LUMBERMAN has measured up well to its task is indicated by the letter reproduced here. Not only did it produce results in satisfactory volume in Warburton & Co.'s immediate territory, but letters asking for particulars about the delivery equipment they advertised came from the following widely separated points: Timmins, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Campbellton, N. B., St. John, N. B., Pine, Ont., Charlton Station, Ont., Edmonton, Alta. and Ripples, N. B.

Surely this is proof of the national character of CANADA LUMBERMAN circulation, as it is also evidence of the lively interest that readers take in the advertisements that appear in this paper.

TIRES
PHONE COLLEGE-416
ACCESSORIES


W. C. WARBURTON & CO., LIMITED

FORD SALES
AND
SERVICE STATION



DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

670-4 BLOOR STREET WEST

 TORONTO Oct. 25/23.

The Canada Lumberman,
347 Adelaide St. W.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen:-

Some time ago we decided that we would advertise in your paper in order to reach the retail lumber merchants in connection with some of the lines which we are distributors of, and it may interest you to know that the results have far exceeded our expectations.

We have received inquiries from all over Canada, as well as one or two from Newfoundland, which convinces us that your paper not only has a national circulation, but is read with interest by members of the lumber industry.

Yours very truly,

W. C. WARBURTON & CO. LIMITED.

Per. *W. C. Warburton*

WCW.

Manufacturers of equipment used by lumber dealers and lumber manufacturers in woods, mill or yard can reach a responsive market through

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Sell Your Shavings

Why send your shavings up in smoke when you can bale them economically and sell them at a good profit?

THE AMERICAN STEAM STEEL FRAME PRESS is a machine that has been on the market for many years and is a proven money-maker in scores of mills throughout Canada and the United States. We make it with two sizes of cylinders—30" x 45" and 26" x 45".

Full particulars and prices upon request. Write for booklet.

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When you know this Smart-Made Axe—this keen, fast cutting and well balanced "444" you'll instantly admit it to be the best you've ever handled.

It's Canada's favorite and justly so—the most axe and the best axe for the money.

Single Bit Double Bit
Any Shape Any Weight

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Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

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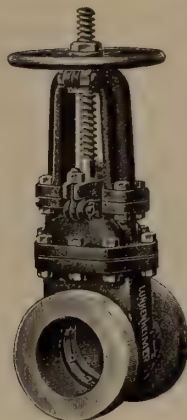
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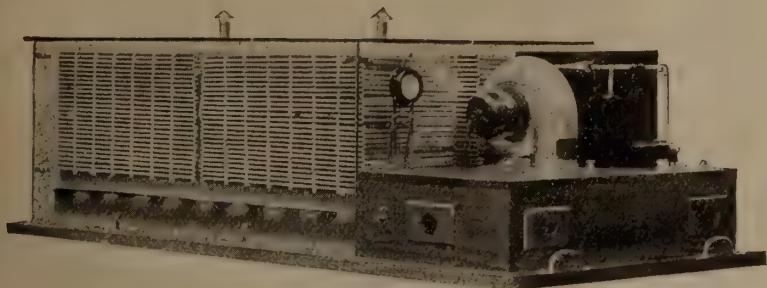
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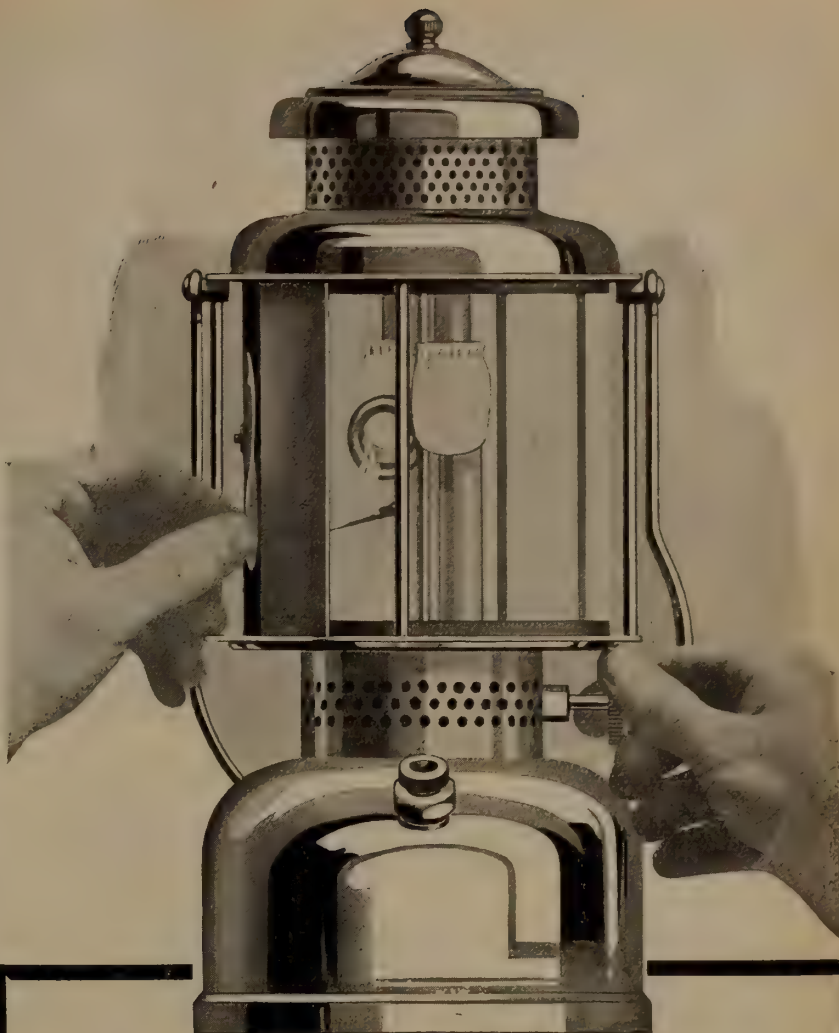
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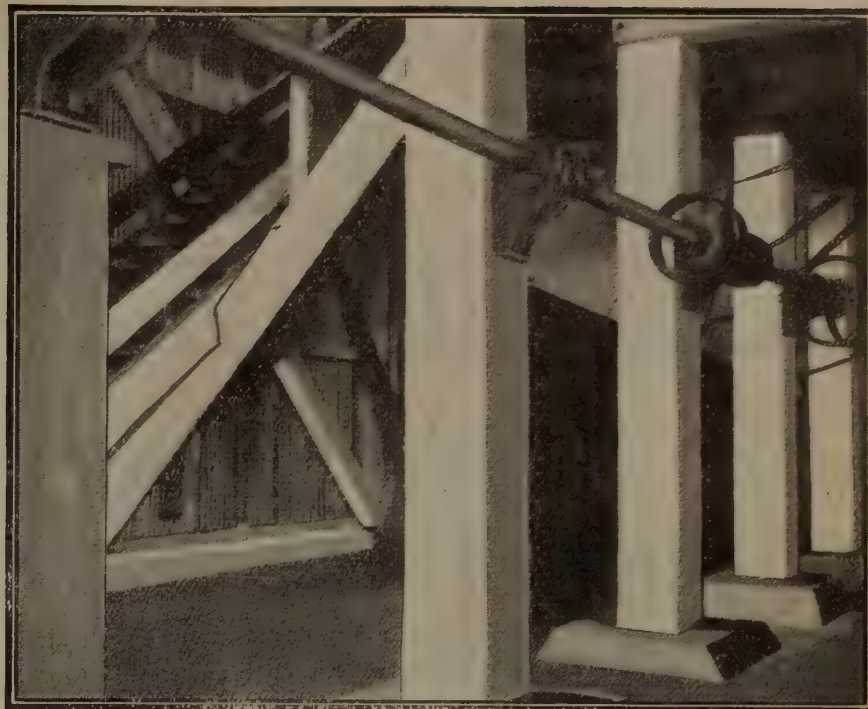
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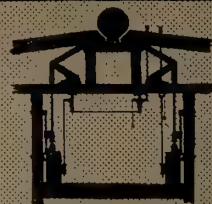
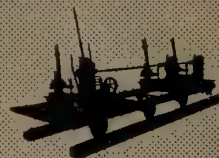
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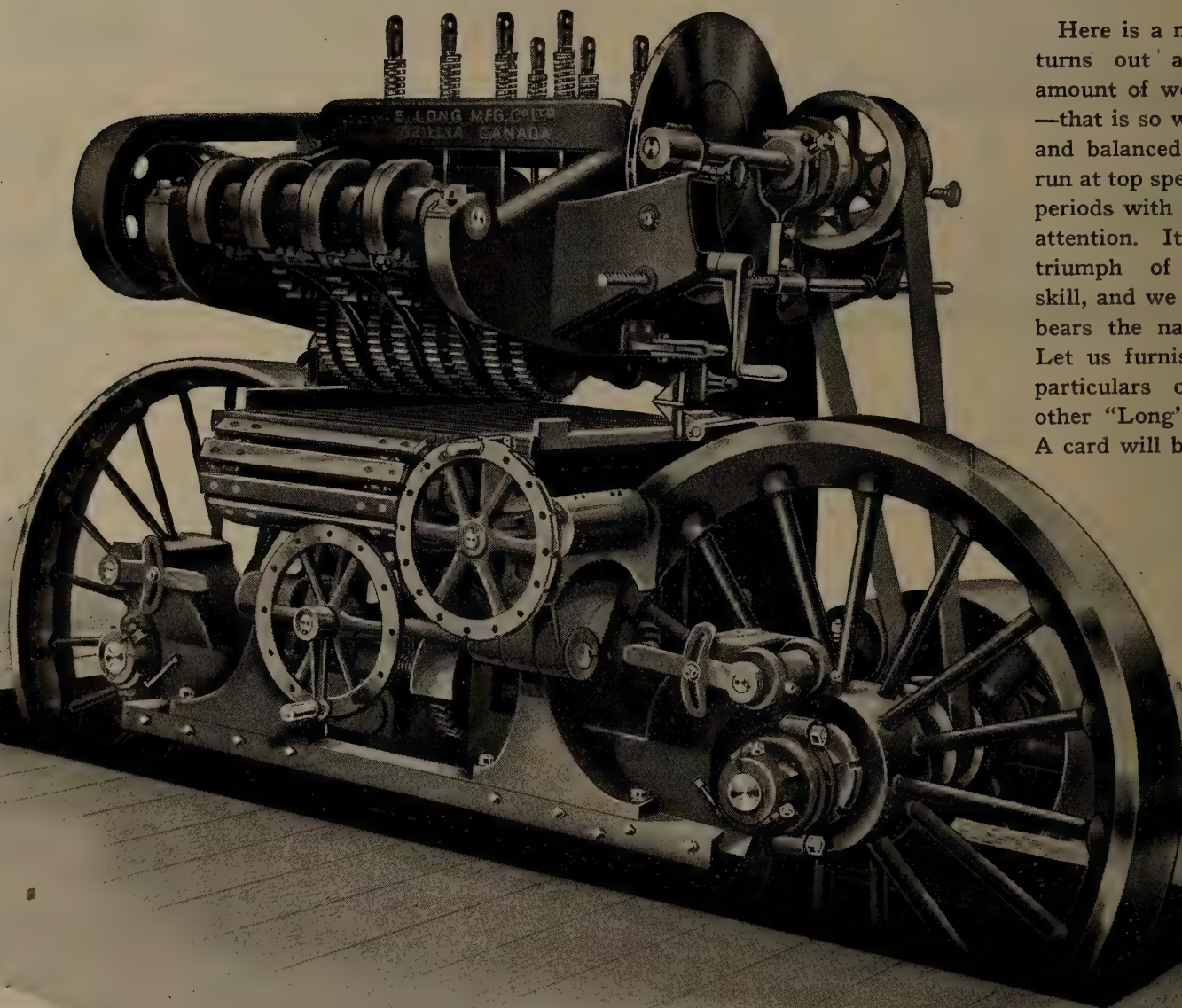


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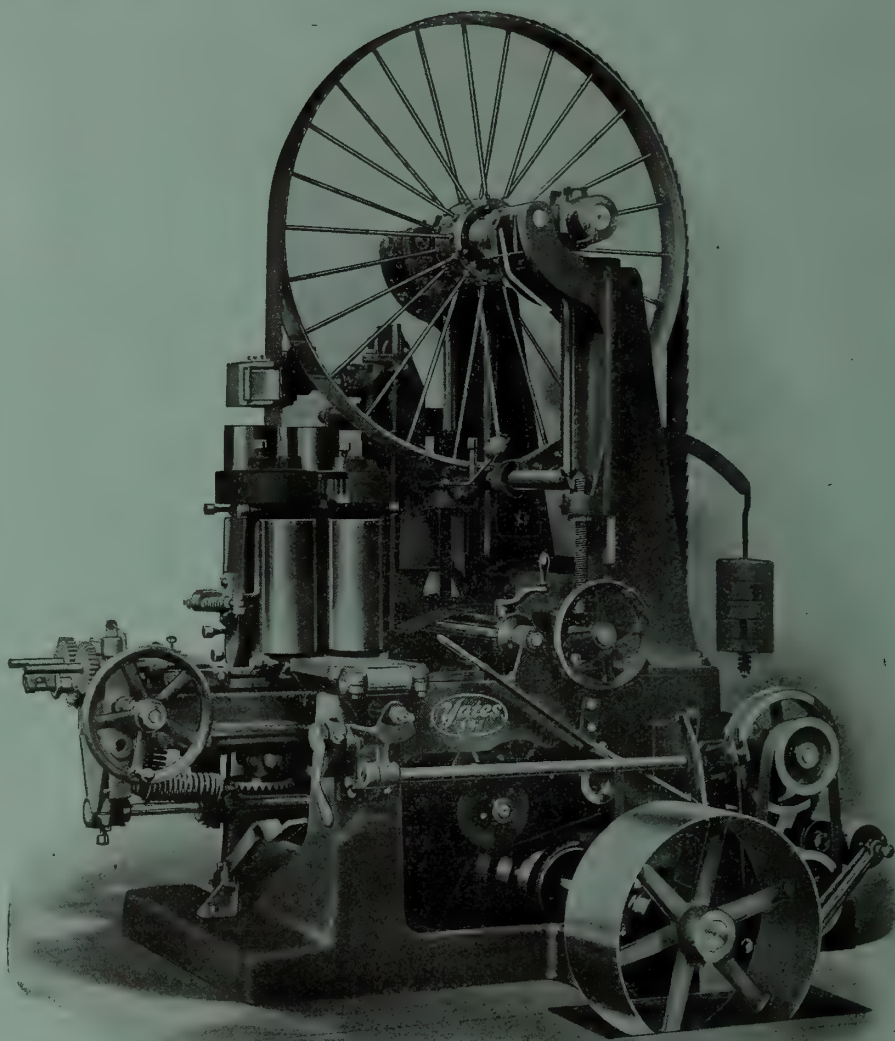
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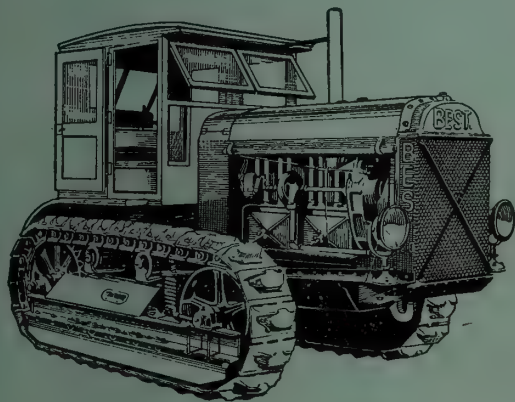
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Where Lacloches grand old mountains stand
To sentinel that northern strand
Where the big lake freighters ply each way
By the far flung shores of the Georgian Bay.

There inland our limits run many a mile
By river and lake and lonely isle,
And within those limits varied line
Grow many a stand of soft white pine.

They grow as far as the eye can scan
Its a pleasing sight to a Lumberman,
In fall and winter our Lumber Jacks
Fell these good white pines with saw and axe.

In Spring they are floated by lake and stream
To our modern mill which is run by steam,
Then up the jack ladder with headlong speed
To the carriage that's sped with a gun shot feed.

And this is the song the circular sang
I'm preparing a cant for the Kendall Gang
Now the Kendall Gang is a fine machine
With its numerous saws so fine and keen,
And the boards it makes the mill men swear
Are as true as if lined by a rule and square.

The edger and trimmer each do their part
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If he keeps stocked up with our Mill Run Pine.

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Why

Dealers Prefer Red Deer Brand Hardwood Flooring

The popularity of "Red Deer Brand" Birch Flooring with the dealer rests on several things. Birch as a wood lends itself admirably to the manufacture of flooring. Muskoka-grown Black Birch yields the toughest of wood in four grades and colors. It offers the most economical solution to flooring problems for schools, offices and homes. Birch flooring takes all finishes well, and is more adaptable than any other hardwood. "Red Deer Brand" Birch is cut from selected stock and is absolutely uniform. It wears as well as the hardest maple and requires but little "matching-up."

BIRCH Maple and Oak



*An all-Canadian
Product*

Red Deer Brand Hardwood Flooring is easily laid and once down "stays put" and never opens up. This is due to the improved methods of manufacture. All flooring is uniformly cut. Joints fit perfectly without forcing. Milling gives clearance at the bottom and ensures close fit on surface. There are no knife marks, "brooms" or rough places.

These are some of the reasons for the popularity of "Red Deer" Flooring and an aggressive big-space advertising campaign is making the public—your prospects—acquainted with them. Write for particulars today.

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Co., Limited

Huntsville — Ontario



LATH

White Pine Lath

1 1/2"	x	4'	No. 1	150,000
1 1/2"	x	4'	No. 2	500,000
1 1/2"	x	32"	M. R.	200,000
1 1/2"	x	4'	M. R.	600,000
1 3/8"	x	4'	M. R.	900,000
1 3/8"	x	32"	M. R.	800,000
1 3/8"	x	36"	M. R.	500,000

Hemlock Lath

1 1/2"	x	4'	No. 1 & 2	150,000
1 1/2"	x	4'	No. 3	50,000
1 1/2"	x	32"	M. R.	215,000

Jack Pine Lath

1 1/2"	x	4'	Merch.	1,200,000
1 1/2"	x	4'	Cull	350,000
1 1/2"	x	32"	Merch.	250,000

Spruce Lath

(Quebec)

1 1/2"	x	4'	Merch.	2,000,000
1 1/2"	x	4'	Cull	500,000

Don't forget our MIDLAND WHITE PINE
Rough or Dressed

TERRY-NICHOLSON-GATES

LIMITED

Head Office:

MONTREAL
P. Q.

TORONTO
ONT.

VANCOUVER
B. C.

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited
**WHOLESALE
LUMBER**

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

**Shull Lumber
& Shingle Co.**

Limited
New Westminster, B.C.

Trade Mark
Red Band Shingles
XXX XXXXX Star
Clears

— From Mill to You —

**Vancouver Lumber
Co. Ltd.**

Manufacturers
XXX — XXXXX
CEDAR
SHINGLES
(B. C. Inspected)

Head Office: Eastern Sales Office:
Vancouver, B.C. Toronto, Ont.



Know Your Market

A timely knowledge of Canadian construction activities gives the lumberman a point of vantage from which to conduct his sales.

The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small. The subscription price is \$3.00. Send to

CONTRACT RECORD
and Engineering Review
347
Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ont.

LUMBER

Wanted

Mill-cuts in

W. Pine Hemlock Birch Elm Maple

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale
Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE

705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

BELTING

All kinds of new and used Belting
Shipped subject to approval, at
Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

RELIABLE TIMBER ESTIMATES

Savage & Bartlett
FOREST ENGINEERS
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

"DR. BELL'S Veterinary Wonder

Cannot be given wrong to sick
animals. Every driver should
carry a bottle."

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-
Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in
all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in
width, which we can sell at interesting
prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.

Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England

Agents for the sale of
Pine, Spruce and Hard-
woods. Correspondence
invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and ABC Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth,
Liverpool, England



Quick Action



You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

**CANADA
LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER**
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO



"Well Bought is Half Sold!"

STOP! LOOK and LISTEN

Special Items in :

1	x 8 & up—	10/16 C. Sels. & Btr. White Pine.					
1 1/4	x 8 & up—	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
1 1/2	x 8 & up—	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
2	x 8 & up—	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
1	x 6"	— " No. 1 Barn	"	"	"	"	"
1 1/4	x 5"	— " " " " " "	"	"	"	"	"
1	x 4 & up—	6 & 8' Mill Run Shorts	"	"	"	"	"
1"	Random Eastern White Pine.						
2"	" " " " " "						
3"	" " " " " "						

*Write for particulars on above, also
other items.*

Canadian General Lumber Co.
Limited

FOREST PRODUCTS

TORONTO OFFICE:— 1005 Federal Building

Montreal Office:— 514 Canada Cement Company Bldg.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

LUMBER WANTED

We are in the market for a block of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and 2" Merchantable and No. 2, also Pine Mill Culls. In writing quote your lowest price.

The Foley Lumber Co.,
18 Toronto Street,
Phone Main 2746 Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE

JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

A \$ Saved is a \$ Made

Try
W. Y. Lloyd Lumber
Company
For
Spruce and Pine Lumber
Spruce and Pine Lath
Cordwood Slabs and
Edgings

1024 Federal Building
Adel. 5714 TORONTO

Honest and Safe

Timber Estimates

at a cost of a few cents an acre

James W. Sewall
Forest Engineer

Old Town, 921 15th St.,
Maine. Washington, D.C.

Largest Cruising House in America.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N.Y.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS
SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Tamarack

Rossed Pulpwood

Our modern Planing mill enables us to dress lumber
in any manner required.

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
609 Jackson Bldg.

Mills : JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Kindly address all inquiries care department "A"

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

WHEN YOU
THINK OF

PINE

Think of

KEEWATIN

Keewatin Red and White Pine always pleases. It is carefully manufactured from selected logs and liberally graded. Get our prices.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill
at Keewatin and Kenora, Ontario.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

We are Always Buyers
—of—

Good White Pine Sidings

Registered



Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalf Sts.

Registered



Trade Mark

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd. The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd. The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET

OTTAWA, CANADA

LATH

WELL MANUFACTURED
IN GOOD CONDITION

MILL RUN No. "1 & 2" — No. 3 OUT.

4'

32"

White Pine	272,150 pcs.	190,100 pcs.
Red Pine	81,600 "	63,150 "
Spruce	39,350 "	18,900 "

SPECIALTY FACTORY WHITE PINE

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG.,

OTTAWA



White Pine

We offer for quick shipment a well assorted stock of 4/4" COMMON and DRESSING.

Spruce

All sizes of MERCHANTABLE and CULL now in shipping condition. Merchantable lengths and widths separate.

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY

306 Kent Building

Toronto

Phone: Adelaide 3607

Power Lumber Company Limited

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber

Lath

Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East
of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

**Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville
and Ste. Apolline**

On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

Quality and Prices Right—

1	car	8/4"	Basswood	No 1 C. & B.	5	cars	6/4"	Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
1	"	5/4"	Basswood	No. 1 C. & B.	2	"	5/4"	Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
3	"	4/4"	Basswood	No. 2 C. & B.	3	"	4/4"	Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
1	"	8/4"	S. Elm	No 2 & 3 C.	2	"	8/4"	Maple	No. 1 & 2 C.
5	"	4/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 & 3 C.	2	"	5/4"	Maple	No. 2 C. & B.
5	"	4/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C. & B.	3	"	3 x 6 to 8	Maple	No. 3 Com.
1	"	3 x 6 to 8	S. Elm	No 3 Com.					



THE PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yard: FT. SPADINA AVE., TORONTO

An Invitation to All Retail Lumbermen

When visiting Toronto come to our Exhibit of BRITISH COLUMBIA woods. See the possibilities of these woods for interior trim by inspecting the finished rooms and samples on display. Any formulae for finishing which may appeal to you will be freely given for the benefit of your customers.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner
51 Yonge St. - Toronto

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co. LIMITED Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

SPRUCE HEMLOCK HARDWOODS

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

*High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service
and prompt shipment*

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12'

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Exporters of Lumber

Always on hand:—

Pine, Spruce, Birch, Cypress
all kinds of Lumber

Send us your enquiries.

ROCH JULIEN

111 Mountain Hill

Quebec

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

**Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles**

Black Rock Lumber Company

Wholesale PINE



and HARDWOOD

421-423 FIDELITY BUILDING

BUFFALO, N. Y.

C. M. BARTRAM

Items on which we can make prompt shipment

SPRUCE & JACK PINE

- 3 cars 2 x 3 x 8' & up Merchantable Spruce.
- 2 cars 2 x 4 strong 8', 9' 10' and 6' sound cull Spruce.
- 1 car 1 x 3" & up sound crating.
- 2 cars 1½ x ¾ x 4' Mill Run Jack Pine Lath.
- 1 car 1½ x ¾ x 4' Mill Run White Pine Lath.
- 1 car 1½ x ¾ x 4' No. 2 Spruce Lath.
- 1 car 1½ x ¾ x 32" Mill Run Spruce Lath.

DRUMMOND BLDG.

MONTREAL - - - QUEBEC

*Superior
Planing*

LUMBER

*Accurate
Resawing*

REMANUFACTURED

IN

TRANSIT

Brewer Lumber Co. Brewer Jct. Me.

A. T. DADSON

Wholesale Lumber Broker

350 CONFEDERATION
LIFE BLDG.

TORONTO

Telephone
Main 1892

Would be glad to hear from manufacturers and wholesalers with particulars of stock of Lumber and Lath.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

Native and Foreign

CRATING SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK
CANADIAN BIRCH, BASSWOOD, MAPLE

Promptness and courtesy are features of McDonagh service that you will appreciate.

All we ask is the opportunity to show you. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

The McDonagh Lumber Co.

341 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

British Columbia

Lumber and Shingles

Best Grades—Mill Prices—Prompt Shipment

THOS. N. PHILLIPS

St. James Chambers 79 Adelaide St. E.

Toronto, Ont.

G. M. FRENCH

RENFREW — ONTARIO

A BARGAIN

60,000'	1 x 4 & up 6/16	B & BW. Pine	^{Average} 7" 12'
15,000'	1 x 4 & up 6/16	M. R. Pine	7" 12'
17,000'	2 x 4 6/16	M. R. Pine	7" 12'

For Prompt Shipment

British Columbia LUMBER TIMBER

Red Cedar Shingles

Also

"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD

Quality and Prices Right.

Let Us Quote.

ROSE-McLAURIN

LIMITED

525 Federal Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto

Phone Adel. 0271

White Pine

SCHROEDER MILLS & TIMBER CO.

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative

Room 824 Federal Building

Toronto, Ont.

Lumber and Lath Stocks at
Pakesley and Victoria Harbor

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
SION, ALSO DIMENSION
AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

DOMINION TIMBER & TIE CORP.

Wholesale Dealers in

**TIMBER - LUMBER - TIES
CORDWOOD - LATH - ETC.**

Suite 89, St. Denis Building
Montreal

Telephone East 9362
Quebec

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
6,000,000 ft. birch annually
2,500,000 ft. beech annually
2,500,000 ft. elm annually
900,000 ft. basswood annually
200,000 ft. ash annually
6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.

Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.
Planing mill in connection with Yard.

President:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE and Hardwood

If its good Quebec Spruce you want we have it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in Hardwood Flooring.

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

Mill Run White Pine 1922 Cut Bone Dry

	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
1 x 4					
1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

The Long Lumber Company
TORONTO OFFICE: - - - HEAD OFFICE:
25 Toronto Street - - - Hamilton, Ont.



A.K. Hansen & Co.
REGISTERED

82 St. Peter Street, Quebec, P. Q.

Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
Charlevoix Dist., Que.

MANUFACTURERS—EXPORTERS—WHOLESALE

Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

**SPRUCE AND
PINE**

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,

Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: **QUEBEC, P.Q.**



For Prompt Delivery of
**Hemlock, Spruce, Lath
Pulpwood and Hardwoods**

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce
Timbers and have excellent facilities
for quick shipment—rail or water
delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

F. N. Waldie, President.

R. S. Waldie, Vice-President

W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, **TORONTO, ONT.**

FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Cabano, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, P.Q.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Sulphite Mill, Chatham, N. B. Railway Connection, C. N. R.

Bleached Sulphite.

Rough and Dressed Spruce.

White Cedar Shingles.

Railway Ties

Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :--

EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

You'll Like Larkin SERVICE—

SPRUCE LATH JACK PINE

DRESSED SPRUCE

JACK PINE

WHITE PINE SHOP

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

625 FEDERAL BUILDING

TORONTO, ONT.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

Thompson Heyland Lumber Company
123 Bay Street Toronto

For Sale .

- 1/2 million 2 x 4" Spruce sized in 9, 10 & 16' lengths.
- 2 million Hemlock 60% 14 ft. and larger.
- 3 million Jack Pine Lath 32 & 48" standard grade.
- 2 million March Spruce, 32 & 48".
- 1 million Hemlock Lath.

Write for Quotations.



GILLIES BROS., LTD
BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

**RED PINE
SPRUCE**

Dry Stock

Well Sawn

Prompt Shipment

R. B. Herron Limited

Wholesale Lumber

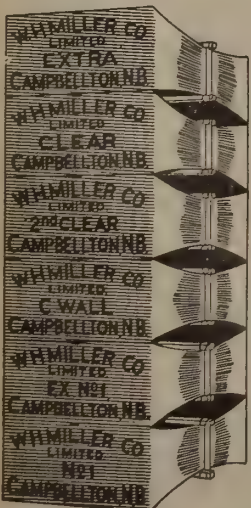
33 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Phone Adel. 4936

**WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE
SPRUCE HEMLOCK**

**LATH SHINGLES TELEPHONE POLES
PILING RAILWAY TIES**

Write or wire for prompt quotation and quick delivery. We are open to negotiate for the purchase of blocks of any of the above mentioned lumber, either ready for shipment or to be cut next season.



**NEW BRUNSWICK WHITE CEDAR
S - H - I - N - G - L - E - S**

We manufacture the finest shingles on the market—New Brunswick White Cedar. You'll find they will make steady customers of every builder in your district.
We also make Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

W. H. MILLER Co. Ltd., CAMPBELLTON, N. B.



Better than ever!

We are now in a position to serve
Ontario Trade to unusual advantage with

TIMBERS

Large or Small

also

SHED STOCK

Special—WESTERN SOFT PINE

for immediate Shipment

6/4 Shop

8/4 Selects

1 x 6 and wider Boards—
will dress Eastern Standard.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ontario Representative: D. Williams, 40 Major St., Toronto

Exclusive Representatives in Eastern Canada for Canadian Puget Sound Lumber and Timber Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

**TIMBER, LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
WINDOWS, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH, MOULDINGS,
DOWELS & RODS, TURNINGS, SKEWERS, ETC.**

Special

HEMLOCK

Joisting, Studding, Sheeting
Assorted Widths & Lengths
Timbers Sawn to Order.

JH & S Co

Well Manufactured

3/8" & 13/16"

HARDWOOD FLOORING

Our Operators are Expert
Customers Pleased

JH & S Co

Satisfied Repeat-order Customers are our most valued Asset

Ask for Prices

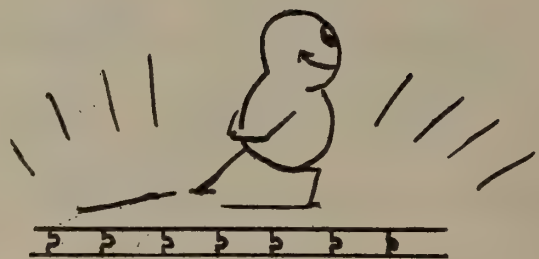
JOHN HARRISON & SONS CO. LIMITED

Saw and Planing Mills

Owen Sound, Ont.

Dry 5/4 and 8/4 White Pine

W. C. Edwards & Co.
Limited
OTTAWA CANADA



SMOOTH?

If you will just try some of our 2x6 Mountain Fir and Larch Dressed and Matched for heavy flooring you'll be convinced.

IT'S DRY

R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

Toronto

SAVOIE & Co.

We Specialize in
TRANSIT DRESSING

Modern equipment, with every facility for good and quick service.

Situated on main line of the Canadian National Railways, 50 miles west of Levis.

MANSEAU -- QUEBEC

CABLE ADDRESS:
"LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

The
**Rolland
Lumber Co.**
LIMITED

WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Export and Domestic

62 St. James St. Montreal, Canada

BRUNSWICK LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED

Manufacturers of

ENGELMAN WHITE SPRUCEIDAHO WHITE PINE

Stock Thoroughly AIR DRIED Before Shipping

Mill and Office:
BIRCHBANK, B. C.

Eastern Representative:
W. T. EAGEN
189 Church St., TORONTO

Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE PLATEAU 1300

The Leigh Lumber Co.

33 Richmond St. West

Toronto

Native Hardwood Lumber
All kinds, all thicknesses

White Pine, Red Pine and Jack Pine

Crating Lumber in either Softwood
or Hardwood.

Cable Address
'BENLUMCO'

Codes used
ABC 5th Western Union
Universal

Bennett Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Exporters

Spruce, Pine and Hardwood
Lumber

American Hardwoods & Mahogany

11 St. Sacramento St. MONTREAL, P.Q.

Milling in Transit

Planing Mill equipped with most modern
machines on C. N. Railway. Prompt serv-
ice and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nault & Deshaies

Daveluyville

Quebec

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Ltd., 525 Federal Bldg., Toronto

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.



Western Woods

Wherever competition is as keen as it is today, the dealer who can offer a little better quality is the one who gets the edge on his competitor.

Therefore, we believe our offerings of Golden Spruce, Fir and Cedar will interest you—particularly our

1" NO. 1 COMMON CEDAR

This is a small-knotted type which makes excellent boards and shiplap, also a good cheap siding.

As our stock is run through the planing mill at time of shipment, it reaches you bright, clean and newly milled.

We are still manufacturing upon the basis of the old Mountain Grading Rules and maintaining our reputation for grades and service.

Ask Us for Quotations

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Fraser Mills, B. C.

Eastern Sales Office—TORONTO—L. D. Barclay and J. A. Stewart

Large Stocks - Well Manufactured - Priced Close

veneers

Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, Gum, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple and Elm. Log run or cut to dimension.

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

THIS WEEK'S LIST

1 car 3" No. 1 C & B H. Maple
1 car 1 x 10 & up Fas Qtd. W. Oak
1 car 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 Fas Walnut
1 car 1 x 6/12 Clear Spruce.
1 car 1 x 10 & up Fas Qtd. W. Oak

PANELS

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple, Elm, Fir, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Cottonwood.

We Specialize in

Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwood, Veneers and Panels.

Robert Bury & Company (Canada) Limited 1 Spadina Ave.
TORONTO

GET THE BEST

**IT
WILL
PAY
YOU**

OLIVER White Pine and Hardwoods add a zip to sales and send your prestige stock soaring.

Get quotations today

The Oliver Lumber Co.

OF TORONTO LIMITED

Foot of Spadina Ave.

TORONTO

Douglas A. Stalker

Sherbrooke, Quebec

Offer the following dry hardwoods for immediate shipment from Magog, Que.

		FAS	No. 1 C	No. 2 C	No. 3 C
Birch	4/4	14,000	26,000	40,000	20,000
Bass	4/4	17,000	30,000	46,000	24,000
Bass	6/4	12,000	17,000	.....	.....
Maple	4/4	24,000	44,000	68,000	34,000

Also have ten Cars each 8/4" 12/4" 16/4" Birch No. 3 common technically, on account boxed hearts, but as good for some purposes as No. 1 and 2 com.; being sound and free from check and splits.



**WE ARE
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
TO BUY**

What have you to offer in OAK, BIRCH, MAPLE, HICKORY, BUTTERNUT, ASH, and BASSWOOD---All thicknesses?

Please give full particulars

Liberal Prices — Fair Inspection — Prompt Settlement

HENRI PELADEAU LIMITEE.

1211 ONTARIO STREET EAST

MONTREAL, P. Q.

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

Spruce Box Shooks

Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
and United States

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.



Rough Timber Dock

Let us Serve You!

LONG TIMBERS
DEEP AND HEAVY JOISTS
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.



LUMBER
CEDAR
PINE



Write, Wire
or Phone

SPRUCE
LATH
FIR

Adams River Lumber Company Ltd.

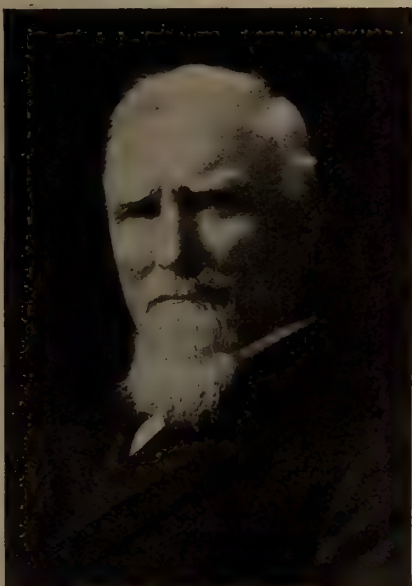
MILLS AT CHASE, B. C.

J. T. Todd, Eastern Manager

620 Federal Building, TORONTO

Phone Adel. 1194

"I'm Thinking of Twenty-five Years From Now"



Capt. Robert Dollar, 80 years young
"Some of those guys sit back in their
swivel chairs and say, 'Let George do it.'"

said that veteran lumberman, Robert Dollar, in a recent address before a Pacific Coast Service Club. Vision is not denied the man whose faith and confidence is undimmed by years. The lumber industry of British Columbia was not built to its present splendid proportions in a day. With practically the whole world her market, the future is surpassingly bright.

Arm in Arm With this Development

in close touch with the men who are making history in the lumber industry in British Columbia are the advertisers in WESTERN LUMBERMAN. "The authority for 20 years."

LOOK AHEAD I AIM YOUR
SALES MESSAGE TO THE
LEADERS IN INDUSTRY
THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF

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Representing the Lumbering and Woodworking interests of
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Western Canada's Only A. B. C. Audited Lumber Paper

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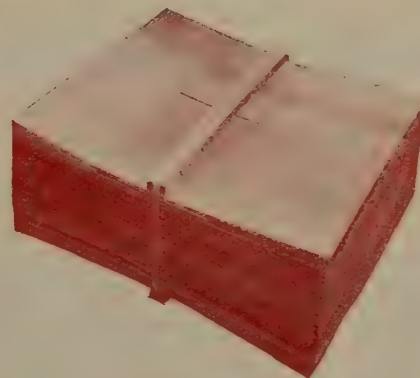
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& SONS, LIMITED

METROPOLITAN BLDG.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

XXX
XXXXX



ROYALS
IMPERIALS

British Columbia

Lumber Shingles Timbers

Specializing in
Straight or Mixed Cars of

CASING
FINISH
FLOORING
CEILING

BASE
MOULDINGS
CEDAR SHIPLAP
CEDAR BOARDS

GET OUR STRAIGHT CAR PRICES

**International Land & Lumber
Company Limited
LUMBER
AND
RAILWAY TIES**

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

**Dry—
Hemlock, Spruce & Pine
Lumber & Lath**

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building,

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TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

Canfield-Wilmot

LIMITED

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock

Ontario

**B. C. FOREST
PRODUCTS**

ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

WE OFFER:—

Hardwood Flooring

CLEAR, NO. 1, FACTORY

Interior Finish

BIRCH, B. C. FIR, OAK,
CHESTNUT

Quality Lumber All Grades & Sizes

*Every Facility for Prompt
Shipment, and Good Service*

Situated on Main C. N. R. Line

Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.

BROMPTONVILLE

— QUEBEC

TRY OUR WHITE PINE

In Dressing and Better Grade, also in 1, 2, & 3 cuts

DRY HEMLOCK SPRUCE AND PINE

Ontario and Quebec Stock—All Dimensions

TIES AND PILINGS

Also PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK LATH

All for immediate shipment

WANTED

5' million feet Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lumber. Also 5 million Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Lath

The Big Bear Lumber Company

416 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ontario
Telephones Main 1218-1219

WILLIAM MILNE & SONS

*Mfr's of High Grade White and Red Pine
Lumber and Lath*

Head Office: North Bay, Ont. Mills at Trout Mills, Ont.

AND

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

PHONE
WIRE
OR WRITE

WILLIAM H. BROMLEY & SONS

LUMBER & TIMBER

PEMBROKE
ONT.

SOFTWOODS

HARDWOODS

AND

If it is American Lumber You Want

Call

REGENT 1-6-2

We may have just what you want rolling

CARS ARE ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

of

California Redwood and White Pine
Chestnut, Oak and Poplar.

ALSO

Yellow Pine Finish and Dimension

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ont.

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON



35x35—82ft. long Fir Timber

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2" in long lengths either
Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not
operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry
in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection
(Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO. Limited

Cable Address: Bainbridge, B.C. Telephone and Postal
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Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO. LTD.

We have for immediate sale and shipment:

Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6" White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
One "	" 2 x 6 & up, "	" 12 to 14 ft.
One "	" 3 x 6 & up, "	" 14 to 16 ft.
One "	" 1 1/4 x 1 1/2 & up, "	" 12 to 14 ft.
One "	" 6 x 6 Cedar	
Two "	" 4/4" x 4 & up Brown Ash, Mill Culls.	

Fifty Pieces of White Pine dimension timber 25 and 30 ft. long, 14 to 18" at the small end, Choice Stock, immediate shipment.

410 Union Bank Building
OTTAWA **ONTARIO**

Hardwoods Wanted

We are in the market for
Birch, Maple and Basswood
for immediate shipment.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Ltd.
454 King Street, West **TORONTO**

FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office: Fraser Building,
53 Queen Street - **OTTAWA, Can.**

*Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for*

FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers

**White Pine, Red Pine,
Spruce, Hardwood
Lumber and Lath**

South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. (Box 676) **CHARLES O. MAUS** "SEZ"

My Golf is terrible—Regular civil war golf—you know "out in 61 and back in 65." But, I am not talking golf now. Yep, I am Lumbering with the Best Lumber and grades offered below. Give me a crack at the next car or the next string of cars. Wire or write me.

**GUM
OAK
CYPRESS**

Plain or Quartered
Red or Sap

Plain or Quartered
Red or White

and of Course

CANADIAN BIRCH

(All Grades and Thicknesses)



SERVICE THAT MEANS "SERVE US"

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Yards and Planing Mill at Cairo, Ill. where we carry four million feet of high grade Cypress for quick shipment.

We are the Cypress Specialists

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto

Phone Adelaide 0580

Wanted—For early 1924 shipment

2 inch Sorted Good Sound Wormy.
2 inch No. 2 Hemlock.
1 inch No. 1 and 2 Mill Cull, White Pine.
Send prices and particulars.

For Sale—Mill Run, White Pine, 2 x 4 & up, heavy to 6/8/10"—heavy to 16'.

Mill Run, Jack Pine Lath, 4 ft. and 32 inch.
Mill Run, Norway Pine (Limited quantity.)
5th & Better, Spruce & J. Pine, 4 x 4—2" scant x 4 & up, (Limited.)
Merch. Hemlock, 2" scant, sorted widths and lengths, (Limited.)

PRICES ON COAST AND MOUNTAIN STOCKS ON REQUEST

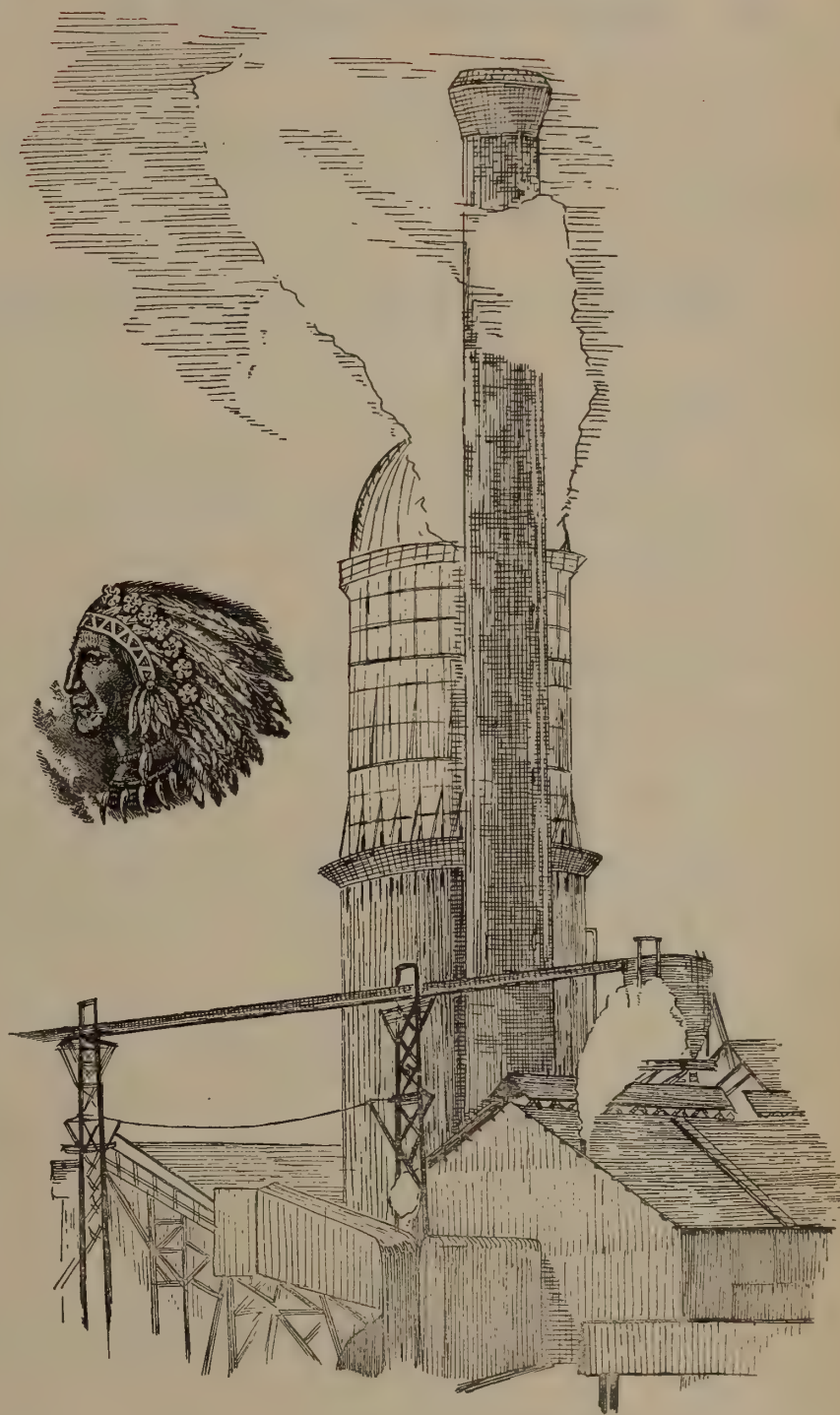
Michael Angelo was right!

*"Trifles make perfection
but perfection is no trifle"*

Anything less than perfection was unforgivable to the master-artist. And he knew full well that the success of his efforts depended on careful attention to every detail.

In this age of specialization, industry produces the perfect product by having each man do one thing—but do that one thing well.

The manufacturing of "Big Chief" Lumber and Shingles is based on just such a policy. Perhaps that is why "Big Chief" Brands are so frequently in demand by those lumber merchants who take pride in handling products of unusual merit.



VANCOUVER LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Vancouver, British Columbia

701 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto

Branch Sales Office at Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Chicago, Ill.

Douglas Fir
West Coast Hemlock
Western White Pine

Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Finish
Cedar Bevel Siding

"There is no Substitute for Quality"

PERFECT LUMBER

"Our Customers Are Satisfied."

What About Your Customers, Mr. Dealer?

The difference in grade in any one grade of lumber is not disclosed through the quoted price.

Genuine satisfaction to yourself and to your consumer public is assured when you buy our finest grade OLD GROWTH FIR--and it costs no more.

Quality production is our aim and a rapidly increasing dealer interest is significant of its appreciation.

OUR PRODUCTS

Include:

Timbers, up
to 65 Feet
Dimension
Shiplap
Shelving
Well Curbing
Flooring
Ceiling
Siding
Stepping
Casing & Base
Mouldings, etc.

"Our Customers Are Satisfied."

KING & JARDINE

LIMITED

MILL AND SALES OFFICE: 1 FIRST AVENUE WEST

SOUTH SHORE MILL

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Pine Spruce Hemlock Hardwood

Head Office: 701-703 Hope Chambers,
Ottawa, Canada

Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal Que.

THE McCORMACK LUMBER CO.

Bank of Toronto Building

HAMILTON, Canada

Want to Buy FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Mill Cuts of Jack Pine & Spruce

Sawn to 4/4, 8/4 and Timbers

If you have anything to offer we would appreciate it if you would advise us promptly giving estimated quantities of different sizes and prices wanted.

KEYSTONE



British
Columbia

Red Cedar SHINGLES



THE soil properties,
rainfall and drain-
age contents in the
Province of British

Columbia are responsible for the
world's finest stand of Red Cedar.
KEYSTONE SHINGLES are manu-
factured from this stand. 100%
edge-grain and strictly clear.

WESTMINSTER MILLS LIMITED

New Westminster,

B.C.

We Ship Mixed
Cars

Cedar Bevel Siding
Cedar Bungalow or Col-
onial Siding
Cedar Flooring or Porch
Decking
Lath
Mouldings
Screen Stock
Closet Lining
Common Timbers
Edg-Grain Shingles

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	1,000		1,500	
1 in.	69,000	20,000	50,000	28,000
1 1/4 in.	23,000	6,000	106,000	500
1 1/2 in.	6,000	11,500	85,000	9,500
2 in.	38,000		234,000	78,000
2 1/2 in.	225,000		6,000	5,600
3 in.	108,000		33,300	23,000
4 in.	88,000		32,000	9,500

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.	6,100			
1 in.	3,900		2,300	3,000
1 1/4 in.			400	800
1 1/2 in.	80,000	800	15,000	3,700
2 in.	10,000	30,300	75,000	5,800
2 1/2 in.	19,000	500	23,000	
3 in.			22,000	5,700
4 in.	2,000		300	
	4,000		1,200	
	5,600		500	

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	700	1,600	2,000	2,500
1 1/4 in.	800	2,700	2,150	
1 1/2 in.	53,000	28,000	9,000	3,000
2 in.	16,000	30,000	14,200	4,300
2 1/2 in.			3,700	600
3 in.	2,000	8,580	7,200	1,700
4 in.				

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.	38,000
1 1/4 in.	1,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C
1 in.	5,000	6,000
1 1/4 in.	3,700	900
1 1/2 in.	700	
8/4	1,000	200

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	77,000	128,000	16,200	5,870
1 1/4 in.	37,000	67,000	2,700	800
1 1/2 in.	15,000	50,000	15,000	
2 in.	5,000	22,000	15,000	10,000
10/4		2,500	600	600

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
3/4 in.			4,700	
1 in.	2,200	6,400	15,000	1,400
1 1/4 in.	9,000		10,900	
1 1/2 in.	400		4,000	
2 in.			7,400	

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
1 in.	20,000	35,000	300	200
1 1/4 in.	11,400	15,000	2,000	9,000
1 1/2 in.		1,800	5,200	
2 in.	8,100	7,400	300	4,700
3 in.				

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4		1,800	
5/4		9,000	
8/4		18,000	800
10/4		7,000	14,300
12/4		300	300

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	S.W. & No. 2
3/4 in.	1,600		4,000		
1 in.	85,000		161,000	163,000	
1 1/4 in.	13,000	1,450	78,000	53,000	
1 1/2 in.	14,700	1,600	92,000	400	
2 in.	19,000		52,000	32,000	
2 1/2 in.	2,000				
3 in.	1,300				
4 in.	1,500		300		

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1
3/4 in.	500	1,100	1,500
1 in.	37,000	81,000	11,000
1 1/4 in.	58,000	41,000	26,000
1 1/2 in.	113,000	69,000	50,600
2 in.	15,000	68,000	16,900
2 1/2 in.	17,000	12,000	1,000
3 in.	39,000	39,000	26,000
4 in.	10,200	11,200	7,000

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	11,000	26,000	
5/4	19,000	37,000	1,000
6/4	10,000	38,000	4,600
8/4	73,000	80,000	1,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
3/4 in.	50,000	244,000	1,500	
1 in.		53,000	21,000	2,400
1 1/4 in.	71,000	64,000	19,500	75,000
1 1/2 in.	52,000	112,000	2,000	2,100
2 in.	36,000	74,200	5,000	2,500
2 1/2 in.	67,000	138,000	26,000	10,000
3 in.	1,500	1,400		
3 1/2 in.	96,000		34,000	
4 in.	57,800	37,000	5,000	12,000
	30,600	14,600	3,000	200

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
3/4 in.	14,000	7,000	15,900
1 in.	51,000	160,000	23,000
1 1/4 in.	88,000	102,000	44,200
1 1/2 in.	51,000	14,600	
2 in.	16,000	14,000	1,500
2 1/2 in.	21,000	43,000	4,000
3 in.	3,200	3,200	9,000
3 1/2 in.	104,000	41,000	2,000
4 in.	42,000	26,000	300
	4,500	3,000	
	47,000	17,800	600

POPLAR

	1 & 2	18" up	No. 1 Com.	Bright Saps
3/4 in.			4,000	300
1 in.	1,000		39,000	12,100
1 1/4 in.	1,000		101,000	92,000
1 1/2 in.	1,800		4,000	112,000
2 in.	4,300		3,000	29,000
2 1/2 in.			13,300	4,000
3 in.			5,000	11,800
			2,600	8,000

CHERRY

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	43,000	10,500	196,000	175,000
1 1/4 in.	44,000	1,100	20,000	16,000
1 1/2 in.	36,200	100	33,000	102,000
2 in.	3,000		9,000	68,000
2 1/2 in.	4,500		4,300	3,000
3 in.	23,700		4,500	4,000
4 in.	8,300		900	

BLACK WALNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	12,000	17,000	20,000
1 1/4 in.	1,600	6,600	5,000
1 1/2 in.	7,200	4,200	500
2 in.	1,000	5,000	3,000
2 1/2 in.	800	1,000	
3 in.	300	1,000	
4 in.	400	500	1,200

BASSWOOD

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	217,000	15,000	150,000	30,000
1 1/4 in.	105,000	17,000	170,000	2,000
1 1/2 in.	100,000	6,300	30,000	20,000
2 in.	52,500		14,000	22,000
2 1/2 in.	5,200		2,500	900
3 in.	7,000			13,000
3 1/2 in.	5,000		1,500	4,000
4 in.			1,500	200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.

Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

Fifty-Two Years Means Something

At it since 1871, cultivating the best sources of supply, and constantly keeping our service abreast of requirements, we are in the best position to take care of your needs adequately, intelligently and to your satisfaction.

Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Hardwoods
B. C. Lumber
and
Timber

Our long experience insures proper selection, accurate grading and a knowledge of what constitutes quality. When you buy from us you do not pay extra for a superior service, for reasonable prices have always been a part of our business policy.

Our fifty-two years' experience and our wide resources are at your disposal. Why not make use of them now?

G. A. Grier & Sons Limited

MONTREAL

Established 1871

TORONTO

Head Office: 1112 Notre Dame St. West

22 Royal Bank Chambers 454 King St. West

*We have no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing
a name similar to ours*



MAPLE FLOORING

Should be chosen for its uniform color

This wood is especially suitable for school work—or work where oil has to be used. It is a much harder wood than Birch. In the clear and number one grades of MAPLE, (which are the grades most called for) a more uniform color is secured. MAPLE FLOORING has only the light brown boards, whereas in Birch the boards come red and white which show a decided contrast. These red boards, when oil is applied, turn extremely dark, while MAPLE FLOORING retains its light color.

Secure uniformity by making sure MAPLE FLOORING is specified.

SEAMAN-KENT HARDWOOD FLOORING

THE SEAMAN-KENT, COMPANY LIMITED

Wallace Avenue, TORONTO

Mason, Gordon & Co., Limited

80 St. Francois Xavier St.

(Wholesale Only)

Montreal, Que.

British Columbia Products

White Pine and Quebec Spruce, Fir Doors

(Carload Lots)

Vancouver Office:
Pacific Building
Hubert C. Gordon
Representative

Exclusive Representatives
Quebec and Maritime Provinces
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
Vancouver, B. C.



LUMBER



L
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MUIR & KIRKPATRICK

1315-20 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

TORONTO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

L
A
T
H



LUMBER



E. LETHERBY
Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

LEATHERBY and CHEW

LIMITED

M. CHEW
Vice Pres.

Manufacturers of High Grade, Well Manufactured
LUMBER, LATH and PICKETS

Mill and Head Office:
MIDLAND, ONTARIO

Our entire 1923 cut of White & Red Pine & Spruce Lumber & Lath

Sold to

TERRY-NICHOLSON-CATES LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Boost Your Flooring Sales

—with—

CHICKASAW BRAND OAK FLOORING

Perfect Manufacture

Write or Wire
for Prices Today

Liberal Grading

Memphis Hardwood Flooring Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Fruit Cake

**LET YOUR
CHEF MAKE
BETTER CAKE**

with

FARMYARD

BRAND

POWDERED WHOLE EGG

Pure, Rich Eggs with the natural Flavor. The moisture only, is extracted and nothing is added, leaving the solids of the egg in its natural form.

One barrel of Farmyard Whole Eggs is equal to thirty cases of shell eggs, which means big savings in storage space, freight and handling.

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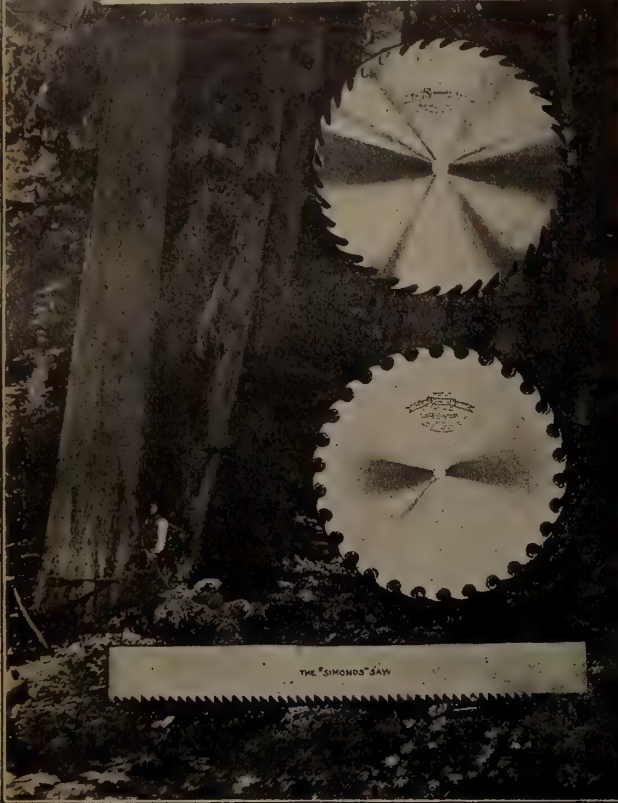
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Many Representative Operators Review Conditions of Past Season and Express Their Views On Coming Year's Costs and Demand

The present and the future are always interesting in the lumber arena and, at the close of another season's activities in the forest products line when building contracts for the year and industrial buying have practically been completed, stocks shipped out and logging operations undertaken, it is perhaps well to survey conditions. There are many and varied reports regarding the quantities of lumber on hand in the various mill yards, the amounts sawn during the past season and the probable size of the cut during the coming winter months.

Another question which arises is how do lumbermen regard the future? What have they to say about present conditions and the outlook in the trade? How will prices shape up and will present values be maintained? These questions are, of course, largely speculative and cannot be answered with mathematical precision but it is interesting to learn the views of those, who are the leading factors in this national calling and present them firsthand.

Summary of Salient Points

The "Canada Lumberman" has interviewed a number of representative sawmill men in various parts of the East. It will be found, with scarcely an exception, that certain characteristics or features of the situation have obtained during the past season. Among these are that stocks are lower from 10 to 40 per cent at the present time than they were in the corresponding month of last year; that, in most centres, the amount of lumber cut was fully as large if not larger than in 1922; that operating conditions, so far as the fall weather is concerned, have been conducive to mills running unusually late; that lumber has been shipped out more promptly and regularly than in previous years; that distribution has been exceptionally favorable both by land and water; that present prices are holding in most instances and may be higher on certain grades next year; that there is a scarcity of low grades of lumber which are commanding a firm figure; that logging activities, in spite of an increase of from 25 to 33 per cent in wages and the general shortage and inefficiency of men, will be conducted on a somewhat larger scale than last year; that it will cost \$3 to \$6 more per M., b.m. to get out logs than it did last year, etc. The general opinion is that, taking all things into consideration, lumbermen will see a strong and active market next spring.

Another segment that presented itself was, that woods operations in not a few instances would have been much larger than they are—this applies particularly to Quebec and New Brunswick—if wages were not

How Do Stocks Compare with Last Year?—Will the Average Cut This Winter be Larger or Smaller?—What will be the Effect on Existing Values?—The Labor Problem is Thorn in Side of Most Producers

so excessive and men so scarce and restless. The fall depression in trade in several allied lines has also influenced some producers to curtail their activities.

Cut Will Be Greater

Letherby & Chew, of Midland, Ont., state that 1923 production was about 25 per cent. greater than 1922 and their stock is all sold. They have the same number of camps as last year but as they will have more men in them and have them located in a thicker and larger stand of timber, they hope to get out about 25 per cent. greater production in feet than during 1922-3. They have their camps pretty well filled with men but, generally speaking, those in the bush are not as efficient as in previous years and the rate of wages is about 25 per cent. higher. It is too far in advance of the time for establishing quotations for 1924, say the firm, to venture an opinion respecting the extent to which a price increase will be necessary to take care of ascending costs in production.

Stock is Considerably Less

The Fassett Timber Co. of Fassett, Que., state that the volume of stock shipped this year by them is, at least 50 per cent. greater than the previous year. The present quantity on hand is about 33 per cent. less than it was during the corresponding period of 1922. The company have five camps in operation and are very short of good men. The woods class of labor seems to be scarce in and around Fassett with wages very high. It is hard to say how much higher they will go but the firm estimate conservatively that they may jump up 50 per cent. above last year. Concluding, the company remark: "As to the estimated increase in the cost of production, it is too early yet to see what this will be, as undoubtedly, besides the increased cost of logging, there evidently will be an increase in manufacture. Under these conditions, we look for higher prices this coming year."

Good Season on The Whole

George Burchill & Sons, of South Nelson, N. B., state that all the mills in that district have finished their operations for the year. The season now drawing to a close has been

larger than the preceding year and consisted largely of deals for the British market. These have all been disposed of and what they have on hand consist of stocks suitable for the American market and some white pine, which they hope to move this winter. The entire stock is much less than in 1922. Quite a large business has been done in lath for the U. S. market.

Operations in the woods in the South Nelson district will be on somewhat larger scale than last season,—due principally to the fact that operators are making an effort to salvage as much as possible of the lumber damaged by the bud-worm and forest fires,—much of which if allowed to remain for another season will be practically valueless.

Men for the camps have, up to the present, been hard to obtain, and much of that obtainable is of an inferior quality, but with the closing down of mills and the return of harvesters, conditions are easier. Wages, however, are much higher than last season, probably 30% higher; and while some items which enter into log production are lower, the cost of production on the whole will be 10 to 15% over that of last season. Whether we will be able to obtain sufficient advance in price to meet this, remains to be seen.

The firm conclude "So far, we have had ideal weather for operating, and we hope conditions for the balance of the season will be as favorable. On the whole, the situation does not look any too bright as conditions are not good in Great Britain, where most of our lumber finds a market and where stocks have accumulated during the past two months—the consumption not keeping pace with the supply; but we are living in the hope, that before our lumber is ready for the market, an improved state of affairs may prevail in the British field, as well as in those of the U. S.

Ran Mill Until Very Late

The Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co., of Huntsville, Ont., ran their mill until the recent freeze-up. Their stock of softwoods will be smaller than in 1922 but they have a larger cut of birch and maple. The Bethune Co. have about the same number of men in the woods as last year and will devote most of their efforts to hardwoods as the prices offered for hemlock and spruce do not, in their opinion, warrant taking out very much stock. The advance in wages alone is approximately 25 per cent. and, so far as softwoods are concerned, no such increases have been offered in price. Hardwood is good all through, even the low grades, and practically all of these are cleaned out for the first time since the boom of 1920. In and around Huntsville the chief difficulty is the labor

shortage. Firms are away behind in shipping and the Bethune Co. has just managed to have enough men around to keep things going.

1924 Should Be Good

The Pearce Co., of Marmora, Ont., report considerable improvement in lumber conditions during the past year as compared with the preceding two years. The outlook appears to be promising and the firm believe that 1924 will be quite as good, if not better, than 1923. Prices have not been what they consider adequate for some classes but they have showed improvement. Wages for mill hands have been higher during the past summer and they will be much higher in the bush during the coming winter. Labor appears none too plentiful at the present time and as soon as the hunting season is over and all the harvesters get back from the West, this condition should be relieved to some extent. Operating costs will be considerably higher during the coming winter and prices must advance accordingly. The sales for the past year have been better than for 1922 and the Pearce Co. are carrying about the same amount of stock. They believe the hardwood market will stiffen considerably. Dry stocks in and around Marmora appear to be pretty well cleaned up.

Piece Work Not Satisfactory

The Mageau Lumber Co., of Field, Ont., intend cutting 100,000 white pine logs during the coming winter, this being about 20 per cent. more than last winter's cut. Continuing, the firm say, "Wages at present are from \$45 to \$50 in this section of the country, but it is very hard to get men to make logs, unless you job them out by the piece. This method we have found, so far, is a very unsatisfactory way of making logs. Some firms are paying as high as 35 cents a piece for a 16 ft. log skidded on the road, and they supply the jobbers with the horses and outfit to do the work. This brings the logs up to about 40 to 45 cents, and the logs are not nearly as well made as when they are made by day labor.

"Everything considered, we feel that lumber would need to advance in price if anything like a fit margin is to be made by the manufacturer. During the course of the summer, we have paid \$3.50 for ordinary labor at the mill, and have had to put two men in a great many places in the plant, where one did the work before this year.

"Summing the whole thing up, we find that wages would be reasonable enough, if the men would only do an honest day's work, but it is pretty nearly impossible to get a day's work out of an ordinary laborer this year. In fact, the output of the ordinary man nowadays, is a little over 50% of the man of four or five years ago."

An Advance in Log Cost

The Fraser Companies Limited, of Fredericton, N. B., remark that they have had a very good season in the lumber business during the past summer. The output was somewhat larger than a year ago and their present stock is larger than the corresponding period in 1922. They expect to be putting in as many camps this coming winter as they had last but are having a little more trouble in getting men and wages are higher. The firm do not know what the extra cost of getting out logs this winter will be but feel that there will be quite an advance over last season.

Too Many Men Jump Jobs

C. Beck Mfg. Co., Limited, of Penetanguishene, Ont., report that practically all their stock is sold but they had only about two-thirds the usual cut. They are putting in about the same number of camps as usual and so far men have been practically "useless." It is one of the serious problems of the lumbermen to find a way to overcome the tremendous labor turnover. From a labor standpoint the company say: "The men are exploited by unscrupulous hiring agents and taken up to the camps, absolutely unfit to do the work. Consequently the tremendous cost of hiring and transporting these men without a cent of return is awful. Every firm seems to be the same and yet they will not lift a finger to work together and help each other. The rate of wages is up about 20% and; on account of the poor start in getting men into the camps, it is probable that costs will be about 30% higher, and very little producing of logs had been done yet, missing October, one of the finest months we had in years."

In regard to increased prices taking care of augmented costs, the firm say that with business slackening off, there will be no jump in prices until there is a slackening in production.

Prices Are Up Twenty Per Cent.

The Riordon Pulp Corporation, of Montreal, in regard to their lumber activities during the past year at Calumet, Que., state that their production shows a decrease of 15 per cent. and unsold stock to-day is 90 per cent less than usual. Stocks on hand have increased 31 per cent. and their shipments decreased 48 per cent. compared with 1922. Brig. Gen. J. B. White, who has charge of the woods operations of the company, adds: "So far as our Calumet mill is concerned practically no unsold lumber will be carried over into 1924. The values have remained firm and prices advanced about 15% to 20% over 1922. Calumet operates largely on spruce, but the foregoing is practically the situation with regard to pine also. Mill run pine is not moving at present and prices are slightly lower than six months ago. Other grades are firm. Stock in the hands of retailers appear to me to be low. Most of them are working on a hand to mouth basis, the result being that the manufacturers are accumulating a considerable stock. The outlook, however, seems to be fairly good and we look for better prices next year."

Outlook in the Ottawa Valley

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. (Canada) Limited, of Ottawa, Ont., ran their mill until the freeze-up and had a most successful season. They cut more lumber this year than they did a year ago, with about the same quantities sold as last year at this particular time.

The Shepard & Morse organization are endeavoring to put the same number of camps in the woods this winter as they did last, but find bush labor very scarce and hard to handle. The rate of wages is about 30 per cent. more than a year ago and may go still higher. Continuing, the firm say: "The cost of production for this season in the woods, will be at least 35% greater than a year ago, and if we are unsuccessful in securing sufficient help, it will be more like 50% greater. With reference to the advance in price of lumber, to take care of the extra cost, we do not think that this will work out. Now, it is beginning to look as though there would have to be a reduction in prices, particularly in the middle grade white pine, in order to meet competition from the west coast and the western states. We have

been hoping that prices in the West would advance, as they are surely selling their product at a loss. If the Ottawa Valley Lumbermen have to make any reduction in their prices it will mean quite a serious loss to them."

Look for Advance in Lumber

The John Carew Lumber Co., of Lindsay, Ont., who last month closed their sawing operations at Lindsay and Haliburton after six months' operation, managed to turn out about 40,000 feet a day at Lindsay and 25,000 feet at Haliburton. They were busy shipping all summer and have disposed of practically their entire cut in ash, elm, birch, maple and basswood and all their railway ties.

The firm consider the past season has been a successful one with much better shipments than last year as at the period when they closed down they had a large surplus stock. The output of the company, with two plants, was about sixty per cent. more than last year but the stock on hand at the present juncture is not more than fifty per cent. of last year.

The John Carew Lumber Co. have put in five camps of about forty men each. Wages are about twenty to twenty-five per cent. higher than last year. They report that men are offering a great deal more freely recently and they had no difficulty in filling one camp within a few days. Lately they have been putting in two more camps and besides this about eight or ten jobbers working. The firm expect to take out about 9,000,000 feet this winter and will drive two extra streams next season which will give the company seven different drives to bring down. Considering the present market and the advance in wages, the firm cannot see where lumber will remain at the same price and look for an advance.

Will Take Out Bigger Cut

The Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. have had a decidedly busy season in their mill at Sarnia and are running their plant as late as they possibly can in the season on account of their stock being very low. The firm have approximately 4,000,000 feet less on hand than they had a year ago at this time.

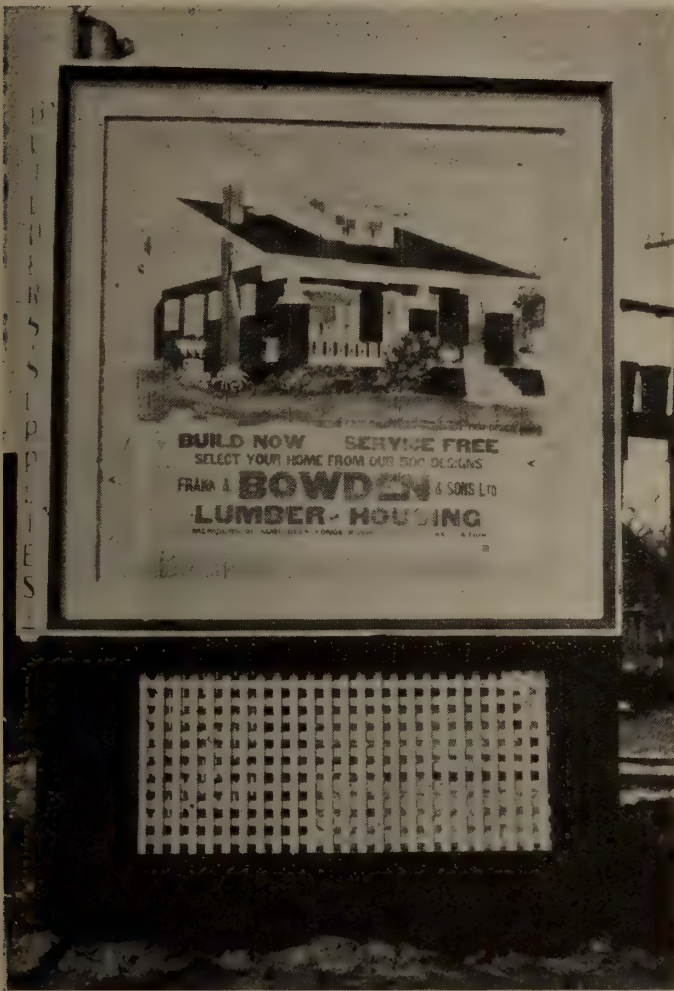
W. A. Saurwein, assistant-manager of the company, returned recently from an extended visit to the northern operations of the organization. He states that they, as well as other lumbermen, had some difficulty in securing labor to get started but at present are operating three camps. In addition, they have a contractor who is logging by the thousand and has four camps running. It is the intention of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. to take out, at least, 5,000,000 feet of logs more than last year. Whether or not the objective will be reached, remains to be seen, as much depends on the weather and labor conditions.

The lumber business has been good and prices have been steady. While there have been considerable fluctuations in Idaho, Western and Southern pine, it did not seem to have much effect on white pine which is the principal product of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. The health of E. C. Barre, general-manager of the company, which has been none too good for a considerable period, is greatly improved and it is expected that in a short while he will again be at his desk.

Will Carry Very Little Over

Stanley Douglas, Limited, of Fredericton, N. B., observe that they finished sawing at South Devon some time ago and will be operating their resaw and planing mill until about the end of the year. "The season has been a fairly successful one with

FOREST AND MILL IN PICTURE



Imposing sign board showing the colored posters supplied by Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, with plan service, in front of the North Yonge St. Yard of Frank A. Bowden & Sons, Toronto



Exterior view of the attractive woodworking plant of Percy G. Piggott Lumber Co., at Chatham, Ont. Note the vines climbing all over the front walls



The well-equipped sawmill of the Hawk Lake Lumber Co., at Monteith, Ont., which has had a busy season



One type of four-roomed house erected by the Spruce Falls Co., Kapuskasing, Ont., for their employees. On the exterior, siding is used for one storey and shingles for the remainder



Hauling square and wane white pine timber on ice roads and showing loading by means of gin pole, block and tackle

us," continued Mr. Douglass, "and of our cut of about seven million feet we will carry very little over the winter. We are not putting in any camps ourselves this season but have contracted for and expect to saw about eight million feet next summer. Men for the woods are scarce and wages about \$20.00 per month more than last fall. This means, of course, more expensive logs and, unless the market advances considerably, the millmen of New Brunswick will be able to show very little profit on their next year's operations."

Say Stocks are Very Low

The Eagle Lumber Co., of Montreal, report that stocks in their section are very low and prices have already improved and there is a possibility of making a profit in lumber in the near future. Most mills were discouraged at the prices commanded by spruce during the last two years and have directed their forest operations on hardwood and pine. This should help the quotations on spruce to a certain extent. The company, who find bushmen very scarce and wages considerably higher than last year, intend cutting out logs enough to keep their mill running at full capacity, but so far have been unable to secure enough men to fill their camps.

Northern Labor Conditions Acute

Austin & Nicholson, of Chapleau, Ont., have had a good season and the output of their mills has been greater than any season they have yet operated. Logging conditions were exceedingly difficult particularly during the last half of the season on account of labor unrest. Continuing, the firm declare: "We are endeavoring to operate in the woods to about the same extent as we did last year, but again we are having very great difficulty. In our experience we have never found labor conditions so difficult in Northern Ontario. Men seem to be scarce, although we do get quite a number, but they never were so unsettled, and efficiency is, as a result, being reduced to the lowest level that we have any knowledge of. Based on the difference in wages alone, operating costs would be about 25% to 35% greater, but, with the low level of efficiency added, it is hard to estimate exactly what the result will be. We are doubtful whether any possible advance in the price of lumber this year will take care of the added operating cost, and, to be candid, we look upon the present condition as it faces the Northern Ontario Lumbermen as exceedingly critical, unless some change in the general attitude of working men takes place."

Very Few Complaints to Make

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. of Pakesley, Ont., regarding the past year's work, say they have very few complaints to make. Their sawmill has closed down for the season and their cut was about 20,000,000 feet. They have about 29,000,000 feet on hand in the yard as compared with 30,000,000 feet last year. Men, who have been scarce this fall, are coming in more plentifully of late. Wages are \$5 per month higher than last year and provisions are about the same. The cost of production will be a little more than last season, even if the same favorable weather conditions prevail which can hardly be expected, as last year was exceptionally good. James Ludgate, manager of the company, estimates that the cost of production will be, at least, 10 per cent. higher than last year. The firm will take out about the same amount of logs as in 1922-23. The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co.

shipped or rather handled more lumber for other people over the Key Valley Railway which they own and operate, and everything went along very smoothly.

Mr. Ludgate says that lumbermen might be interested to know that he went to Calgary and got a carload of horses and landed them in Pakesley, in the Sudbury district, for \$50 per head cheaper than he could secure them in Ontario. Breeders can raise a good horse in Alberta and sell him for \$75 to \$100. They can winter the animals there for about \$5 per head and have them fat in the spring.

The Demand Was Steady

Charles H. Nadeau, Port Daniel, Que., say that they have had a very good season and found lumber prices satisfactory with a steady demand. During the year they handled about 2,000,000 feet more than usual which represents about 30 per cent. over previous years. Their stock at the present time is low with only about half a million feet. They have been able to sell everything as it was sawed and that shipments were made mostly by water. Vessel freight rates were reasonable and a good supply of bottoms always available and the firm were able to get all the cars they required to take care of rail shipments.

Mr. Nadeau concludes:—"We intend cutting this year about four to five million feet, which will be an average cut, and wages have gone up fifty to seventy-five per cent. which will increase the cost of our logging twenty per cent. Men are also hard to obtain, compared to a year ago. At the present time, we do not find that lumber has gone up any the last few months and prices will certainly have to increase to take care of the additional cost we are put too in getting out our new cut. We have had a nice, dry fall for logging and prospects are still more favorable for a continuation without any snow for some time yet. Mostly all other operators through this section are getting an average cut, and we do not look for any larger surplus of logs being got out over previous years."

Piece Work Done at Sioux Lookout

G. E. Farlinger, of Sioux Lookout, Ont., declares that his operations and those of others in the district were considerably larger during the past season than in 1922. Mr. Farlinger expects that the increased cost of production of logs this winter will be offset by increased selling prices.

The labor situation has been anything but satisfactory but has improved some during the last two weeks owing to the return of harvest workers from the western wheat fields. The rate paid in the vicinity of Sioux Lookout to bushmen is \$45 per month, including board. A considerable portion of the logging operations is carried on through piece work methods; that is, the logs are cut and skidded by three men working in a party who do this work at a price per log. If this mode of operation was not used largely in the vicinity of Sioux Lookout, it would be impossible to take out the quantities required for next season's operations.

The weather conditions for drying lumber, freighting supplies to camps and the construction of camps could not have been improved on during the past two months. This has, of course, materially assisted operations.

The principal forest products taken out in the neighborhood of Sioux Lookout, which is on the Canadian National Railways west of Port Arthur, are railway ties and lumber,

there being very little pulpwood cut owing to the long freight haul to points of delivery where it could be manufactured into the finished article.

How New Brunswickers Feel

An eastern correspondent writes:—"The past season has been an active one, especially for lumber on the Miramichi. The old stocks have practically been exhausted and the new cutting of this season has found ready market in the British Isles and the United States. The W. M. MacKay Ltd., of St. John, purchased practically all the 3 in. stock that was available on the Miramichi, and with the exception of some small lots not sufficient to bring a steamer here for, it has practically all been shipped out.

The American market has taken all the 1 in. and 2 in. which has largely gone forward by rail, with the exception of about 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 on Frasers' Company yards at Nelson. The rest of the lumber yards show a deserted appearance. We have very little left on our yards with the exception of pine, and what we have in 1 in. and 2 in. spruce is all sold and will go forward as quickly as we can get cars. Just at the moment there is some difficulty in getting what cars are required. We would say that by January 1st, with the exception of Frasers' stock, there will be practically no stock on this river. We understand that the latter firm's stock is all to be shipped out as quickly as they can get cars, so it has evidently been sold.

For the present, woods operations will be about the same extent as last year. The scarcity of men will to some extent effect the output, as while some of the lumbermen have contemplated quite an extensive cutting they have been materially hampered by the shortage of help. A good many of the men that have gone to the woods are less efficient than our usual supply. Wages are running from 50% to 60% higher than last year and this has been paid to men not as well able to earn it. We would estimate that logs at the mill boom next year will cost \$3.00 a thousand at least more than last season. It is difficult to estimate if it will cost more to manufacture next year but we would almost judge that, with the increase in the winter's wages, that we will have to look for some advance in the wages paid the mill men next year.

The American market at the moment is fairly strong, but does not show any advance for real business over last spring. We, however, think that with the decreased stocks in sight and as old stocks are all now disposed of, that if there is an equal demand from the United States to what there was this year, that they will have to pay more money to the mills. Unless the manufacturers can get increased cost, it will certainly leave them in an awkward position, as there was no more margin of profit this year than what the manufacturers were fully entitled to.

Great Britain is getting a considerable supply of their timber from Continental and Baltic points, also Galatz and Central Europe via Hamburg, Rotterdam, etc., which makes a strong competition with our Canadian spruce as exchange is much in their favour. As the logs from Galatz, etc., run large, they are prepared to supply a large quantity of 9 in. and up.

We have discussed the matter with several manufacturers here and they feel that unless there is an increased price, —\$4.00 to \$5.00—a thousand, that next year will not be

a satisfactory one for the New Brunswick manufacturers.

Costs Are Up 25 Per cent.

The Herman Hettler Lumber Co., whose Ontario headquarters are at Midland, say that their business has been steady during the past season although perhaps a little slow. Their output and sales are about the same as for 1922. The company are not planning to carry on logging operations as extensively during the coming winter as last and find the supply of men and wages higher than a year ago. It is difficult to estimate the increased cost of lumbering but it will be, at least, 25 per cent. over last winter. There has been no advance in the price of lumber but instead a decrease.

Reports from Various Centres

The Searchmont Lumber Co., of Searchmont, Ont., are putting in one camp and two jobbers extra this year and expect to take out a very large cut.

The Geddes-Tyson Lumber Co., of Wiar-ton, Ont., say that there was very little change in regard to prices of logs and lumber from last season and there will be the usual cut taken out in that district.

F. M. Pope & Son, of Bury, Que., write that they have had a good season in the lumber line with an output of about one-third more than a year ago and stock about all shipped out. The company are putting in the same number of camps as in 1922-23 and

report that men are not plentiful and wages much higher.

What Other Concerns Say

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., of East Angus, Que., say they have made about the usual cut during the past season and the stock on hand is much less than it was in November 1922. They will cut about the same amount of timber this year as usual and believe that their costs of logging will be about the same as a year ago.

Keenan Bros., of Owen Sound, Ont., believe that the outlook for the coming year is good. They do not expect lower prices for the better end of the log but it is quite possible that the lower grades may be heavy. The company have two camps in the north and hope to take out about the usual stock. They are carrying about their regular quantity of dry lumber at the present time.

Have Shipped All Stock

Scotstown Sawmill Co., of Scotstown, Que., say that they find the supply of men to be more plentiful now than it has been for the past few months. Wages are from \$15 to \$20 higher than last year. The demand for lumber is rather quiet at present but the firm are of the opinion that the market for hardwoods will pick up later. They cut more during the past season than in 1922 and have shipped practically all their stock with the exception of their ash and bass-wood.

An Eastern Ontario firm say that their output this season will amount to, approximately, 23,000,000 feet which is about 2,000,000 feet greater than a year ago. The stock on hand is about the same as compared with this time last year. In regard to logging operations, the firm say they are endeavoring to take out 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet, bush scale, but owing to the labor situation, they fear that they may fall short somewhat unless they can fill their camps to capacity during the present month. Help is much scarcer than a year ago and wages run about 35 per cent. increase. It is too early yet, the firm declare, to estimate the increased cost of log production which may be from 25 to 30 per cent.

Their New Mill at Little Current

The Hope Lumber Co., of Thessalon, Ont., say that their cut at Thessalon, during the past season was 20,000,000 feet and their Little Current mill 12,000,000 feet. The latter is a new mill with a capacity of 150,000 feet in ten hours. This was not started until August.

C. N. Carney, manager of the company, says that they will have the same number of camps as last year and the cost of logging will be considerably higher. The help situation is bad and the company cannot get enough men to fill the camps. Bushmen do not stay very long at any place. They are coming and going all the time and wages are higher than last winter.

Wholesalers Hear Talks Regarding Sales Tax

"What's new on the sales tax?" was the familiar question heard around the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday night, November 16th, when the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held a lively monthly gathering.

A. E. Gordon, chairman, opened by calling upon the various committees. L. D. Barclay, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, reported that the committee had decided to postpone their dance until after the Christmas season. A. C. Manbert and A. E. Eckardt of the Legislative Committee were invited to give the members the latest developments on the sales tax situation.

Mr. Manbert said there was nothing exactly new about the proposed tax, except that the government was determined to impose the measure as outlined in the amendment of the Special War Revenue Act of 1915. He explained again, as he had done before to the members, the intricacies of the levy and what the government recognized as a finished manufactured product. Shingles and lath had definitely been tagged as finished products.

Hugh A. Rose asked Mr. Manbert if the product of a planing mill was considered a manufactured article. Mr. Manbert replied that, undoubtedly, under the new ruling, any product through which a saw or a knife is run, will be considered by the government, a manufactured product. He repeated what qualifications a wholesaler of lumber must have, before being required to take out a license, viz., fifty per cent of the year's business must be sold to licensed manufacturers. He also explained the recent ruling of the government in regard to refund upon material.

Licensed wholesalers, who desire to make application for deduction of the sales tax

Many Points Relating to the Interpretation and Application Yet to be Cleared Up—Business Conditions Are Improving and Statistics Disclose Evidences of Industrial Expansion—Attitude Towards New Canadians Should Be Cordial

paid on materials on hand on the 1st of January 1924, as provided for in Section 19-B.B.B., Subsection 8, in respect of goods which have been, are being, or are to be used in, wrought into or attached to articles to be manufactured or produced for sale, which articles are subject to sales tax, shall signify their intention of so doing in writing on or before December 1st to the Collector of Excise and Customs of the district. The second letter should contain a resume or summary statement of the firm's business inventory, which should be forwarded not later than March 31st. And before June 1st the actual claim should be made. A copy of the act is available and can be obtained by each member of the industry from the Collector of Excise and Customs stationed in each district.

Mr. Manbert touched upon another point that had evoked considerable controversy among the different lumber associations in the ruling by the government that the tax shall be shown separately on the invoice. He told the members what the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had done in opposition to the ruling and stated there was a political reason for trying to conceal the tax as much as possible from the general public. Taxes are always obnoxious and the

fewer, who know they are paying them, the better for the government. A. E. Eckardt, in commenting further upon the tax, stated he had given the problem considerable thought. It was his opinion, that if it were at all possible for a wholesaler to refrain from taking out a license, it would be to his advantage, as there would inevitably be considerable, burdensome record-keeping in connection with a license.

On the Threshold of Prosperity

Following the business programme, Chairman Gordon introduced to the members J. F. Mackay, treasurer of the Loblaw Company, Toronto. Mr. Mackay gave a spirited and optimistic address on business prospects in Canada. He said in part:

Canada is to-day unquestionably in an advanced stage of convalescence, and the correct attitude for every virile business man to take is that of unfailing and unfaltering courage. Without stopping to deny that we have serious problems on our hands it can truthfully be said that all signs point to the fact that we are on the threshold of a period of prosperity that will, at least, equal and may even surpass anything experienced in the past.

Perhaps our most complex and difficult problem is that of railway transportation. Even this requires but a cursory examination to show that rapid progress is being made by the authorities in bringing revenue and expenditure into close relationship to each other. In fact, two years ago no one could have believed that by the elimination of competing trains and lines and the unification of management such economies would have been effected. Increased vigor on the part of the officials in securing and handling of traffic and other changes have resulted

in showing an operating surplus of over Two Millions of Dollars for six months past. I am optimistic enough to believe that it is but a matter of a few years when the publicly owned roads of the country will prove a handsome investment. This can only be done if the management of the roads is given authority entirely free from political wire pulling. It is up to Canadians to show they are in a mood to deal sternly and quickly with the politician who endeavors to throttle our railways by manipulation and juggling. Now is the time for business men and citizens generally to make their influence felt on this matter. The possible consequences may prove disastrous to our whole economic life.

The Country's Growing Trade

We do not have to theorize to-day as to our growing trade. The figures speak for themselves. Automobile licenses issued in Canada this year are ten per cent greater than in 1922; merchandise entered for consumption in Canada for six months ending Sept. 1923 were valued at \$464,330,317 as compared with \$363,915,736 for same period of 1922. Exports of Canadian product were \$453,769,440 compared with \$388,233,296 for 1922; the total trade showing an increase of about \$150,000,000 for the six months. The figures quoted are for six months of 1923. A statement issued the other day for the Government's fiscal year, 1922-1923, shows a slight decline in value although a healthy increase in volume. The value doesn't make much difference so long as the cost of living declines accordingly.

For the twelve months ending June, 1923, the Dominion was a world trader to the value of 1.844 Millions whereas the world trade of the United States during the same period totalled 7,738 Million dollars. To put it in different form, while our population is roughly one-twelfth that of the U.S. our foreign trade is almost one-quarter that of our neighbor. In other words, we are the largest foreign trader in the world per capita.

In 1900 there was hardly a dollar of U.S. capital invested in Canadian enterprise; today not less than 2,500 millions of American capital is working in Canada, an amount almost equal to British investments.

In 1900 the gross value of products manufactured in Canada was 481 million dollars. Twenty years later the figure stood at four billions and nineteen million, of which one-half was made in Ontario. The ratio of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods to our total exports is fifty-two per cent; in 1890 the percentage was six per cent of the exports.

Canadian do not need to apologize for the manner in which they have met the industrial captains of the world on common ground.

Our mineral production for first six months of this year is valued at \$87,152,000, an increase of 44% over the same period of 1922.

The Wheat Crop of West

Canada will reap this year a crop equal to, if not greater, than any in her history. The average acreage under crop during the pre-war five years was just under ten million acres; during the war this rose to 18,240,000 acres, while the present acreage is 22,162,000.

The most reliable estimate of the wheat yield of the three Western Provinces this year is for a crop of 452,503,169 bushels, exceeding the record crop of 1915 by 75 mil-

lion bushels. Eastern Canada's crop is at least, up to the average on the whole. We may look for substantial reductions on debts that have accumulated during lean years in Western Canada.

Immigration is once more turning in a substantial tide to our shores, the figures for July last showing an increase of 80% over the corresponding month last year, about 100,000 having arrived this year.

Canada has few questions of such far-reaching importance as that of immigration. The bringing in of hundreds of thousands of industrious people from the over-populated countries of Europe will do more to solve the railway problem and lower our tax rates than almost anything else.

One of the encouraging signs of recent months is the activity displayed at Ottawa in regard to immigration. We must exercise a certain amount of caution as to the class of settler we admit to our country, but it is possible to be over cautious on this point. First and foremost our welcome must be to our own kith and kin of the British Isles or their descendants from the United States, but there are many other countries of the world from which good hardy people can be had if they are gone after in an aggressive, business-like manner. This year's crop should prove a magnet to tens of thousands of new comers. Let us look well after these people when they arrive in Canada.

The policy of indifference that has pre-

vailed in the past has lost us thousands upon thousands of good citizens. We must lay ourselves out to make the newcomer feel that his hopes for himself and his family can be realized if he applies himself diligently in this, the land of the second chance. From June 1901 to March 1921 Canada received from all sources 3,577,311 immigrants. The official census return for those two decades shows that the population increased by 3,417,026 or 160,285 less than the immigration for the same period.

Speaking generally I can say, that after having made a somewhat hurried survey among financiers and industrial leaders, that business to-day is at least on an even keel. There have been some flurries in the financial circles recently, but, serious as these are to those directly concerned, we are thankful that they have not been on a scale sufficiently large to disturb seriously the financial fabric. The recent over-subscription by \$28,000,000 of the \$200,000,000 refunding Dominion Loan, followed immediately by the absorption of an Ontario loan of \$40,000,000 by the Canadian people themselves constitute events of the highest importance. The savings and demand deposits today reach the stupendous total of almost Two Billion Dollars and are increasing rapidly, being 24 millions greater than at this time last year. United States savings are seventeen billions, to equal ours the figure should be twenty-three billions.

Retail Lumbermen Elect New Men

Toronto Members of the Trade Hear Discussion on Important Matters and Decide to Hold Monthly Gatherings—New Blood Infused in the Organization and More Vim in the Proceedings

The Toronto Branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held its annual rally at the King Edward Hotel, on Friday, November 16. Thirty-six dealers representing every part of the city and suburbs gathered around the festive board and the evening was spent in a spirit of good fellowship.

After supper nominations were received for chairman and vice-chairman to preside at forthcoming gatherings in 1924. George T. Reid, of Reid & Co., was elected chairman, and W. E. S. Savage, Mimico, vice-chairman.



George T. Reid, Newly Elected Chairman

John B. Reid, veteran dealer of Toronto, was present and witnessed the election of his son to the chair, a position which he held for several years when retail lumber association work was in its infancy. He addressed the members and assured them of the sincerity of his son in the progress and welfare of the association, and to make that body even more worth-while than it had been in the past. He asked the members to stand behind the new officers and so add to the prestige and influence of the organization.

Following the address of the chair, five directors to form an Executive Committee were chosen. The new committee includes W. B. Tennant, William Warren, Thomas Paterson, F. J. Cummings and T. E. Rathbone. Horace Boulton was elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation.

Chairman George T. Reid called upon Mr. Boulton to give the members some information regarding the new sales tax. The secretary stated as far as the lumber industry was concerned, most everyone was in the dark as to how things were going to work out. Until the act was actually in force, no one could decipher the many intricacies that it will create in the lumber industry.

In reference to retail lumber dealers, the act says that if a retailer manufactures more than \$10,000 worth of material a year, he will be required by law to take a license for which he pays the sum of \$2. If a retailer does not manufacture and is not required to take out a license, the situation is compar-



W. E. S. Savage, Mimico
Newly Elected Vice Chairman



Wm. Warren, Toronto
Member of the Executive



T. A. Paterson, Toronto
Member of the Executive



F. J. Cummings, Toronto
Member of the Executive

atively simple. But if a license is required, the manipulation of the tax becomes complicated. Two sets of books would, ostensibly, have to be maintained to furnish the government with the information which, they say has to be on record. In the case of the licensed man, the government says he is conducting two businesses, manufacturing and retailing, and he must show them, therefore, that the tax is being taken and how.

In regard to the retail lumber business, the tax will cause many inconveniences as explained by Secretary Boulton. If a manufacturing retailer has run short of the material he bought for manufacturing purposes, and on which he did not pay a tax, and he wishes to take some lumber from his retail yard, upon which he did pay the tax, he, therefore, must sell the yard lumber to his mill and keep tab of other similar transactions. If anyone could imagine anything more complicated than this, they should let the government know about it.

In regard to obtaining refunds for material on hand at January 1st 1924, retailers,

who are also manufacturers and who desire application for deduction of the sales tax paid on materials on hand, as provided for in Section 19-BBB, subsection 8, in respect of goods which have been, are being or are to be used in, wrought into or attached to articles to be manufactured or provided for sale, which articles are subject to sales tax, shall signify their intention of so doing in writing to the Collector of Excise and Customs in each district on or before December 1, 1923, and shall make an inventory of the goods upon which claim is to be filed. Such inventory shall show a description of the goods and trade number, if any, and the quantity and value of each kind of goods. Such value, being the value upon which the tax was paid, or payable, shall be regarded as goods on hand. This summary statement must be in the government official's hands by March 31 and the actual claim by June 1, 1924. In conclusion the secretary advised the members that copies of the new act could be obtained from the district Collector of Customs and Excise.

Alex. Rhind spoke on the value of

assembling once a month and hearing one other interpret the signs of the times in an orderly, business-like way. He was strongly in favor of association work, if for no other reason than to take part in the good fellowship spirit which prevailed at gatherings composed of men who enjoyed the identical pleasures and disappointments in earning their daily bread. Mr. Rhind suggested the association meet every first Tuesday in the month.

W. E. S. Savage, the vice-chairman, echoed the spirit of Mr. Rhind, but stated that the middle of the month would be more satisfactory to all concerned. Before each session the executive would have to come together and make arrangements for the general meeting. Having the gathering on the third Tuesday would enable everything to be completed in the same month and not dragged over into two. The suggestion made by Mr. Savage was finally adopted. Excepting for the month of December, the Toronto branch will meet, at some central point in the city, on the third Tuesday of each month.

Why White Pine Has Advanced So Much In Price

It is always interesting, if not satisfactory, to compare costs. There are different methods of arriving at results. Conceptions of values, overhead, disbursements, etc., will naturally differ. It has been asked by some interests why the price of Ontario white pine is so much higher to-day than it was ten years ago and are present values justified by increased cost of skidding, toeing, sorting, driving, manufacturing, etc.

A number of lumber firms have been kind enough to supply the "Canada Lumberman" with data respecting the advances in the different activities during the past decade. This was in response to a questionnaire sent out.

The first query was,—What was the cost of standing white pine timber in 1913 as compared with the cost to-day on a given area? One lumber firm states that ten years ago it was \$10 to \$15 per M and to-day the cost is \$20 to \$22 per M. Another firm asserts that the advance according to loca-

tion is all the way from 100 to 150 per cent, while another concern places the figure generally around 70 to 75 per cent.

The second query was,—The approximate cost of skidding logs to-day as compared with 1913? Ten years ago the figure was \$4 to \$5; to-day \$8 to \$10. That is what is given by one firm. Another company turning out another kind of wood, says that it cost them \$10 in 1913 and in 1923 \$28, an increase of 250 per cent higher. Much, of course, depends on the type of timber cut.

How Board Bill Has Climbed

The cost of camp supplies was the next item dealt with, and an interrogation was made respecting the cost of these in boarding men, per day, in 1913 and the approximate outlay to-day. Here are the different figures given by representative firms:—1913, 20 to 30 cents, 1923, 75 cents to \$1; 1923, 43 cents, to-day 55 cents; 1913, 50 cents, to-day \$1; feeding teams 1913, \$1; to-day \$1.50.

Cost of hauling logs in 1913 and the cost to-day? Here are some:—1913, \$3 to \$4; 1923, \$6 to \$8; 1913, \$14; 1923 \$32, or an increase of 250 per cent. These figures vary, of course, according to the length of haul, character of roads, timber handled, etc., but the percentages of increase are not so widely different as at first might be imagined.

One Central Ontario firm, states that the cost of turning out logs complete, would vary according to location. Possibly one tract could be operated for half the cost of another location, but they find their logging expenses are about 250 per cent higher. This, they believe, is practically caused by location and partly by the lower efficiency per man which they figure about 50 to 75 per cent.

The next query dealt with was the cost of driving logs to the mill in 1913 and the cost to-day per M plus loss in towing, which might be estimated as the same as far as

(Continued on page 60)

Mr. Todd Injured in Street Car Collision

In a collision recently outside of Windsor, Ont., when two cars of the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Railway telescoped near the Devonshire race track, the motorman on one car was killed instantly and several persons injured.

J. T. Todd, of Toronto, who was a passenger on the northbound car, was severely shaken up. The base of his skull was fractured and he suffered a compound fracture of one of his arms as well as internal injuries. Along with others he was taken to Grace Hospital, Windsor, where it was a long time before he regained consciousness and for some days his life was despaired of. He is now slowly recovering.

Mr. Todd is the eastern representative of the Adams River Lumber Co., Chase, B. C., and has an office in the Federal Building, Toronto. He had been to the Windsor district on a business trip.



James T. Todd, Toronto

Mr. Todd came to Toronto some two years ago from the West and has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and other organizations. For many years he has been associated with the Adams River Lumber Co., one of the largest Mountain manufacturers. Mr. Todd is also representative of the Associated Mills, Limited, of Vancouver, and the Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Limited, shingle manufacturers, Vancouver. His many friends in the lumber industry sincerely hope that he will recover completely from the effects of his misfortune.

Quebec Firm Report Good Season Trade

A. G. Auger, of the firm of Auger & Son, Limited, of Quebec City, was recently in Montreal on a business trip, looking over prospects for future development, which he considered encouraging. The firm are principally engaged in handling railway ties, poles and pulpwood and may enter the Montreal market with a view to securing some of the retail trade in the lumber line. Many years ago Auger & Son did quite a business with the Old Country in lumber and also in the hay and grain trade but competition in the latter line became too severe to make it a paying undertaking.

Auger & Son have also a transportation line of steam and sailing craft from Quebec to points in New York and New Jersey, carrying chiefly lumber. Mr. Auger stated that trade in this line during the past season had been satisfactory and the prospects good for next season. In this connection there is also a good demand for tonnage of any kind on the Great Lakes and several firms had been doing a fair business in grain and others were in the market for new tonnage to supply the increasing demand for space as during the war much of the old tonnage was sold off. After concluding his business here, Mr. Auger left for New York City.

Japanese Government Awards Big Contracts

The Japanese Embassy has advised the National Lumber Manufacturers Association that the Japanese Government has awarded contracts for 97,150,000 feet of lumber for use in building dwellings for Japan's homeless in the area devastated by the earthquake.

The Japanese Embassy said negotiations had been closed with these lumber companies: Douglas Fir Exploitation and Export Company, representing 108 West Coast mills, for 96,400,000 feet of Douglas Fir and Pacific Hemlock; and Bratile Bros. Mill Company, of Ridgefield, Wash., for 750,000 feet of red cedar. The Embassy said that no information could be given by the Japanese Government at this time concerning the amounts involved in the contracts.

The successful bidders have given assurances that the lumber called for by the contracts will be moved to Japan as speedily as possible. This will depend in large measure upon the ability of the lumber manufacturers to turn out from the mills the particular grades and sizes of lumber of various kinds, in accordance with the Japanese specifications. The Embassy said today that no further bids would be asked for, pending further instructions from Tokio.

National Hardwood May Meet in Canada

Will the next annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association be held in Toronto or Montreal? It certainly will be if the Canadian members can swing the final decision of this important assembly which will convene in June 1924.

The N.H.L.A. is an international body, the membership of which has been growing very rapidly and many Canadian firms belong to it. W. Frank Oliver, Toronto, is on the board of directors and presided at a well-attended meeting of Canadian members which was held at the National Club, Toronto, on November 20. Considerable business was transacted and the following resolution was enthusiastically passed:—

"We, the Canadian members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, are pleased to extend to the National Hardwood Lumber Association an invitation to hold their next annual convention in Canada, either at Montreal or Toronto."

A number of other important matters were discussed and the outlook reviewed. It was generally agreed that, while trade was seasonably quiet just now, there would be a distinct revival at the beginning of 1924 with a tendency toward increased prices due to the higher costs in woods operation. The feeling generally with respect to the first six months of 1924 was particularly optimistic.

Some Business Maxims Applied to Lumber

J. P. Eastman, of the Eastman Lumber Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., who specializes in California white pine and redwood, has been doing some unique advertising. The company handle both Canadian and American woods and, in issuing lead pencils, the name of the firm and various expressive and catchy phrases are printed thereon. Among these are:—

"Everybody makes mistakes; we correct ours."

"Quite often our lumber is as represented."

"We are not always right, neither is the other fellow."

"Business like golf, ceases to be a game when we cheat."

Mr. Eastman, who has been in the lumber line all his life, brought the first car of California redwood into Hamilton ten years ago. Then the war came on and interrupted deliveries but of late a growing quantity has been purchased, both in shop and clear. The wood is used largely in new houses for interior trim as well as for sash, doors, tanks, silos, pipe lines, etc. One of the outstanding characteristics is its fire-retardance and rot-resistance. Canadian softwoods are also handled in an increasing quantity by the Eastman Lumber Co., who report business as fair at the present time.

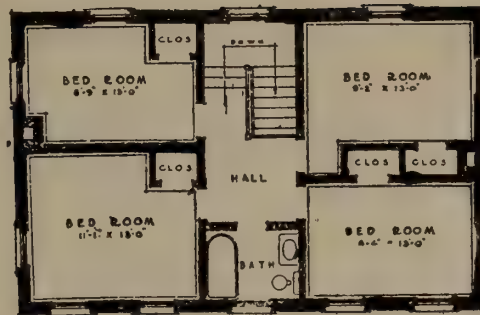
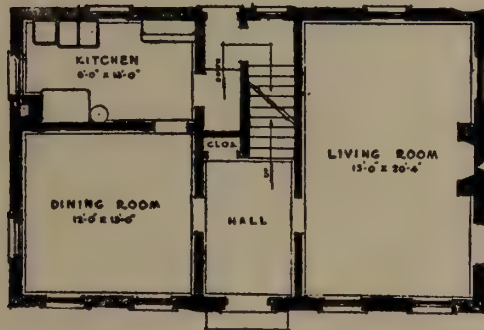
Dr. Howe Addresses Women's Council

Speaking before the Local Council of Women in Toronto recently, Dr. Howe, dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, stated that when Canada's timber resources are exhausted, there was no other country to which she could go. The condition of the forest supply of the Dominion had, therefore, become a matter of the utmost importance as trees died of disease and from old age. People should guard against carelessness in the cutting of the forests and the ravages created by fire.

In regard to cutting, Dr. Howe stated that the capital must be kept intact and only the annual growth drawn upon, as interest or dividends. In addition, the creative power of nature must be directed into economic channels, as there is very little commercial lumber in a virgin forest. The forester can not only increase the amount, but improve the quality.

Statistics which were presented by Dr. Howe concerning the distribution and amount of potential forest land showed that 40 per cent. of the area of Canada is not timber-bearing. Of the 1,900,000 acres of potential forest land, 1,000,000 have been burned.

A Home of Georgian Colonial Design



A Georgian Colonial house of frame and face brick veneer is provided in this plan. The house is designed by Electus D. Litchfield & Rogers, architects of nation-wide reputation, in the construction of buildings of every character, and is one of a group of eleven built in Pelham Parkway Gardens, New York.

The house has seven rooms and one bath. One enters through a simple Colonial door into a hall. The living room is on the right and runs the entire length of the house. There is a dining room and a kitchen on the left. The kitchen has laundry facilities. Four large bedrooms and a bath are on the second floor. Nine windows are on the front of the house.

There is a side porch on the right and a back porch. The house, which is 22 x 35.6 feet and has a cubic content of about 22,000 feet, may be built from \$14,500 to \$15,500.

Inquiries regarding these plans and specifications should be addressed Home Owners' Service Institute Inc., 35-37 West 39th St., New York City, N. Y.

Outline of Specifications

Masonry—Foundation walls to be of stone laid in Portland cement mortar in the most approved manner and of dimensions shown on drawings. All footings to be concrete 12 inches thick, 6-inch projection.

Entrance and side porch, floors and steps to be of concrete with Portland cement topping laid over brick foundations.

Carpenter Work—Framing lumber to be hemlock, pine or spruce, sized to dimensions. Finished floor, first storey, $\frac{7}{8}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch plain oak, blind nailed; second storey, white pine, planed joints in second storey and scraped in first storey.

Interior trim of pine, basswood or white wood for all standing trim. Doors of solid pine, approved Colonial design.

Lathing and Plastering—Three-coat plaster work. Basement ceiling to be plastered.

Roofing—Cover all roof with British Columbia clear edge grain red cedar shingles, stained in fading greens and purples if possible.

Sheet Metal Work—Copper leaders, gutters, downspouts and flashings are recommended.

Painting—Strictly pure white lead and linseed oil in proper proportion shall form the basis of all paints, unless otherwise specified; all colors to be selected by owner.

Hardware—All finish hardware shall be of the owner's selection.

Electric Work—Wire for lights, base plugs and switches and all openings as per plans. Equipment to meet approval of the National Fire Protection Association, subject to the local board of inspection.

Plumbing—Complete sanitary and rain-water drainage system, with hot and cold water supply; brass piping for the hot water system is recommended.

Heating—The heating shall be one-pipe, steam, at option of owner.

Canadian Lumbermen Will Assemble in Buffalo

The sixteenth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 30th and 31st. This will be the first time in the history of the organization that the C.L.A. has assembled across the line. This move is in deference to the international character of the membership and the hearty invitation which was extended the Canadian delegates, at the session in Montreal last January, to come to the Bison City. An invitation was presented on behalf of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Buffalo Lumber Exchange and the White Pine Association of North Tonawanda, for the Canadian lumber parliament to assemble at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo. M. F. Preisch, former president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, extended greetings so sincerely and attractively that the invitation was accepted.

The new Hotel Statler, which has 1100 guest rooms, is the latest addition to the Statler system and R. L. Collison is the convention manager. He states that every preparation is being made for the reception of the Canadian visitors and their ladies and all facilities and appointments of this splendidly equipped house will be at their disposal.

R. L. Sargent, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, will pay a visit to Buffalo in the near future in order to complete arrangements for the sixteenth annual gathering.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association has two American directors in the persons of Spencer Kellogg, of Chas. C. Kellogg & Sons Co., Utica, N.Y., and R. E. Stocking, of Power, Moir & Stocking, New York City. At the last gathering in Montreal a large number of American members and visitors were present from Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Rochester, Detroit and other points.

The national lumber bodies of America have paid a compliment to Canada many times in the past in electing Canadians on their board, and this courtesy was reciprocated two years ago by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Now the latter body has out of appreciation of its many friends and members on the other side of the line unanimously decided to foregather in Buffalo on January 30th and 31st 1924. Further particulars regarding the social and entertainment features will appear in an early edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

Ontario Retailers Getting Ready for Convention

A meeting of the Executive of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, on Thursday December 6th at 10 A.M. It is expected there will be a large attendance as many matters connected with the forthcoming annual convention will come up for consideration.

The date of the provincial gathering which will take place at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, is Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 16th, 17th and 18th. A meeting of the Toronto committee, which has the entertainment in hand, was held on November 21st, and among those present were R. A. Laidlaw, Thomas Paterson, T. E. Rathbone, Toronto, W. E. S. Savage, Mimico, and K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, president of the Ontario Association.

It was decided that there would be a theatre party on Wednesday,

January 16th and on Thursday evening January 17th there will be a dinner-dance tendered the visitors at which there will be special features. The programme for the visiting ladies has not been drafted in detail as yet but arrangements are being made for a luncheon and theatre party on the afternoon of Thursday January 17th. The prospects for a large and representative attendance from all parts of Ontario are exceptionally bright.

Bush Operations Will Cost Much More

The Bay of Fundy Lumber Co., of which Hon. W. E. Foster is president and G. B. Hatfield, managing-director, report that the lumbermen in and around Parrsboro, N. S., appear to be active at the present time and are making preparations for a fairly large-sized cut. Regarding prices, they say it is too early yet to make any predictions respecting next year but they believe that it is going to cost forty per cent more to operate during the coming season than last. As there has been considerable trans-Atlantic business during the past summer, everyone is looking forward for shipments principally to the English market in 1924.

Forests Must be Guarded to Offset Famine

Our forest resources will last us a goodly time yet, but it is significant that the curve of our lumber production has had a downward slant ever since 1911. Why travel through to the bitter end before entering upon plans for the future? We might with profit realize on the experience of other people. The economic results of timber mining are inexorable. We cannot escape these results any more than any other nation. Why not look after ourselves, and the work can be done more easily and more cheaply now than later. We are particularly fortunate in that in the main the land itself is publicly owned; our governments do not have to buy it back from private owners, as in the eastern United States, before beginning to grow crops.

By the growing of timber crops I do not mean planting trees, but the putting of forest land to continual use. The most urgent move towards such a policy is to concentrate still more on the work of protection of our forests from fire. Adequate protection of Canada's forests can never be accomplished with the appropriations for that purpose made today. It will require twice the expenditure at least.

But the real expensiveness of our forest fires is less the timber they destroy than the trees they prevent from growing. They wipe out the oncoming forests which would replace our disappearing virgin timber. It is imperative that we give the young growth on our cut-over lands a chance, if we are to have a basis for permanent prosperity, both locally and nationally. We should, without delay, segregate all our large areas of young coniferous growth, designate them as reserved for our future needs, and thoroughly protect them. Of late years there has been a greatly increased interest in the matter of how long our supplies of lumber and pulpwood may last. The information would make little or no difference in our rate of cutting. The timber is mature and only the pressure of price will slow up the consumption. To take an inventory of our timber resources would be of little value unless accompanied by a decision to make use of the estimated duration interval in taking steps to guarantee the next crop.—Dr. J. H. White, Professor of Forestry, University of Toronto.



A section of the new lumber city of Longview, Washington, showing some of the many attractive houses which have been built and are now occupied by the employees of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. The athletic stadium may be seen in the background.

Believe Embargo Unwise Move at Present

Witnesses Before Pulpwood Commission Declare That Ontario Must Have Outlet for its Poplar for Which There is no Local Consumption—Does United States Market Govern Pulpwood Prices in the North?

At the sittings of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood in Toronto, several witnesses were heard. The general opinion expressed was that if an embargo was placed upon pulpwood at the present time it would be detrimental to the settlers and small farmers of Northern Ontario and the development of that part of the country. One constructive suggestion was made that the embargo might be put on in a few years' time thereby giving United States buyers an opportunity to erect pulp mills in Canada. One witness stated that it would practically kill the Ontario market if it was decided to impose the embargo in the near future. It was also strongly contended that the United States market governed the pulpwood prices in Canada.

A. E. Wicks, of Monteith, president of the Hawk Lake Lumber Co., in the course of his remarks said that there is a great field to be opened up by Ontario pulp mills in the use of poplar in making paper instead of spruce exclusively.

Further he said that: "Ontario pulp mills do not use one stick of poplar. U. S. mills do and I believe some is used in Quebec. All the poplar cut in Ontario is therefore exported. And we have whole townships of solid poplar which now are of no use to our mills."

Farmers cutting wood receive for it about as follows: \$5.50 to \$6, rough, on river banks; \$6.75, f.o.b. cars; and up to \$9.50 peeled, practically all of which is exported. Of the 33,000 to 50,000 cords handled annually by witness' concern, one-quarter to one-half is exported, although it controls 150 square miles on lease from the Crown, 6,000 acres freehold. Purchases for their export trade are made from settlers occupying an area equal to the above. Forty per cent. of their wood handled in the past four years has been exported.

G. W. Lankin, Utterson, said Muskoka and Parry Sound would be ideal places for reforestation operations in pulp bearing woods owing to the unsuitability of the land for agriculture. He favored the transference of settlers in these non-arable areas to the Clay Belt timber areas, under auspices of the Provincial Government, so that new lands may be cleared of timber and at once opened up for farming.

Where Poplar Stands Abound

R. T. Robinson, buyer for the Johnsonburg Pulp & Paper Mills, Johnsonburg, Pa., spoke of conditions existing in the area to the east of North Bay. In that district, approximately 75 per cent. of the timber stand was poplar. Prices for poplar ranged as high as \$8 a cord at present, but if an embargo were declared the settler would have no alternative but to dispose of his poplar for firewood at \$3.75 a cord. Witness thought that the settlers would be unable to carry on if the latter conditions prevailed.

Similar evidence as to the embargo was given by Thomas Conway, Barry's Bay, and A. W. Watt, Bracebridge.

A. H. Howard, South River, said if the Government saw fit to put an embargo on pulp wood within the next two or three years it would give the United States buyers a chance to build mills in Canada.

"If the embargo were to be placed now, what effect would that have?" queried the chairman. "It would mean," witness believed, "that the farmers would practically have to shut down operations. They would have to take up other classes of work in order to make a living."

"Don't you think putting the embargo on now would force the Americans to come over?" witness was asked. "You would naturally think so," he replied, "but I think that just now the embargo would be detrimental to all concerned. It would be better to put the embargo on in a few years' time." In answer to further questions witness said the American buyers were using up the pulp as fast as they could get it. None was being placed in stock. There was no shortage of cars. The difficulty was in securing labor, although wages of \$50 and \$60 a month and board were being offered.

Mr. Howard claimed that not a few of the forest fires in Ont-

ario were caused by careless fishermen and hunters. He would put them in jail for such offences. Some of them got a few drinks and did not seem to care what happened.

Why Pulpwood Has to be Exported

James Thompson, of the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, in appearing before the Pulpwood Commission, gave an interesting and complete analysis of the pulpwood industry in Ontario. When he had finished his evidence the members of the Commission had few questions to ask him, so thoroughly did he cover the ground.

At the beginning of his evidence Mr. Thompson stated that personally he preferred to deal with Canadian mills. There were, however, a number of natural causes why pulpwood had to be exported to the United States. His company exported to the Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., of Tyrone and Williamsburg, Pa., 15,000 cords of poplar each year. He stated that poplar reproduces in fifteen years for cutting as pulpwood and deteriorates in thirty years. Another interesting statement was that poplar grew from three to five times as fast as there was a market obtainable. If the sale of this wood were confined to Canadian mills there would be a serious deterioration and waste.

Mr. Thompson explained the usual practice of the farmers in marketing their rough wood. They receive approximately \$4.50 to \$4.70 for rough wood loaded on cars and \$11 to \$11.50 for peeled wood loaded, from American mills around Niagara Falls, N. Y. He pointed out the situation which would obtain if an embargo were placed on pulpwood. A settler living, say, fifty miles from a certain paper mill and two hundred miles from another Canadian mill, had only one market for his wood—the nearest mill. This would be inevitable because there are not enough paper mills in Canada to absorb all its pulpwood, and there would, therefore, be no competition between them for the settlers' wood. With the American market available there is always an outlet for this surplus. Mr. Thompson stated that last year 300,000 cords of all pulpwoods were exported to the United States from eastern Canada. One-third, or 150,000 cords of this, was poplar.

In giving his evidence on the subject of conservation and perpetuation of the Ontario forests, Mr. Thompson produced figures showing that last year in Ontario 340,000 acres of forest wealth were destroyed by fire. This figure represents about four times the consumption for the same period. In British Columbia Mr. Thompson stated that conditions were even worse than in Ontario when fire destroyed twenty-two times as much timber as was taken out in lumber operations. He pointed out to the commission that the forests would perpetuate themselves if forest fires were eliminated.

In reference to the burning of slash, Mr. Thompson referred to the experiences of Henry Ford who is now conducting his own lumber operations in Michigan. Mr. Ford has placed the cost of burning of slash at \$2.50 per M. But on account of logging being facilitated by the removal of this debris, the automobile magnate figured that seventy-five cents is redeemed. This, according to Ford, places his slash disposal cost in his operations at \$1.75 per M. The chairman of the Commission asked Mr. Thompson when he considered the best and safest time to carry on slash burning. In the early spring, was Mr. Thompson's answer.

Cannot Estimate Loss of Pulpwood

E. P. Heaton, provincial fire marshal for Ontario, in giving his evidence before the Royal Commission investigating the pulp and paper industry, explained the duties of his office. Unless any destruction of created property followed a fire, he said that no investigation was made.

In giving his suggestions with a view to the prevention of forest fires, Mr. Heaton said that he would not care to express his opinions which might involve questions of policy as he was a servant of the province. He said, however, he would gladly place any facts before the Commission in an endeavor to answer any further questions,

which means might be adopted with a view to preventing forest fires.

Upon the remark of J. Picard, chairman of the Commission, that there was ample room for improvement in the prevention of fires, involving the destruction of large quantities of pulpwood, Mr. Heaton said that it was difficult to get accurate figures showing the destruction of pulpwood by forest fires. Many of the latter occurred in unorganized districts and there were numerous instances, where no fire insurance was carried. It was, therefore, he pointed out, only possible to find out the exact losses wherever insurance was carried. From these it had been gathered that in 1920 there were 31 pulpwood fires in Ontario, involving a loss of \$217,000; 38 fires in 1921 with a loss of \$195,000; 8 in 1922, excluding Northern Ontario, with a loss of \$80,000, while for the present year which had been unusually fortunate, there had been only 8 fires with a loss of \$7,280.

Fred Hoad, forest engineer of Newmarket, Ont., had nothing complimentary to say about Ontario lumbermen in conducting their operations in the bush. "There is a tremendous waste in our woods," he said. "I have seen cut-over areas that looked as if they had been mowed down by artillery fire instead of being cut down by lumbermen." Mr. Hoad did not think an embargo on pulpwood was necessary, his observation being that no other industry had made more progress in Canada during the last ten years than pulp and paper-making.

Chief Forester Speaks on Woods Protection

E. J. Zavitz, Chief forester of Ontario, appeared recently before the Royal Commission on Pulpwood in Toronto and made some interesting observations on the use of aircraft in forest protection, the burning of slash and the adoption of standard fire protective regulations. Mr. Zavitz said that the more general use of aircraft operated by the Government and the enforcement of slash burning regulations would constitute the largest factors in the further and more adequate protection of the forests of the Dominion.

Answering questions as to whether or not the Ontario Government inserted slash-burning clauses in its timber contracts, Mr. Zavitz intimated that legislation might be introduced at the next session of the Ontario Legislature along that line. He informed the commission that the most recent sales made by the Government carried in the contract a clause binding the timber operators to burn all slash that in the opinion of an officer of the department was a fire menace.

"Slash that is left around the lumber camps or lying on the side of tote roads, is a grave menace," stated Mr. Zavitz. "The Government, under the new rules, has the right to order any such dangerous slash burnt."

The chief forester stated that the public interest in fire protection in Ontario was more or less detached owing to the fact that the large proportion of the population live so far from the forests. He admitted that the feeling would be different in New Brunswick, owing to the fact that the people of that province lived practically close to the woods and were nearly all more or less interested in lumber operations.

Asked what he thought of the introduction of standard fire protection regulations for all provinces, Mr. Zavitz stated that in his opinion it might work out successfully if it could be brought about. He added however, that the present protection acts were practically alike, extracts being taken from various acts by all provinces.

The enforcement of slash-burning operations might possibly increase the cost of paper, in the opinion of Mr. Zavitz, although he had not given the question study from that viewpoint.

During the year 1922 the province spent \$700,000 in fire protection, while for the fiscal year of 1923, which embraced the big northern fires, the expenditure had risen to \$1,100,000. Over \$150,000 of this amount had been spent in new equipment; \$60,000 had been spent on pumps in six weeks.

Pulpwood Inquiry is Wide in Scope

It is understood the Pulpwood Commission which held sittings recently in Toronto, has a mass of material to which it wishes to give specific consideration before proceeding with the hearing of further evidence. Much of the data will be classified and reduced to concrete form. As one of the commissioners said, "We have considerable work of our own to do before proceeding with further hearings. We will resume after the Christmas holidays with sessions at North Bay and Cochrane after which we will proceed to British Columbia where we will spend some time. The weight of evidence presented so far has been against an embargo on pulpwood but the work of the Commission is broader than a mere inquiry into the pulpwood resources of the country

Breezy Notes from the Busy East

That reproduction is very fast in the budworm area was a report recently made by Chief Scaler A. T. Murchie, who was returning to Fredericton, N. B., following an official visit to sections of Northumberland County. In one section, where he travelled for some miles in areas which ten years ago were devastated by the budworm, he said the second growth of valuable timber appeared in height from two to ten feet with every appearance of more rapid growth as time went on.

He also reported that on the Tabusintac, the Snowball Co. is carrying on large operations in the burnt-over areas, which had been scorched by fire last summer. It is estimated that 4,000,000 feet will result from these operations.

Asked about the reported labor shortage, he said, that men are now offering in large numbers. The men are hired at a monthly rate of \$55 to \$60 and these prices are attracting lots of experienced men. Rumors from different parts of the province were to the effect that wages were higher, but in the majority of cases they were unfounded.

Reports from different points throughout the province indicate that lumber companies are buying up all of the available cutting for a similar action took place some years ago. Lands that are for a similar action took place some years ago. Lands that are unsuited for saw-logs are being gone over for pulp wood and lathwood.

There is a report that a former York County councillor has successfully negotiated a sale of cutting rights on a property he holds for \$21,000, from which, it is said, he sold the stumpage only three years ago for a then reported price of \$20,000. In explanation it is said that, on the first transaction, a payment was made, but the buyers later got into financial difficulties before they completed the deal. This time there is no question of him receiving his money for the buyers are already operating on the lands.

Competition for the purchase of the timber license for Berth No. 78 on White Rapids Brook, north of Blackville, containing three square miles, drove the bidding from the upset price of \$20 to \$85 per square mile. The sale took place recently at the Department of Lands and Mines in Fredericton. James W. Smith was the successful bidder.

Berth No. 79 was sold at the upset price of \$20 per square mile to H. A. Craig. This berth is located on the Bonny River, Charlottetown County, and contains three square miles.

Stetson, Cutler & Co. recently loaded three of the largest sailing vessels afloat at Campbellton. An unusual feature was that all three were loading at the same port at practically the same time. The vessels were the four masted bark Caledonia, the four masted bark Marlborough Hill, and the four masted bark Fennia. Their tonnage ranged from 2412 to 2729.

The saw mills of the Miramichi have all closed for the season, according to J. W. Brankley, of the Miramichi Lumber Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B., who visited St. John. In conversation with a representative of the "Canada Lumberman," he said, that the crews are now nearly in the woods and the mild weather was ideal for operations. Asked as to the extent of his company's cut this year, Mr. Brankley said that it would be small, not exceeding fifteen or sixteen million feet. Last year they cut about twenty million, but about one half of this cut was being carried over.

With reference to the market conditions, he said, at present it was not good and the chaotic conditions in Europe, to which is now added the British election, are features which have a disturbing effect.

Logging Costs in East Will be Higher

J. & A. Culligan, of Culligan, N. B., say that the past season was a very good one in the lumber line and that their stock has all been sold and practically all shipped. Their cut during the past summer was about 25 per cent greater than in 1922 and this coming season they expect to increase their output over that of 1923 by 20 per cent. At the beginning they found men scarce but at the present time are getting all the help they require. Wages in and around Culligan run about \$50 per month, with board, during the logging period. Last year the firm paid around \$30, and the increased cost of production in the local territory will, therefore, be around 25 to 30 per cent. The firm add that present prices are not sufficient to take care of the augmented outlay, and to make a fair profit this season, producers should get, at least \$35.00 for merchantable stock, f.o.b. mills. Unless this figure is obtained, it is not thought there will be much margin for 1923-24.

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What is a "Mill Run Grade?"

For many years now there has been a persistent effort on the part of lumber manufacturers and lumber dealers generally to arrive at a definite understanding regarding grades and to do away, if possible, with the old system of each mill having its own particular style of grading. Whilst this has been done to a large extent, there is still room for improvement, more especially respecting the difference still made in grades between the various provinces. This can only be accomplished by continued efforts to bring the manufacturers and dealers in each province more closely together in every way.

An inquiry has recently been put forward by an Ontario firm to several Quebec firms asking what the term "mill run grade" signifies in spruce lumber in the province of Quebec? This at once suggests that a difference in grading exists between Ontario and Quebec for spruce, and yet if we remember, that by far the larger portion of northern Quebec spruce finds its market in Toronto, one might suppose that, by this time, any divergences in grading as applied to these sister provinces, would have disappeared.

As a matter of fact the term "mill run grade" is quite ambiguous and would be differently interpreted in different localities. In some instances it would mean "clears out and mill culls out;" in another case "all the product of the log from 4th quality and up;" yet another would say "everything that the log yields in mill culls and better," and a fourth would determine this as "the whole product of a mill, dead culls out." These answers have come from equally reliable sources. Examining the phrase from a strictly technical standpoint, "mill run grade" might be interpreted as simply meaning the full run of the log in any one particular grade.

Such a term is unsatisfactory unless there be something else in the contract to define just exactly what is being bought, and, in contracts made by millmen, it should be properly established what is being sold and bought; for instance, in buying a cut of spruce if described as "1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. thick, 4th quality and better," "full product of the log in these grades," it would establish the fact that nothing above those grades was to be taken out and nothing lower in grade was to be included.

In these days when lumber has become so valuable and everything must be carefully watched, any ambiguous statement of quality in buying or selling should be carefully avoided. If this is done, it would eliminate much trouble and expense and also loss of time waiting upon a settlement.

Another item that might be touched upon at this juncture is the selling of lath. A month or two ago a certain wholesaler sold to

another wholesaler a carload of No. 2 spruce lath, the point of shipment not being stated; that is to say, whether it was Quebec, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia lath. On arrival at destination the car was refused as not equal to No. 2 quality, so the matter was placed in the hands of competent authorities for arbitration. After adjudicating, the decision given was that, the buyer had consented to or tacitly permitted the supplier to ship the lath from any point he might choose, he, (the buyer), exposed himself to be supplied with lath from any province. In this instance, the buyer, no doubt, had in mind No. 2 Quebec quality lath, but as same was not so stated, either verbally or in the contract, according to the arbitrators, he was liable to accept from any province whatever lath called by that name.

To overcome such difficulties as described, greater care and watchfulness should be taken when either buying or selling, and this more especially in the case of small mills where greater variation in qualities is apt to be found.

Work of the Pulpwood Commission

At the recent sittings of the Pulpwood Commission in Toronto those, who attended, were favorably impressed with the thoroughness and impartiality of the inquiry and the business-like way in which the proceedings were conducted.

It must be remembered that the Commission, as constituted, does not take sworn statements or testimonies and has not the power or authority of a judicial body in this respect. All hearings are widely advertised and any, who wish to give evidence, are cordially invited to do so. The number of persons, who come forward voluntarily and do anything in the public interest, is never large. All the more credit is due, therefore, to public-spirited and fair-minded men, who travel a considerable distance at their own expense, spend time in studying the whole situation and in delving into conditions pertaining to present and future supply and outlook. The majority have no selfish interest to serve. They are prompted by loyal intent and doing something from a broad, patriotic standpoint.

While all are not agreed or do not see eye to eye regarding the proposed embargo on pulpwood, many important facts have so far been brought out. Apart altogether from the question of the export or non-export of freehold wood, a wider knowledge is being gained regarding forest resources, ranging, fire protection, reforestation, slash burning, insect devastation, land settlement, perpetuity of supplies, different uses of wood and other phases of vital moment relating to colonization, settlement and development.

Disinterested spectators, who attended the hearings of the Commission, appreciated the earnestness with which the commissioners are investigating a national question of far-reaching importance and the concentration they are bringing to bear upon every aspect of the conservation of our vast natural resources.

Attempts have been made in certain quarters to cavil at the personnel of the Commission, by intimating that there is on the Board only one lumberman, Mr. Sutherland, of Clyde River, N. S. This is misleading as Mr. Anstie, of Vancouver, has been associated with timber and milling propositions for many years. Mr. McLellan has been closely linked up with lumber and pulpwood activities all his life. He is secretary-treasurer of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, and has also given the pulpwood question consideration from many standpoints. The chairman, Mr. Picard, of Quebec, and Mr. Kerr, of Toronto, judging by the information which they sought from the various witnesses, have gathered practical ideas on the whole matter of forest products and are approaching a solution of the pulpwood problem with an open mind.

The Commission has completed its hearings for the present in Ontario and after the Christmas holidays, will journey to the northern part of the province and then to the Coast where further evidence will be presented.

As already pointed out, the Commission has no vested authority to subpoena witnesses. If more of those interested have not come forward to give evidence and outline their views, it is not the fault of the Commission who have cordially invited everyone who wishes "to have his say." Witnesses have been fairly treated and are allowed to present the fullest information on the whole question and give their views in extenso. There are no catch or mystifying questions or legal technicalities in the way of free expression of speech. The wide scope afforded should, upon the preservation and safeguarding of the pulpwood and other timber resources of Canada bring to the front maturity of thought, vision and foresight.

A power-feeding device on a machine is also a safety device, and helps prevent accidents as well as to speed up production and lessen the burden of work.

Ruling in New Federal Sales Tax

A ruling in connection with the new sales Tax, as applied to stocks bought by licensed manufacturers and paid for on pro forma before January 1st, 1924, has been given by the Department of Customs and Excise, in reply to an enquiry from the Eastern Canada Box Manufacturers Association.

The enquiry sent to the Department was from a box manufacturer who had purchased from a wholesale lumber dealer who, it was presumed, would be an "unlicensed wholesaler" after the 1st

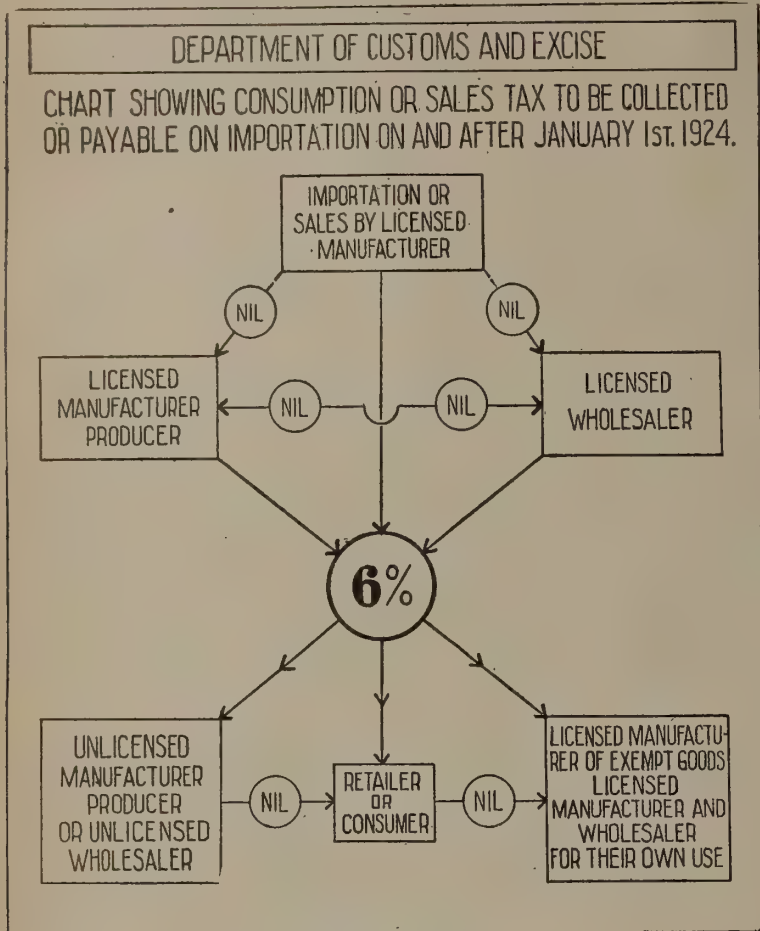


Diagram illustrating application of tax

of January. The Department was asked whether, in case of stocks paid for on pro forma before January 1st, but not delivered until after that date, the tax would be on the 3% basis or the 6% basis. The Department replied as follows:

"If a payment has been made on goods invoiced on pro forma prior to the 1st January next, the tax at the rate of 3% would apply, if the goods are in the condition of lumber, provided the lumber has been set aside or determined, and is held at the responsibility of the purchaser prior to the 1st January. In other words, if the ownership legally transfers to the purchaser prior to the 1st January, tax applies at the rate of 3%. Where the ownership legally transfers on or after the 1st January, the tax would apply in accordance with the Act, which becomes effective on that date."

Ontario Forests Are on the Toboggan

Dr. C. D. Howe, dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, delivered a forceful and timely address before the recent convention of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade which was held in Hamilton. He said that the people were getting what they deserved in having to pay big prices for lumber imported from the United States or transported by expensive rail haul from British Columbia. Ontario was on the toboggan slide in regard to forest products and Mr. Howe wanted to know why the present generation could not profit by the lessons of history. There was only enough pine left in Ontario for from twenty to thirty years and the supply for all practical purposes would be exhausted long before then. Dr. Howe declared that the same destructive policy was being followed in respect to pulpwood.

The Government could not be blamed for the rapid depletion of timber. Forest fires were the greatest contributing cause. Ninety per cent. of all forest fires were due to human carelessness over which the Government had only partial control. Only by a sane and aggressive forest policy could the gap in production be bridged and this

policy must be based on common sense and aimed at maintaining a continuous production of timber. Unlike a mine, a forest is a restorable factor. The forests, if properly handled, could be made to yield enough revenue to pay fully one-half the expenses of the Government.

A. J. Young, North Bay, said the present method of disposing of crown timber reserves was quite wrong. It carried an incentive for the owner to squander nature's resources. Owners had no permanent interest. They cut and slashed to make their profit, regardless of the conservation of young growth. The government should restrict cutting to mature growth.

James Keenan, Owen Sound, and A. J. Young, North Bay, then submitted the resolution of the Owen Sound board of trade, which called on the provincial government to take upon itself reforestation of waste lands in a large way of buying and fencing the land, planting it with young trees, and recouping itself for such expenditures by issuing long-term bonds.

A kindred resolution was submitted by the Brantford chamber of commerce. It was felt, however, that the matter might be more thoroughly dealt with. For that reason it was left to the executive council to frame a new resolution.

A resolution submitted by J. A. Hussey of the Sault Ste. Marie board of trade called on the provincial government to amend the act so as to provide for the manufacture of hardwood logs within the province in all instances where such logs are sent from crown lands, either under leases now existing or to be issued in the future. It was adopted.

The Tariff of Quebec Stumpage Dues

To obviate any misunderstanding which might arise in the minds of persons connected with lumber operations regarding the tariff of stumpage dues adopted by the Quebec government in the early part of October, the "Canada Lumberman" publishes the official circular issued by the Department of Lands and Forests, and dated October 29, 1923.

It will be observed that the prices set forth in this article published in the November 1st, edition of the "Canada Lumberman" were those quoted for the cutting of spruce, balsam, fir, jack pine, white birch, poplar or aspen, which should have been read \$1. instead of \$1.10. This error was due to the fact that the information secured at the time from an officer of the Limit Holders' Association, must have been misunderstood. It may be said, however, that until the official information was given out by the Department of Lands and Forests, the lumber operators in Quebec were not posted regarding the reduction prices.

It may be added that the reduction based on the 1920 tariffs is, approximately, 6 per cent in the cutting in these burnt areas and, as already stated do not apply to the cutting of green wood even in the burnt areas.

The official circular is as follows: Please note that the tariff of stumpage dues adopted in October 1920 is now in force and will remain so until future notice.

Please also note that by a decision, dated October 11th, 1923, the dues on burnt wood which will be cut during the winter 1923-24, will be as follows per thousand feet, b.m.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) White pine..... | \$2.00 |
| (b) Red pine, elm, ash, basswood, yellow birch, maple and tamarac..... | 1.75 |
| (c) Spruce, balsam, fir, jack pine, hemlock, white birch, poplar or aspen..... | 1.50 |

In order to benefit by this reduction, it will be necessary, as provided by article 1597a, that a plan showing the burnt-over territories, be transmitted to the Department of Lands and Forests, before the beginning of the operations. With an application to obtain said reduction and the authorization to cut clear the fire-killed trees, we must call your attention to the fact that this permission does not include the right to cut the green trees situated within the area of burned trees. Moreover, all the fire-killed timber must be piled, measured and reported separately.

Yours truly,
(Signed) G. C. Piche,
Chief of Forest Service.

Quebec, October 29th, 1923.

The optimist salesman, having a few hours decided to dine at the village hotel.

One of them turned to the pretty waitress and asked:

"How's the chicken?"

"Oh, I'm all right," she blushed. "How are you?"



Probably the biggest load of pulpwood ever hauled on one sled by one team of horses. There are 12½ cords of peeled pulpwood in the load which was pulled over an ice road on Higgins Bros. operations at Dennysville, Maine.

Largest Load of Pulpwood Ever Hauled

It is said that the load of pulpwood shown in the illustration is the largest ever hauled on one sled by a team of horses. There are about 12½ cords of wood in the load which was pulled on an ice road on an operation of Higgins Bros. at Dennysville, Maine. Mr. Higgins states that the load was of peeled spruce and fir wood, four feet long, and was hauled 2½ miles on a regular road from the woods to the siding where it was placed on the cars.

The load was 32 feet long between the stakes and piled 12 feet high from the bottom of the sled. The spread of the stakes gave a little more than 12 cords. In the pile were 170 trees but, of course, being cut for pulpwood they were not as big as trees that the firm cut for logs. Mr. Higgins adds that the roads were all plowed and iced and that the team, which hauled the wood, weighed about 3400 lbs. The weight of the load would be something over 18 tons as the wood would run about 1½ tons to the cord.

This winter Higgins Bros. say they have about 10,000,000 feet of timber to move and if conditions will permit, they are going to try and pull a larger load than they did last winter which so far as they know was a record in the state of Maine.

Veteran Tells of Square Timber Days

A large number of children, grandchildren and great grandchildren and other relatives assembled recently in Toronto to celebrate the 92nd birthday of Martin Bailey. Mr. Bailey resides at the home of his daughter and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. Bailey is a veteran lumberman who can recall many interesting reminiscences and early associations. He is bright and interesting in conversation and the picturesque incidents of pioneer days are presented by him very vividly. Mr. Bailey began lumbering on the Ottawa River and its tributaries in the early 40's but, when a lad his father was drowned and he had to start making his own living. He and several others spent the winters on the Nation River which is a tributary of the Ottawa, cutting and squaring timber.

In the spring they bound it into cribs with withes. In making these withes, they used birch or blue beech saplings a little over one inch thick. These were twisted in a machine until they were like rope. The timbers were squared and holes were bored in the ends, through which the withes were slipped to bind them together. A stick of timber was often 100 feet long and the crib would be from 40 to 60 feet wide. The Nation was a small river and the cribs were floated one ahead of the other until they reached the Ottawa. Then the raft would be widened out by putting the cribs side by side. The timber would be taken on to Quebec for export to Europe. Mr. Bailey made the trip with the timber cribs to Quebec nine times.

Paper Men Using Up Forests Too Fast

George Carruthers, president of the Interlake Tissue Mills Co., Toronto, recently addressed the members of the Canadian Paper Club at their regular meeting in Montreal. Mr. Carruthers, who is vice-president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and will next year guide the destinies of that body, as presiding officer, told his fellow-manufacturers some plain truths regarding the need of conservation.

He has long been an ardent supporter of every move that will tend to preserve and perpetuate the wooded wealth of Canada, and among other things is waging a campaign against the destruction of young trees for Yuletide decorative purposes, the cutting of which he says results in an appalling loss to the forest wealth of the nation. To offset this unnecessary devastation, the Interlake Tissue Mills

are conducting a widely advertised competition for the best Christmas tree screen, to be made out of crepe paper. Much interest has developed in the contest.

In Montreal Mr. Carruthers did not mince matters and frankly told the paper men that they were using up the Canadian forests much faster than the forests could produce trees, and that unless efficient co-operation for forest conservation is organized between the two interests, there were inevitably bad times ahead for this great Canadian industry. His address made so strong an impression that steps are being taken to have parts of it broadcasted by radio in pursuit of the forest protection propaganda.

Announces Conditions Relating to Sale

Conditions have now been officially given out by Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for the province of Quebec in connection with the sale on November 30th of blocks of green timber limits in the Metapedia and Gaspé region, and also in the disposal of burnt timber in the Abitibi, Charlevoix and Lake St. John district. The conditions provide that the cutting permit is for three years and the rental for the same period is to be paid at the auction. The auction will bear on the stumpage dues, which are at present \$1.50 per 1,000 feet.

The limit holder is supposed to have examined the territory which he secures and to have seen whether the fire-killed timber is exploitable so that there can be no argument to reimburse the amount paid on account of the fact that the fire-killed timber proved to be exploitable. At the auction, there must be a deposit of \$200 per square mile as a guarantee.

Western Shingle Mills Resume Operations

Several of the shingle mills that closed down in October when the market went to pieces have resumed operations in Washington. Wholesalers, however, who market the bulk of the output are protesting, claiming that it is an unwise business move. It is asserted that with 15 to 20 per cent of producing capacity there are enough mills in operation to meet all current requirements. Besides, old transits are not selling, carload lots are going on demurrage, there is a feeling of weakness among buyers and with transits selling at West Coast costs at reconsigning points there should be no incentive at this time, it is stated, to make matters worse. Passage of anti-shingle ordinances in Berkeley and Oakland, Calif., with prospects for similar action in Los Angeles, is wiping out a profitable shingle market for all time.

Mr. Roberts Resigns Commissionership

A. E. Roberts, who for nearly two years past has been B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the East, with headquarters at 51 Yonge St., is resigning that post toward the end of December. He has taken a position with the Edgumbe-Newham Co., of Vancouver, and will look after the firm's interest in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

The Edgumbe-Newham Co. have recently put on the market what is known as the "Edham Kolored Shingles." Mr. Roberts, who has had extensive experience both as an architect and as a wood products man, will supervise the sales, distribution and propaganda work of the firm in the East. A warehouse will be opened up in Toronto for supplying dealers throughout the country with stained shingles, and it is likely that a coloring and bending plant will be established in Toronto for the purpose of staining shingles

special blends for architects, home builders and others. The standard colors will all be turned out by the firm in Vancouver, but the new plant will look after individual ideals and interests.



A. E. Roberts, Toronto

Many friends will wish Mr. Roberts, who will shortly pay a visit to the Pacific Coast, in order to discuss matters fully with his firm, every success and happiness in his new sphere of activity.

Maintaining Traditions of the Business

In every walk of life we find men knocking or belittling the calling or profession in which they are engaged. In the ranks of many large firms there are employees who have not an appreciative word for the boss, the management or the policy of the organization. There are also men residing in every country who see no future for the land of their birth or adoption, and in each community there live citizens whose chief delight seems to be to engage in destructive criticism, so far as their own town is concerned, and declare that it is a dull, slow, pokey centre. Many other illustrations might be furnished of what are known as the "knockers." They belong to the anvil chorus and imagine that, by striking loud and frequently, they are winning applause or making friends.

So it is with the lumber line. Like every other line of activity there are those who assert that it is the last business on earth, except the undertaking line, in which any live-wire, red-blooded man should engage. When asked why they are in the business, they state it was wished upon them, they inherited it or are the victim of circumstances from which there was no escape. If they had to begin all over again, they would take mighty good care to separate themselves as widely as possible from timber activities. They declare that it is the most hazardous business on earth; greater chances have to be taken in it than in any other, that prices are slashed and competition is world-wide. They also point out that while a few men have become wealthy in its pursuit, the vast majority have lost fortunes and, in some instances, the accumulation of a life-time has practically disappeared overnight. It may be stated, however, that the men who seriously and persistently condemn or criticize the lumber business are in the minority and are annually growing less.

Lumbermen, on the whole, have faith in themselves and faith in their calling. They believe that the lumber business is on a higher pinnacle today than ever and represents the best traditions, ideals and expressions of a great basic industry one that has played no small part in the upbuild and welfare of Canada ever since the advent of Confederation.

Most lumbermen who have succeeded have not done so without many setbacks. At times the difficulties have apparently been insurmountable and barriers have loomed up on all sides but by courage and boundless effort these men have pressed on and in the end have triumphed. They afford examples of steadfastness of purpose and achievement that are worthy of emulation. They have caught a vision far beyond the immediate cut of the present year, the probable price for next spring and the amount of stock on hand at the end of the next few months. They have peered into the future beyond ordinary ken. They have planned accordingly, and

while reverses may have come, prices decreased or losses proved heavy, they have never once failed in pressing forward toward the mark of the high calling which represents success in all its broadest and deepest meaning.

Predicts Softwood Famine in New Brunswick

Before the Royal Commission on Pulpwood in Fredericton, N. B., A. E. Hanson, C. E., of Fredericton, land surveyor and timber owner, predicted a softwood famine in the Maritime Provinces within eighteen years at the present rate of cutting. To prevent the occurrence of such a famine, he urged that educational methods be employed for the purpose of preventing cutting of undersized softwood trees. He pointed out that it requires 50 trees of six inch diameter to produce 1,000 feet of logs, whereas 62 trees of the same diameter are required to produce 1,000 feet of pulpwood, 768 feet being the equivalent of a cord. In principle, he said, an embargo was the right thing, but market reasons cause him to oppose an embargo.

Professor A. V. S. Pulling, head of the university of New Brunswick Forest School, told the Commission that in order to prevent a repetition of the recent heavy losses sustained through the operations of the bud worm New Brunswick's softwood stands must chiefly consist of spruce. This condition, he said, must exist when the bud



Albert V. S. Pulling, Fredericton, N.B.

worm returns within the next fifty years. According to Professor Pulling there is at present a too great tendency to the natural reproduction of balsam fir, amongst which the recurring outbreaks of the bud worm moth have their origin. Without the food supply afforded the pest by the pure balsam fir stands their numbers, ever present, will be reduced to a minimum.

That softwood growths in New Brunswick are slower than those of Nova Scotia was pointed out to the Commission by Prof. B. E. Claridge, assistant professor of forestry in the U. N. B. Forest School. Tests conducted on the 3,600 acres of forest land owned by the University revealed an annual increase from 2.2 to 2.4 per cent. Growth figures from Nova Scotia exceeded this fractionally, due perhaps to the difference in atmospheric moisture. The only method of absolute control of the insect pests or fungi diseases, said Prof. Claridge, which he had seen in Europe consisted of taking out the diseased tree.

Big Veneer and Plywood Convention

A convention of the National Veneer & Panel Association will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, December 4th. The meeting will be under the auspices of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and a program of exceptional interest is being arranged.

Every manufacturer and wholesale distributor of veneer and plywood is cordially invited to attend this meeting, and the invitation is also extended to all such to be the guests of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at a dinner and entertainment to be given at the Congress Hotel, Tuesday evening, December 4th.

Subjects of vital importance to the veneer and plywood industry will be discussed by able authorities.

Varied Activities in Canadian Lumber Arena

R. S. Potter, Matheson, Ont., contemplates rebuilding his saw-mill, which was burned some time ago.

Veillard-Gagnon Lumber Co., Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatchewan, have dissolved.

The Red River Lumber & Construction Co., Limited, Shelbrook, Sask., was recently incorporated.

Dan. McLachlin, of Arnprior, Ont., has been elected vice-president of the Ottawa River Power Co., Limited.

Alexander Gray McMillan, a native of Grenville, Que., and a retired lumberman of the Ottawa river, died recently at his home in Vancouver.

J. P. Johnson and A. K. Johnson, of Toronto; Thomas Patterson, of Hamilton, and others returned lately from an enjoyable hunting trip in the Haliburton district.

H. F. Culhoun, of Bienville, P. Q., has started the erection of a new sawmill at Hadlow Cove, County Levis, P. Q. The new plant will cost in the neighbourhood of \$25,000.

Joyce Bros., Limited, who are dealers in builders' supplies, lumber, lath, etc., at Bronte, Ont., are erecting a planing mill and are in the market for new and used machinery.

W. L. Davis, of the Linton Lumber Co., Toronto, recently spent an enjoyable holiday hunting in the vicinity of Bobcaygeon, Ont. The party secured its full quota of deer.

Alex. Greig and Charles J. Brooks have removed their wholesale lumber office from the Manning Chambers, Toronto, to 23 Jordan St., where they have more central quarters.

Terry-Nicholson-Cates Limited, Toronto, will early next month remove their offices from the Confederation Life Building to Rooms 303-4-5-6 in the new Federal Building, where they will have more commodious and attractive quarters.

L. C. Walker, of the Forest Products Market Extension Bureau of British Columbia, who has been spending the past year in Toronto and the East intends returning to Vancouver at an early date where he will spend five or six weeks.

Mrs. Fox, wife of W. Norman Fox, secretary-treasurer of Edward Clark & Sons, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, won the ladies' first prize recently at the Parkdale Canoe Club Masquerade. She appeared as a charming lady in crinoline.

N. C. Hocken and H. L. Hocken, of the Hocken Lumber Co., George Sparling and William Holtby, Toronto, have returned from a successful deer-hunting expedition in the vicinity of West River, Ont. The members had an enjoyable outing and secured their full complement of deer.

It is likely that Charles S. Anglin, who is a member of the S. Anglin Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Kingston, Ont., will be the next Mayor of that city. He has already announced his candidature for the office. Mr. Anglin has been a member of the city council for several years and is well known in the retail lumber ranks.

The Gill & Fortune Lumber Co., of Trenton, Ont., are this season operating two camps located about sixty miles north of Trenton. It is understood that the firm are considering the erection of a stationary sawmill in Trenton during the coming season but no definite decision has been reached as yet.

A. N. Dudley and T. E. Rathbone, of Toronto, have returned after an enjoyable hunting and canoe trip to the Ground Hog River in the vicinity of Tionaga, Ont. They travelled about 150 miles and stayed north until the streams leading to James Bay were frozen over.

L. L. Brown, of Victoria, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, and Mrs. Brown sailed from Montreal on November 26th for London, Eng., where they will spend several months. Mr. Brown will have full charge of the splendid display in the forest products line which will be made by British Columbia at the British Empire Exhibition in Wembley Park, London, from April to October 1924. William Turnbull will be acting B. C. Lumber Commissioner in Victoria during the absence of Mr. Brown.

R. G. Chesbro, of Toronto, who for several years has been eastern sales representative of the Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., Chemainus, B. C., received word during the past week that the fire, which visited the plant a few days ago, had destroyed only the saw and planing mill. The lumber in the yard and the sheds, amounting to between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet, escaped the flames and

outside business will in no way be interrupted. It is likely that the Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co. will rebuild at an early date.

George R. Hackett, general-manager of the Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., who has been spending some time in Toronto, Montreal, New York, Boston and other lumber centres, recently returned to the West. He said that the production of lumber in British Columbia for the first eight months of 1923 was 20 per cent. higher than the best previous record. This would easily be the best year in the history of the lumber industry in the Pacific Coast province.

As a result of Fire Marshal J. A. Thomas' decision that only surplus mill waste burners of the down-draft type will be permitted in future, no more permits for the old type of burner will be issued in Vancouver, as the present old style burners wear out they will be replaced by the new style. Smoke inspector J. Reynolds has plans and specifications of the new type of burner which is now used extensively in the United States. It is claimed that the down-draft burner is the less expensive of the two.

W. S. Ewens has been appointed manager of the Ontario District Sales Organization of the Sangamo Electric Company of Canada, Limited, and the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company of Canada, succeeding Mr. R. M. Scrivener who has been appointed special agent for the Wagner Electric Corporation, St. Louis. Mr. Ewens is a graduate of McGill University and has spent many years with the Canadian Westinghouse Company and the Northern Electric Company.

Major J. R. Cosgrove, who is at present city engineer for Trail, B. C., has been appointed B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the East and will have his headquarters at 51 Yonge St., Toronto. He succeeds A. E. Roberts, who recently resigned to take a position as eastern representative of the Edgcombe-Newham Co., Vancouver. Major Cosgrove had had experience in both the logging and lumbering line and was for some time with the Vancouver Lumber Co. and later with the Pacific Coast Inspection Bureau. He is expected to take up his new duties in Toronto about the middle of December.

James W. Sewall, the Forest Engineer, of Old Town, Maine and Washington, D. C., reports that the usual seasonal quiet in his business of cruising, valuing and mapping timberlands, has failed this year to materialize. Both in number of different jobs and in size of areas covered, the year 1923 has been the largest the Sewall organization has yet encountered, and no lull is in sight. From this it may be deduced that there is considerable activity in timberland circles, and also that owners and operators are coming more and more to want exact information on their timber and resources.

That splendid progress is being made on the construction of the Great Lakes Paper Co. at Fort William, Ont., is evidenced by the fact that an order was recently placed for the steel for the lower yards of the plant. The order is for 10,000 feet. It is expected that the company will also accept delivery of pulpwood this winter. Steel rails as soon as received will be placed on railway ties and this will make possible the economical reception of much of the mechanical equipment which has been ordered for delivery this winter.

The Robinson Lumber Co., of Fort William, Ont., in reference to charging for deliveries of lumber, say that any cartage inside the city limits is figured in the selling price. Outside the corporation boundary the company endeavor to charge enough to cover cost, the levy depending upon the distance. H. W. Robinson, manager of the firm, said that in basing the selling price on all deliveries, large and small, they try to make the figure so that they can give the big purchaser a nominal discount. "Price-cutting, either in price or grade, is the biggest drawback in this district at the present time," he concluded.

A charter has been granted to a new pulp and paper organization with headquarters in Montreal. The name of the company is the Steele-Tremblay Paper Co., Limited. The authorized capital is \$10,000,000, and among the incorporators are James John Steele, pulp manufacturer and engineer of Montreal; Adelard Tremblay, contractor of Metabetchouan, Roberval, and George Wilbert McFarland, manufacturer of Brampton, Ont. The company is authorized to manufacture, deal, import and export logs, lumber, timber, pulp and pulpwood. All the principals are well known in business circles and have many friends.

Will Market Shingles on Better Basis



J. A. Edgecumbe, Vancouver, B. C.

J. A. Edgecumbe, president of the Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Limited, Vancouver, and head of the British Columbia Shingle Manufacturers' Association, in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman" states that, at a meeting of the Association held lately, it was decided that the mills close down during the first half of November. Practically 90 per cent of the plants in the province were temporarily idle. Those on the American side, which shut down early in October, were inoperative for a month or more. The curtailment on the American side was from 85 to 90 per cent of the total normal production. Mr. Edgecumbe adds that the manufacturers of red cedar shingles on the Coast are convinced of the necessity for carrying on a progressive advertising and educational campaign in the East which, he believes, will result in an even larger and more progressive one than has already been launched. It will be conducted by the manufacturers during the coming year. In addition, the shingle producers are beginning to realize that it is necessary to change their methods, with the result, that Mr. Edgecumbe expects before very long, shingles will be marketed on a more business-like basis than in the past, a basis whereby continual fluctuations, such as have been the case with the product during the past year, will be discontinued and more stable prices maintained.

New Planing Mill Starts at Haileybury

The new planing mill of the Haileybury Lumber Co. at Haileybury, Ont., has been completed and started operations. The new plant is on the site of the former Riordon pulp mill on the Lake Shore Road and will be in connection with the lumber yard of the Haileybury Lumber Co., which was established last spring. Up-to-date machines for the manufacture of flooring, siding and interior finish have been placed in position. All the equipment is set on a solid concrete base and is driven by individual motors. The planing mill has been placed between two tracks of the Railway so that rough lumber may be brought in on cars at one side and after passing through the factory, the finished product can be loaded direct on cars at the other side. A complete blower system has been installed.

How Forests of Norway are Insured

It is understood that the forests in Norway have been insured against fire for several years. The Norwegian forests are in the hands of many owners, perhaps to a larger extent than in any other country. The greater part of the forest is owned by the peasantry. The management and working of the forests takes place chiefly in winter, when transportation is easiest. In spite of the severe winters the temperatures in summer are very high in Norway, the consequence being that the country has always suffered from severe forest fires. It is, therefore, easy to understand why the question of forest-fire insurance has long interested Norwegian forest owners. Since this kind of insurance was an innovation, the first steps were necessarily taken in the dark. A company was formed in 1912 and during the last six years has achieved results that fully safeguarded its future.

Way Lumber Concern Selected Its Name

The Norwood Lumber Co., Hamilton, composed of M. B. Zimmerman, B. L. Harper and Daniel Webster, who started in the wholesale and retail lumber business on Sherman Ave. North, nearly two years ago, have met with encouraging success. They have built up an active connection with the trade and handle all lines of softwoods, shingles, interior trim, flooring, etc. Their site of 2½ acres is conveniently situated on the Canadian National and C.P.R. tracks and recently Leslie Newton joined the staff as city salesman.

The company intend to make extensions to their dressed lumber shed and, while no equipment has been installed as yet beyond a rip saw and a sticker, it is likely that as business expands, further additions will be made to the plant. The yard and roadways have

been filled up and as the location is in the busiest manufacturing district, deliveries to these concerns are promptly made.

The selection of the name "Norwood Lumber Co." was an appropriate one. "Norwood" is suggestive of northern woods in which the firm specialize. When the business was launched each member placed in a hat the name under which he thought they should operate. Mr. Webster wrote "Norwood Lumber Co." on his slip and this happened to be the one drawn.

The Real Causes of Timber Losses

Editor of the Canada Lumberman:—

If it is true that our forest resources are being depleted at a rate that threatens total extinction, it would seem as if the sensible thing to do would be to make careful study of the situation with a view to ascertaining what are the chief contributing causes.

Evidently that is just what the Government had in mind in appointing the Royal Commission on Pulpwood.

If such an investigation should disclose facts anything like what have been stated by one of the strongest advocates of the embargo, viz:—"That the amount of the annual cut is not over one-tenth of the amount of destruction by bugs, fungi, fire and wind," and that:—"If we had only the annual cut to contend with, and there was no loss from the above-mentioned causes, there would today be just as much timber in Canada as there was when the country was first settled."

And if it should show, as the undisputed evidence on the records of the Pulpwood Commission does show, that only 16% of the total timber cut in Canada is pulpwood—and only 26% of this 16% is exported—(less than 5% of our timber cut).

And when these figures had been totalled they appeared approximately as follows:—

Standing timber destroyed annually by bugs, fungi, fire and wind	90. %
Standing Timber cut by all forest industries other than for Pulpwood	4%
Standing Timber cut as Pulpwood for use in Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry	1.1%
Standing Timber cut for Pulpwood for export ...	5%
	100. %

Would it not seem that conservation of importance could best be realized by controlling either wholly or in part the causes that result in 90% of our annual loss, viz: bugs, fungi, fire and wind?

And would it not seem that interests that urged the immediate and paramount necessity of curtailing or stopping altogether the source of our decimal five per cent (.5%) annual loss, viz:—the exportation of pulpwood, must have some private or special reasons for concentrating their campaign on such an insignificant factor in the situation.

Yours, etc.,

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax, November 17th.

The Sturdy Oak is Now Languishing

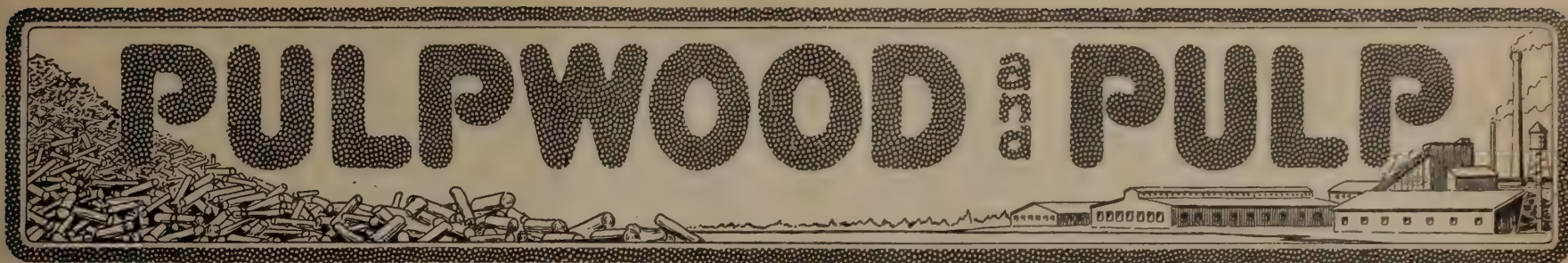
Canada is rapidly losing its oaks. For some reason the storied tree of old England falls a victim to the march of modern civilization. Commissioner Chambers, of Toronto, told the Parks Committee that hundreds of oaks had died in Toronto and that all the others were slowly dying. Apparently nothing could stop the decay. Tree surgeons had tried in vain to doctor the oak against this disease of civilization.

Not only were the old monarchs of the forest dying, but it was almost impossible to replace them, the commissioner said. In all Canada not 500 young oak trees fit for planting could be procured from the nurseries, he added.

Government May Take Over Powers

"There are a couple of powers the Government may soon have to take over," said Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests. "They have drawn off so much water from Dog Lake to supply their power plant that the level of the lake has been reduced by thirteen feet more than is allowed by their lease from the Government. The result is that lumbermen are refusing to go into the woods in the district for their winter operations, because there will not be enough water to carry their spring drives."

"As a further result, Ontario will lose the lumbering dues from the operations that are being held up. Already there is a tug on Dog Lake 200 yards from what was formerly the shore line, stranded on dry land. Thousands of logs are also lying high and dry. This condition means a huge loss to the lumber operators, through no fault of their own and it also means a great loss to the province."



Belgo Adds to Ground Wood Capacity

The groundwood pulp output of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que., has been augmented and two new groundwood machines were recently put in operation, increasing the output by about 40 tons a day. A portion of the product is being marketed although the full amount will likely be used in the Belgo plant itself when the last of the newsprint machines is running. Something of a record was set up in putting in the new groundwood machines, as the contract was only let during the month of August. Another addition to the company's properties that has just been completed is a spur track to bring in logs by rail. The logs brought in this manner supplement the supplies of pulpwood floated down the St. Maurice River. The spur is something new in pulp and paper manufacturing, and it runs out over the river where the logs are dumped into the water and carried up the usual system of conveyors to the sawroom and thence through the mill.

Will Make Art Silk From Pulp

Two hundred and forty acres of land known as the "French Farm," have been purchased on the shores of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall, Ont., by Courtaulds & Co., Limited, of London, England. The firm are large manufacturers of artificial silk and it is understood they intend opening a branch in Canada. Plans for the various structures are being prepared. The company have several branches in England and two in the United States and the enlargement of the market in Canada requires the location of a plant in the central part of the Dominion.

It is understood that about \$2,500,000 will be expended in buildings and machinery and that construction will begin next spring and the new industry be in operation early in the fall. It will employ about 500 hands. C. R. Tetley, Montreal, is the architect of the various buildings.

As the required pulp will be imported from the Scandinavian peninsula, Mr. Tetley was asked as to the possibilities for using Canadian pulp. He replied it could not be adapted to the fine work required in yarn manufacture. It was entirely too coarse. The imported pulp, on the other hand, was obtained from trees grown on prepared land and cut when not yet full grown. This resulted in a finer grade. Mr. Tetley thinks that within the next ten years Canadian pulp would be produced to fill the needs of the silk manufacturers.

Quebec Dealers Had Splendid Season

The shipment of pulpwood from the district of Quebec has practically come to a halt for the present, indicating that the American mills have been well supplied with wood this summer and are of the opinion that the proposed embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada to the United States, is not likely to be enforced for the present, at least.

Quebec pulpwood shippers gave out the statement that they were perfectly satisfied with the business done this year with American mills. They had very little difficulty in procuring the necessary railroad cars for export shipment up to the first week of October when the demand from the American plants commenced to slacken. It is computed that fully eighty per cent more pulpwood was shipped into the United States this season than in 1922.

It is generally accepted in wood circles that the Quebec Provincial Government, possessed with the knowledge that 150,000,000 cords of pulpwood were destroyed by fire and insects in the province, has in mind the introduction of legislation at the coming session of a measure to meet this menacing situation.

Quebec has 515,625 square miles of forest lands of which 203,490 are accessible. Besides the privately owned lands, there are 2,031 square miles under location tickets in the possession of colonists, 9,897 square miles Crown Lands, leased to lumbermen, and 312 square miles Crown township forest, leaving 121,875 square miles not leased.

It is pointed out that the revenue received from the provincial forests amounts to approximately \$4,000,000 per annum. Only a com-

paratively small fraction of this amount is employed for protection against fire and insect destruction, while one-third of the revenue, at least, should, it is contended be utilized for the protection of Quebec's forest inheritance and the safeguarding of the interests of future generations.

It is estimated that over \$15,000,000 in value of forest properties has been lost in the past several years by fire and insect destruction, and in face of the fact, the Quebec Government should lose no time in passing rigid measures for forest protection. The Government is reminded that it spends large sums of money yearly for colonization and it is sad to relate that these colonists, with other human agencies, have, by their carelessness, been largely responsible for many forest fires and the resultant destruction. Some colonists seem to have no regard for the consequences in the work of their land clearances by fire and the burning of slash. The Government realizes the big losses on stumpage dues by fire and insect destruction and the need of a more perfect system of protection, says the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman."

Restrict Export of Hardwood Logs

At a recent meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce held in Hamilton, the following resolution in regard to the manufacture of all hardwood logs on Crown lands within the province was adopted:—

"Whereas the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade has submitted the following resolution to the Government of the Province of Ontario:

"Whereas there are situate in Northern Ontario large tracts of hardwood timber; and

"Whereas large quantities of hardwood logs are now being exported from Canada; and

"Whereas the manufacture of hardwood timber within the province would provide employment for a great number of men and add considerably to the prosperity, not only of the regions in which these tracts are situate, but to the manufacturing, the distributing towns and cities in Southern Ontario; therefore be it

"Resolved that the Ontario Boards of Trade request the Ontario Government to amend the Act so as to provide for the manufacture within the province of all hardwood logs taken from Crown lands either under leases now existing or to be issued in the future; and

"Whereas it is the opinion of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce that the manufacture of such timber within the Province of Ontario will inure to the benefit of the province as a whole; therefore be it

"Resolved that the Government be urged to review the considered opinions of the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade as expressed above."

May Float Large Bond Issue

It is reported that the Quebec Development Corporation which is developing water power at Grand De Charge, near Lake St. John, in Northern Quebec, will shortly float a bond issue. The Quebec Development Corporation represents the interests of Sir Wm. Price and James B. Duke. It is anticipated that the bond issue will be of large proportions. About \$14,000,000 will be spent on the first 2,000 h.p. at Grand De Charge.

The first power which will be ready from January 1925, will be used by Price Bros. & Co., in their new mill at Kenogami. It takes a tremendous amount of power to drive groundwood and paper machines and in addition Price Bros. & Co. will generate steam from electrical power, an interesting development that also has been undertaken at Laurentide and Belgo plants.

Price Bros. & Co. now have a capacity of about 275 tons of paper a day at their Kenogami mill. Two machines are under construction. One will come into production about the end of January and another in October next. This will increase the daily capacity to 500 tons.

Why White Pine Has Advanced So Much In Price

(Continued from page 47)

percentage is concerned. One lumberman stated that the disbursement for driving varies according to location. Towing, driving, etc., has advanced about 150 per cent. Another organization gives figures and says the cost in 1913 was \$1 to \$150 per M, to-day \$3 to \$3.50. One other places the figure at \$1.75 to \$2.25 ten years ago and at the present juncture \$4 to \$5.

Labor Outlay Has Doubled

The labor cost of manufacturing logs into lumber in 1913 and the cost to-day brought forth the following comparisons:—1913, \$2 per M, 1923, \$4.50 per M; 1913 \$2.03 per M, to-day \$4.48 per M; 1913 \$2 to \$2.50, to-day \$4 to \$5.50.

Then came the outlay for mill repairs per M feet in 1923 and that of to-day. One company says 39 cents in 1913 and now 72

cents; another northern company declares that it was 50 to 75 cents ten years ago and to-day runs from \$1.50 up.

The overhead costs of 1913 as contrasted with that of to-day was the final matter dealt with. One organization observes that overhead cost twice the amount to-day that it did in 1913. Another concern places the advance at from 100 to 200 per cent on account of the large charges for Workmen's compensation and other levies. A third firm says that the overhead cost per M in 1913 was \$3 to \$3.50; to-day it is \$4.50 to \$5.

It will thus be seen from these representative figures which have been selected at random from a number of replies, that while wholesalers and consumers may think the cost of lumber has advanced disproportionately, costs in all lines have been climbing steadily during the last decade. The labor element has played an active part, and when it is considered that this is the largest cost factor in the production of forest products, it is only logical that the householder,

consumer or distributor has to pay more for the finished article.

The Attitude of Persons

Of course in this world much depends upon the viewpoint, whether one is buying, wholesaling, retailing or distributing lumber. There is the view of the man on the outside looking in and the gaze of the fellow on the inside looking out. Then there has to be taken into consideration the individual with a heavy stock, who has to meet his pro formas or is being asked by the bank to liquidate. On the other hand, there is the fellow with the light stock who is in a good financial position and can afford to hold on. Then there is the speculator who is willing to take a plunge, the wight, who is always fearful of the future, the chap who never wants to sell except at the highest figure and various other classes in the different avenues of the business, all of whom are necessary to keep the wheels in motion and play their part in the great lumber arena and its world wide distribution.

How Loans Are Repaid in Building Societies

The rule which is practically universal among Building and Loan Associations is to require a monthly payment equal to one per cent of the original debt. This payment covers the interest and also a portion of the debt. Some Associations credit the portion of the payment above the accrued interest to the borrower's stock permitting the debt to draw interest on the full sum of the loan and until it is wholly paid, giving the borrower dividends on the sums credited to his stock. The larger Associations apply the

part of the payment in excess of accrued interest to reduce the principal of the loan at each semi-annual or quarterly settlement, computing the interest on the next settlement on the portion of the debt remaining unpaid. Borrowers may make additional payments in excess of the required one per cent per month and can repay the loan in full and have securities released at any time.

It is thus evident that such Associations are assisting in financing homes above the amount loaned by first mortgage compan-

ies. Usually they will loan an amount considerably larger on a first mortgage than the real estate companies. This makes the financing of the second mortgage easier. Experts join in the opinion that the solution of the home financing problem in the smaller communities lies in local building and loan associations where the officers are local business men who know the borrowers personally, and where the depositors are also local people well acquainted with the working of their Building and Loan Associations.

The Grave and Gay as Seen in Human Nature

"George," said his father, "I am sorry to hear that you were among those present at that disgraceful party at the Drinkwells' last night."

"Father," pleaded the young man with somewhat bleary eyes, "I can assure you that I was there as an observer."

"Yes," replied his parent, "so I heard—and Tom was the pilot and the table was the airplane."—

Mr. Ham (to applicant for position): "What is your name, boy?"

Boy: "Jule, sir."

Mr. Ham: "Don't you mean 'Julius'?"

Boy: "Yes, sir; that's it."

Mr. Ham (to next boy): "What is your name?"

Boy: "Billious, sir."

A street beggar, noticing that a pal was trailing a citizen, fell into step and inquired: "Why are you following that man?"

"I heard him say," explained the pal, "that he was on Easy street."

This explanation was mulled over for a block. And then: "What if he does live on Easy street?"

"I just wanted to locate it. I've always thought I'd like to work the back doors along that boulevard."

"An' what's your job around here, young feller?" asked a farmer of an official in a big city railroad station.

"I'm the train caller," answered that dignitary.

"Well, call me one, then. I'm in a hurry."

Mother was entertaining a few friends and young hopeful was being duly shown off, and resented it, as all young hopefuls do.

"Who do you like best?" asked one friend.

"Mother," was the reply.

"Who next?" asked another.

"Little sister."

"Who next?"

"Aunt."

Father, who was seated at the back, opened his mouth and said: "And when do I come in?"

"At 2 o'clock in the morning," was the reply.

The solemn man in the smoker said never a word for many a mile. Finally, however, he turned to his seat mate and remarked: "There is much unrest in the world just now, my friend; much unrest."

"You're right."

"I hope you are not unmindful of the

fact that we each have a duty. We must combat this unrest."

"I'm doing my best," said the other man.

"As to how, my friend, as to how?"

"I manufacture mattresses."

A 15-year-old girl of Detroit has written these slogans for automobilists:

"Drive right and more pedestrians will be left."

"Watch your 'step on it'."

"Taking the other fellow's dust is better than 'to dust returneth'."

"Six feet have awaited many a driver who wouldn't give an inch."

Two girls were talking over the wire. Both were discussing what they should wear to the coming party. In the midst of this important conversation a masculine voice interrupted, asking humbly for a number. One of the girls became indignant and scornfully asked:

"What line do you think you are on anyhow?"

"Well," said the man, "I am not sure, but judging from what I have heard, I should say I was on the clothesline."

"My daughter can do anything with the piano!"

"Could she lock it up and drop the key in the river?"

How Retailers Co-operate With Farmers

Some Practical Pointers Which Yardmen Can Hand Out to Rural Customers on Constructing Implement Sheds and Better Care of Machinery in General

Many paragraphs have appeared on the economy and necessity of taking proper care of farm machinery. In giving space to another article on this timely topic, the "Canada Lumberman" is aware that a great truth must frequently be driven home in order to bring about conviction or incite to action. It is one important and outstanding theme that can bear repetition, and if presented in an interesting way, should arouse interest on the part of those directly and indirectly interested, and provide effective argument for retail lumber dealers in their business relations with the growing trade of farmers in the surrounding country.

With the advance of agriculture the increase in farm tools, implements and machines has been great. A century ago, an axe, a scythe, a spade and a saw formed a large part of the equipment of many farmers. These few simple tools were probably the most useful in working the small areas of land under process of clearing. The development of the farms brought improvement in tools and a gradual development toward the modern type of farm machines.

Tools were valued in the early days because such were hard to get. There was no waste of farm equipment then; the spade and the scythe were valued as much as the shot gun. Conditions have changed during the past century; the progress is now marked by an abundance of tools, implements and machines for every purpose in agricultural production and harvesting, an abundance of machines so great that we see waste on every hand; plows, tillage machines, and harvesters neglected and exposed to the weather, rust and wear out before giving half service.

The waste of tools, implements, machines and articles of farm equipment amounts to many thousands of dollars each year. Neglect to put machines under cover, to apply weather proofing paint, to sharpen all cutting parts, to oil or otherwise lubricate all bearings is reducing the efficiency and shortening the period of usefulness of equipment in which many millions of dollars of farmers' money has been invested. The machine or tool is not the only loss, since the power, either of horse, motor or man is also reduced through having to work with a tool or implement not in the best condition. This double liability, while fully appreciated by the most efficient or business type of farmer, is a matter that should be appreciated by all who own or work with farm tools.

In the hands of good men a grain binder has been known to last and do 100 per cent. efficient work for thirty years. In the hands of careless men, grain binders have been known to have been racked to pieces in less than five years through such treatment as neglect to oil and keep bolts tight. The reward for efficiency might here be expressed as the saving of the price of five binders over a period of thirty years.

The waste of implements noticeable over the country side at all seasons of the year is to be seen on every side. In the winter plow handles are noticed sticking up out of the snow, or the hayrake or seed drill, half buried in a snow bank along some distant fence row, or beneath a tree, tell of somebody's neglect. At the Provincial Plowing Match and Farm Machinery Demonstration held in 1922, one of the winning plows was an implement imported from Scotland early in the last century and had seen seventy-five years of service on Ontario farms. This plow had turned thousands of acres of land. It is still sound and good for many more years. Some men will wear out and break up a good plow in five years. If good care on the part of a thrifty Scotsman will keep a plow in good form for a century, and make it earn its cost over and over again, it should be a good practice for every farmer to follow.

Shelter will prevent waste. Weathering elements soon destroy the wood or metal parts used in implements, perhaps not fast enough to excite the owner into action, but nevertheless slow, sure and steadily the wood will decay, and the metal will rust, until the implement becomes too weak to stand the strain of use. Neglect to provide shelter for implements is generally more noticeable in the newly settled parts of the provinces. Such should not be the case considering the abundant material at hand suitable for sheds. A humble structure made of poles and bark will give good protection to the

few implements required by the settler until such time as he can afford something better.

Implement sheds should be so designed that the accessibility of the implements stored therein will always be easy. Wide implement sheds are generally not as convenient as the narrower structures unless designed with doorways on both sides, or alleyways kept clear to facilitate the movement and storage of the implements. The storage of implements in the farm barn or any other expensive building is not economical, first because the implements need protection only from weather, which can be furnished by a comparatively cheap structure; secondly, time is saved in getting in or out when the implements are kept in a building devoted to implement storage only.

The implement shed should be so located that time will not be lost in travelling more steps than is absolutely necessary with or to get implements either going to or returning from work. Where horses are used as the main farm power, the implement shed should be located near the stables, at a point where the teams can conveniently pass on the way from stable to field. On many farms the implement shed can be located at a point between the house and barn, a very desirable location especially if the building is to be used for the motor car and also for the workshop. The approach should be sufficiently wide to permit the backing of wagons into or out of the shed.

with the necessary machinery, a shed 60 feet long and 24 feet wide is generally amply large. Different types of farming call for different tools and implements, so before deciding on the size of building to erect, determine the floor space required for each tool or machine and plan a shelter large enough to cover all.

The implement shed being a light structure does not require a heavy foundation. A light cement wall under the sills or small pillars under the posts is all that is required. Small pillars of cement can be made by filling a half barrel, a nail keg or special form with a one to six cement and gravel mixture. If the foundation used is to go below the surface, care should be taken to have such below the frost line. Foundations set on the firm soil after the top vegetable mould has been removed are generally satisfactory in all parts of Ontario.

A dry earth or gravel floor is all that is necessary if the shed is located on well drained ground. Cement is desirable where the cost of such is not excessive. Sand floors are objectionable. If an earth floor is decided on, the use of narrow boards under the wheels and runners of implements that are to stand any length of time is advised.

The implement shed wall need only be heavy enough to support the roof and keep out the sun and rain and strong enough to give rigidity to the structure. Vertical boards and battens on a 2" x 4" frame will provide such at low cost. A covering of matched drop siding over a ship-lap sheathing will give a more durable and better appearing wall at a higher cost. Corrugated galvanized sheets or siding does very well and has the additional advantage of fire-proofing the structure. Cement block and brick walls, if on good foundations, are very desirable from the durability standpoint, but too expensive for the general farm. Walls made of poles and cedar bark will serve the purpose of protection to the bush farmer's implements until he can afford lumber for building purposes. Log buildings, if made of peeled logs and set on stones, will last for many years if given a brushing over with creosote to keep out the beetles. Insects and the absence of waterproof foundations are the main causes of early decay in log buildings. Walls may be constructed of small, straight poles or logs pinned together with long spikes or firmly held by setting small, vertical posts in double line the width of the poles apart at intervals of eight feet.

For narrow implement sheds the wide roof board and batten or galvanized sheets are the best coverings at low cost. Prepared paper coverings of tar or asphalt felts are very desirable, and have an advantage in that such are dust proof. Prepared papers are more expensive than the wide roof board and batten. Shingles make a very acceptable covering for roofs of greater than one third pitch.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Toronto Hardwood Prices

The prices given below are the average quotations for carload lots, F.O.B. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths without any wide stock having been sorted. The quotations under plain and quartered oak refer to soft textured oak. Hard southern oak is usually quoted at \$10 less per M than soft oak. Dry weight white ash averages 3,800 lbs. per M. feet; birch 4,000 lbs.; basswood 2,500 lbs.; chestnut 2,800 lbs.; maple 4,000 lbs.; elm 3,000 lbs.; red gum 3,300 lbs.; hickory 4,500 lbs.; plain white and red oak and quarter cut white oak 4,000 lbs.

Ash (Brown)

	FAS	No.1 com	No.2 com
4/4	\$ 95.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 35.00
5/4	105.00	70.00	40.00
6/4	105.00	70.00	40.00
8/4	115.00	80.00	45.00

Ash (White)

	FAS	No.1 com	No.2 com
4/4	\$115.00	75.00	45.00
5/4	135.00	90.00	50.00
6/4	135.00	90.00	50.00
8/4	135.00	95.00	50.00
10/4	155.00	125.00	60.00
12/4	155.00	125.00	60.00
16/4	165.00	135.00	65.00

Basswood

	FAS	No.1 com	No.2 com
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4	85.00	55.00	30.00

6/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
8/4	100.00	70.00	35.00

Birch

	FAS	No.1 com. & sel.	No.2 com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 35.00
5/4	125.00	80.00	42.00
6/4	125.00	85.00	42.00
8/4	130.00	90.00	45.00
10/4	140.00	105.00	55.00
12/4	140.00	105.00	55.00
16/4	150.00	110.00	65.00

Chestnut

	FAS	No.1 com.	Sound Wormy
4/4	\$128.00	\$ 83.00	\$ 36.00
5/4	143.00	93.00	39.00
6/4	143.00	93.00	39.00
8/4	158.00	108.00	43.00

Elm, Soft

	FAS	No.1 com.	No.2 com
4/4	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red

	FAS	No.1 com.	Plain	Quartered
4/4	\$ 98.00	\$ 58.00	\$108.00	\$ 68.00
5/4	108.00	65.00	108.00	73.00
6/4	108.00	65.00	108.00	73.00
8/4	113.00	70.00	108.00	78.00

Gum, Sap

	FAS	No.1 com.
4/4	63.00	50.00
5/4 & 6/4	68.00	58.00
8/4	73.00	63.00

Hickory,

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$135.00	65.00
5/4	145.00	70.00
6/4	145.00	70.00
8/4	155.00	75.00

Maple, Hard.

	FAS	No.1 com & sel.	No.2 com.
4/4	\$105.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 32.00
5/4	115.00	75.00	40.00
6/4	120.00	80.00	42.00
8/4	120.00	85.00	45.00
10/4	130.00	105.00	55.00
12/4	130.00	105.00	55.00
16/4	140.00	110.00	60.00

Red Oak, (Quarter Cut)

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$135.00	85.00
5/4	150.00	90.00
6/4	150.00	90.00
8/4	165.00	95.00

Oak, (Plain White and Red)

	FAS	No. 1 com
4/4	\$120.00	80.00
5/4	135.00	90.00
6/4	135.00	90.00
8/4	150.00	95.00
10/4	170.00	100.00
12/4	170.00	100.00
16/4	185.00	110.00

White Oak, (Quarter Cut)

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4	\$165.00	95.00
5/4	175.00	105.00
6/4	175.00	105.00
8/4	185.00	110.00

Toronto Softwood Prices

The following are average wholesale prices in car lots, f.o.b. cars Toronto, tax paid.

White Pine

Lengths:—10-16 ft. unless otherwise stated

W. P. "Good."

3 x 8 and up	\$215.00	\$230.00
2 x 8 " "	195.00	210.00
1½ x 8 " "	185.00	190.00
1¼ x 8 " "	180.00	185.00
1 x 8 " "	155.00	160.00
2 x 4 to 7	135.00	145.00
1½ x 4 to 7	130.00	140.00
1¼ x 4 to 7	130.00	135.00
1 x 4 to 7	105.00	110.00

W. P. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts

2 x 7 and up	110.00	120.00
1½ x 7 " "	105.00	110.00
1¼ x 7 " "	100.00	105.00
1 x 7 " "	87.00	90.00

W. P. Mill Run (Culls out)

1 x 4 and 5	55.00	57.00
1 x 6	56.00	58.00
1 x 7-9-11	55.00	57.00
1 x 8	57.00	59.00
1 x 10	60.00	62.00
1 x 12	63.00	66.00
1¼ x 4 and 5	58.00	60.00
1¼ x 6	60.00	63.00
1¼ x 8	60.00	63.00
1¼ x 10	65.00	70.00
1¼ x 12	67.00	72.00
1½ x 4	58.00	60.00
1½ x 5	59.00	61.00
1½ x 6	60.00	63.00
1½ x 8	60.00	63.00
1½ x 10	65.00	70.00
1½ x 12	69.00	73.00
2 x 4	56.00	59.00
2 x 6	57.00	60.00
2 x 8	59.00	62.00
2 x 10	62.00	68.00
2 x 12	65.00	70.00
3 in. and 4 in. proportionately higher than 2 in. according to grade.		

W. P. Mill Run Shorts 6/9 ft.

1 x 4 and up	36.00	40.00
1¼ x 4 " "	40.00	45.00
1½ x 4 " "	40.00	45.00
2 x 4 " "	42.00	47.00

W. P. No. 1 Mill Culls Lengths—6/16

1 x 4 and up	Sidings	38.00	39.00
1 x 4 and up	Sidings	28.00	30.00

W. P. No. 2 Culls

1 x 4 and up	Sidings	28.00	32.00
1 x 10 and 12	Stox	33.00	35.00

W. P. No. 3 Culls (Scoots)

1 x 4/12 in.	15.00	18.00
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Red Pine—Rough

Lengths—10/16 ft.

1 x 4 and 5 in.	38.00	40.00
1 x 6 in.	40.00	42.00
1 x 8 and up	45.00	50.00
2 x 4	40.00	42.00
2 x 6	40.00	42.00
2 x 8	42.00	45.00
2 x 10	47.00	49.00
2 x 12	48.00	52.00

C. and C.F.

1 x 4 and up	6/16	73.00	76.00
1½ x 4 " "	6/16	78.00	80.00
2 x 4 " "	6/16	78.00	82.00

Spruce

Mill Run (Mill Culls out)

1 x 4 Dressed	40.00	41.00
1 x 5 " "	41.00	42.50
1 x 6 " "	43.00	44.00
1 x 8 " "	46.00	47.00
1 x 10 " "	47.00	48.00
1 x 12 " "	48.00	49.00
2 x 4 Rough	38.00	40.00
2 x 6 " "	39.00	40.00
2 x 8 " "	43.00	44.00
2 x 10 " "	46.00	48.00
2 x 12 " "	50.00	52.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (Mill culls out)

1 x 4 Dressed	40.00	41.00
1 x 5 " "	41.00	42.00
1 x 6 " "	42.00	44.00
1 x 8 " "	43.00	45.00
1 x 10 " "	44.00	46.00

Mill Culls and Sound Wormy

2 x 4 Rough	39.00	40.00
2 x 5 " "	39.00	40.00
2 x 6 " "	40.00	41.00
2 x 8 " "	42.00	44.00
2 x 10 " "	45.00	47.00

Mill Culls and Sound Wormy

1 x 4 and wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4 " "	33.00	34.00

Hemlock Ont. Stock

1 x 4 in.	6/16	30.00	32.00
1 x 5 in.	8/16	32.00	35.00
1 x 6 in.	8/16	34.00	36.00

1 x 8 in.	8/16	36.00	39.00
1 x 10/12	10/16	39.00	42.00
2 x 4 in.	10/16	37.00	40.00
2 x 6 in.	10/16	36.00	39.00
2 x 8 in.	10/16	38.00	40.00
2 x 10 in.	10/16	38.00	40.00
2 x 12 in.	10/16	38.00	41.00
2 x 4 and up	18 ft.	45.00	47.00
2 x 4 " "	20 ft.	46.00	48.00
1 x 4 " "	6/16 No. 2	26.00	29.00
2 x 4 " "	6/16 No. 2	29.00	32.00

White Pine Lath (f.o.b. Mill)

3/8 x 1½ x 4 No. 1	\$10.75	\$11.00
3/8 x 1½ x 4 No. 2	9.75	10.00
3/8 x 1½ x 4 No. 3	8.75	9.00
3/8 x 1½ x 32 in. M.R.	4.30	4.75
3/8 x 1½ x 4 in., Ont. M.R. Spruce	6.50	7.00

B. C. Cedar Siding F.O.B. Toronto

No. 1 and 2 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding

½ x 4 in.	8/18	\$44.50
½ x 5 in.	8/18	47.50
½ x 6 in.	8/18	46.50

B. C. Shingles

Wholesale Price, Car Lots, f.o.b. Toronto

XX—6/2 in. 6 in. C.B.	\$3.35
XXX—6/2 in. 16 in. Clear	4.95
XXXXX—5/2 in. 16 in. Clear	5.67

Douglas Fir

Car Lots F.O.B. Toronto—Wholesale

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 3 —8/18 E.G. Flg.	\$70.00	\$72.00
1 x 4 —8/18 E.G. Flg.	70.00	72.00
1 x 3 —8/18 F.G. Flg.	52.00	55.00
1 x 4 —8/18 F.G. Flg.	52.00	55.00
1 x 3 —8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	52.00	55.00
1 x 4 —8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	52.00	55.00
5/8 x 4 —8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	40.00	42.00

Rough Clears, K D

E.G. \$12.50 higher than F.G.

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 4/12 — 6/18 F.G.	78.00	80.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/12, 6/18 F.G.	82.00	84.00
2 x 4/12 — 6/18 F.G.	78.00	80.00

Dressed Clears, K.D. (Western Standard)

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 4/12 — D4S	74.00	76.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/12, 8/18 D4S	76.00	78.00
2 x 4/12 8/18 D4S	80.00	83.00
1 x 4/6 in. 8/18 Casing	76.50	78.50
1 x 8/10 8/18 Base	80.00	82.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Ottawa

Manufacturers prices, F.O.B. Ottawa Valley points
(White Pine "Good")

1	x	7 in. and up	12/16 "Sidings"	\$150.00
1 1/4	x	8 " " "	12/16 " " "	180.00
1 1/2	x	8 " " "	12/16 " " "	182.00
2	x	8 " " "	12/16 " " "	182.00
3	x	8 " " "	12/16 " " "	225.00
1	x	4/7 " " "	12/16 "Strips"	110.00
1 1/4	x	4/7 " " "	12/16 " " "	135.00
1 1/2	x	4/7 " " "	12/16 " " "	135.00
2	x	4/7 " " "	12/16 " " "	135.00
1	x	4/6 " " "	6/11 "Shorts"	75.00
1	x	7 " " "	6/11 " " "	85.00
1 1/4	x	4 " " "	6/11 " " "	135.00
1 1/2	x	4 " " "	6/11 " " "	135.00
2	x	4 " " "	6/11 " " "	135.00

White Pine, (Mill run, box out)

1	x	4 " " "	12/16	52.00
1	x	5 " " "	12/16	51.00
1	x	6 " " "	12/16	54.00
1	x	7 " " "	12/16	53.00
1	x	8 " " "	12/16	56.00
1	x	10 " " "	12/16	62.00
1 1/4	x	4/7 " " "	12/16 "Strips"	55.00
1 1/2	x	4/7 " " "	12/16 " " "	55.00
2	x	4/7 " " "	12/16 " " "	55.00
1 1/4	x	7 " " "	12/16 "Sidings"	65.00
1 1/2	x	7 " " "	12/16 " " "	65.00
2	x	7 " " "	12/16 " " "	65.00
1	x	4 " " "	6/11 "Shorts"	36.00
1 1/4	x	4 " " "	6/11 " " "	38.00
1 1/2	x	4 " " "	6/11 " " "	38.00
2	x	4 " " "	6/11 " " "	38.00

White Pine No. 1 Mill Culls

1	x	4 " " "	6/16	33.00
1	x	10/12 " " "	6/16	38.00
1	x	7 " " "	12/16	36.00
1	x	10 " " "	12/16	38.00
1	x	12 " " "	12/16	38.00

W. P. "O" Culls

1	x	4 " " "	6/16	20.22
3	x	4 " " "	6/16	20.22

White Pine Lath

3/8 x 1 1/2	4 ft. No. 1	\$10.00
1/8 x 1 1/2	4 ft. No. 2	9.00
3/8 x 1 1/2	4 ft. Mill run	9.50
3/8 x 1 1/2	4 ft. Mill run (spruce)	7.00
3/8 x 1 1/2	4 ft. Mill run (Red Pine)	7.00
3/8 x 1 1/2	4 ft. Mill run (Hemlock)	8.50

Sarnia

White Pine (wholesale)

Fine Common & Better			
4/4 x 8 in. and up		\$175.00	
5/4 x 8 " " "		190.00	
6/4 x 8 " " "		190.00	
8/4 x 8 " " "		190.00	
No. 1 Cuts & Better			
4/4 x 8 in. and up		\$145.00	
5/4 x 8 " " "		175.00	
6/4 x 8 " " "		175.00	
8/4 x 8 " " "		175.00	
No. 2 Cuts			
4/4 x 6 in. and up		\$ 70.00	
5/4 x 6 " " "		100.00	
6/4 x 6 " " "		105.00	
8/4 x 6 " " "		110.00	
No. 3 Cuts			
4/4 x 6 in. and up		\$ 50.00	
5/4 x 6 " " "		65.00	
6/4 x 6 " " "		70.00	
8/4 x 6 " " "		72.00	
Good Sides			
4/4 x 6 " " "		\$100.00	
4/4 x 8 in. and up		105.00	
5/4 x 8 " " "		115.00	
6/4 x 8 " " "		115.00	
8/4 x 8 " " "		115.00	
Mill Run			
4/4 x 4 " " "		\$ 54.00	
4/4 x 5 " " "		55.00	
4/4 x 6 " " "		55.00	
4/4 x 8 " " "		55.00	
4/4 x 10 " " "		57.00	
4/4 x 12 " " "		60.00	
No. 1 Barn			
4/4 x 6 " " "		\$ 80.00	
4/4 x 8 " " "		80.00	
4/4 x 10 " " "		85.00	

5/4 x 6 in. and up	90.00
6/4 x 6 " " "	90.00
8/4 x 6 " " "	90.00
No. 2 Barn	
4/4 x 6 " " "	\$ 66.00
4/4 x 8 " " "	66.00
4/4 x 10 " " "	68.00
4/4 x 12 " " "	75.00
5/4 x 6 in. and up	65.00
6/4 x 6 " " "	66.00
8/4 x 6 " " "	67.00

No. 3 Barn

4/4 x 6 " " "	\$ 48.00
4/4 x 8 " " "	48.00
4/4 x 10 " " "	52.00
4/4 x 12 " " "	55.00
5/4 x 6 in. and up	50.00
6/4 x 6 " " "	50.00
8/4 x 6 " " "	52.00
No. 1 Box	
4/4 x 6 " " "	\$ 38.00
4/4 x 8 " " "	38.00
4/4 x 10 " " "	40.00
4/4 x 12 " " "	42.00
4/4 x 6 in. and up	38.00
5/4 x 6 " " "	39.00
6/4 x 6 " " "	39.00

Mill Run Mill Cull Pine

4/4 x 4 in. and up	\$ 31.00
5/4 x 4 " " "	32.00
6/4 x 4 " " "	32.00
8/4 x 4 " " "	34.00

Quebec

White Pine (At Quebec)

	Cts.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal	90	100
19 in. and up average	100	110

Spruce Deals (At Mill)

	Per M. ft.	
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00	\$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00	32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	35.00	40.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts.	
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125
(At Quebec)		
According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130	140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100	125

Export Birch Planks (At Mill)

	Per M. ft.	
1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	40.00	45.00

St. John, N. B.

Rough Spruce—Wholesale

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 3, 3 x 4 Merch.	\$29.00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 3, 3 x 4, dressed 1 edge.	29.00
2 x 6, 2 x 7	32.00
4 x 4, 4 x 6, all rough	33.00
2 x 8, 3 x 7, 5 x 5, 6 x 6	36.00
2 x 9, 3 x 8, 6 x 8, 7 x 7	40.00
2 x 10, 3 x 9	40.00
2 x 12 and up	45.00
Merch. Bds. 1 x 3—4 & 5	30.00
Merch. Bds. 1 x 7 & up	40.00
Refuse Bds. Deals and Setgs.	22.00
Above Random lengths up to 18 ft. long	
Lengths 19 ft. and up \$5.00 extra per M.	
Laths, \$7.00 Mill.	

Cedar Shingles

Extras	\$6.25
Clears	5.25
2nd Clears	4.25
Extra No. 1	2.75

Buffalo and Tonawanda

White Pine (Wholesale)

Uppers, 4/4	\$225.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	225.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	250.00

Selects, 4/4	200.00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	200.00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225.00
Fine Common, 4/4	175.00
Fine Common, 5/4	180.00
Fine Common, 6/4	180.00
Fine Common, 8/4	180.00
No. 1 Cuts, 4/4	130.00
No. 1 Cuts, 5/4	150.00
No. 1 Cuts, 6/4	155.00
No. 1 Cuts, 8/4	165.00
No. 2 Cuts, 4/4	77.00
No. 2 Cuts, 5/4	107.00
No. 2 Cuts, 6/4	117.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	49.00
No. 2 Cuts, 8/4	122.00
No. 3 Cuts, 5/4	65.00
No. 3 Cuts, 8/4	78.00
Dressing 4/4	90.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 10	93.00
Dressing, 4/4 x 12	105.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 12	97.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	73.00
No. 1 Barn, 1 x 10	77.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	65.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	65.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 12	80.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 6 and 8	49.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 10	51.00
No. 3 Barn, 1 x 12	54.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 6	43.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 8	44.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 10	45.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 12	46.00
No. 1 Box, 1 x 13 and up	47.00

Buffalo

	FAS No. 1 com	No. 2 com.
Birch		
4/4	\$115.00	\$ 65.00
5/4 to 8/4	125.00	85.00
10/4, 12/4, 16/4	135.00	105.00
Maple		
4/4	105.00	65.00
5/4 to 8/4	115.00	85.00
10/4 to 16/4	130.00	105.00
Soft Elm		
4/4	75.00	45.00
5/4 to 8/4	80.00	55.00
Basswood		
4/4	90.00	65.00
5/4 to 8/4	100.00	72.00
White Ash		
4/4	105.00	70.00
5/4 to 8/4	120.00	85.00
10/4 to 16/4	140.00	115.00
Plain Oak		
4/4	110.00	75.00
5/4 to 8/4	120.00	75.00

Boston

White Pine

Fine Common, 1 in. 20% 12 in. and up	\$188.00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	183.00
Fine Common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	193.00
Fine Common, 2 1/2 to 3 in.	233.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	258.00
1 in. Shaky Clear	120.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. Shaky Clear	130.00
1 in. No. 2 Dressing	90.00
1 1/4 in. to 2 in. No. 2 Dressing	100.00

Western White Pine

1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 2 Com.	46.00	48.00
1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 3 Com.	41.00	43.00

Idaho White Pine

1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 2 Com.	55.00	57.00
1 x 6, 8, 10 & 12 No. 3 Com.	48.00	50.00

Canadian Spruce

No. 2 Boards, Plain 1S or 2S and M.

1 x 5	39.00	42.00
1 x 6	41.00	43.00
1 x 7	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	43.00	45.00
1 x 9	43.00	47.00
1 x 10	46.00	48.00

Clear and No. 1 Spruce Boards

1 x 4 and up	75.00	80.00
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Spruce Dimension

8 in. & under 20 ft. & under..	47.00	48.00 base
9 in. & under 20 ft. & under..	49.00	50.00
10 in. & under 20 ft. & under..	50.00	51.00
12 in. & under 20 ft. & under..	51.00	52.00



View of Mills in Sarnia

Are You Taking Advantage of Our Facilities?

We have large well-equipped mills and many years experience in serving the trade with a superior product, well manufactured and delivered promptly to requirements. We specialize on

A1 NORWAY AND WHITE PINE LUMBER

Another specialty is our heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir. Let us send you quotations.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres.

F. H. Goff, Vice Pres.

E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Mill Yard Stocks are Not Large

Stocks generally are considerably lower than they were at this time last year, lumber having been shipped out more promptly and regularly, while transportation facilities were unsurpassed. Values in all lines are holding well, and while trade is spotty, there is an undertone of confidence that 1924 is going to be one of the best years in the lumber arena.

Statistically, physically and economically, conditions are all that could be desired. Bearing this in mind, the man who sits down and philosophically reviews the situation, can come to no other conclusion than that there will be a big movement in the spring with demand steady, basic conditions sound, credits improved and uncertainty, to a large extent, removed. The European situation by that time will likely have been cleared up, the British elections will be over and other foreign distributing factors eliminated.

Much more data might be presented regarding the state of things in the lumber line and how manufacturers regard the situation, but a symposium of their views will be found in another column covering all the ground admirably. It will be noted that, with the bulk of producers stocks are lower, producing costs higher and bush operations greater than was the case last season. The majority take a confident view of the future.

Ottawa Reports Camp Labor More Plentiful

A much needed improvement in the woods labor situation took place with Ottawa lumbering firms and companies during the closing period of November, when the camps began to fill up and the supply of woods labor, both local and foreign became more plentiful.

Some lumber companies if anything put something over on the woods camps "hold outs," who up to the middle of November had refused to go into the bush at the existing rate of wages, and had been playing the old "I won't work stunt," until more money was forthcoming.

Several companies, who had exhausted about all the patience they owned, and had been face to face for weeks with the nightmare of only partly filled camps, put in requisitions to the Government for the importation of woodsmen from Russia. They got them and these importations to the number of more than three hundred are now in the camps of the Valley companies and more are on their way across the Atlantic.

The importations are being paid the existing rate of wages, and have been rated by the shipping company which brought them over, as experienced bushmen in their own countries. The importations are chiefly Poles and on the average they are a large boned and husky looking lot, and apparently quite capable, if they so desire of getting out a full day's production. Another favorable feature with them is that practically all were supplied with sufficient money to meet existing needs.

To secure the men from the other side the different lumber companies employing them put in requisitions, for the fellows on the other side of the Atlantic and the shipping company brought them into the country, without any interference from the Immigration officials. Their arrival surely filled a big hole in the woods labor shortage.

With the arrival of the importations the lumberjacks, who had previously been inclined to hold out, reconsidered in many instances their prospects. In not a few cases, the made-over plans led them to the employment office or the shipping boss and they joined the procession for the woods. There were also more farmers and farmer's sons offering to go to the bush, so that officials of the different companies state that the acute danger period of a shortage of labor has seemingly been passed. Though there has been already a lack of production, at the woods end, it is hoped that this will be caught up with.

The American and domestic demand did not show much general change and prices did not alter. Rail and water transportation remained good. Conditions with the woodworking plants and factories did not show much change.

B. C. Mills Find Water Market Good

Recent advices from the Coast are to the effect that the mills are all very busy on export business. Most of those favorably located prefer the water market. There has been plenty of good cutting business for some time in the water market and most concerns look for their orders from this source rather than the rail route, for the obvious reason that the former yields a larger return.

Regarding the effect of the Japanese disaster on West Coast trade, there has been a considerable volume of business from Japan and other countries at a higher level of prices than obtained before the earthquake. Boards had not been shipped previously to Japan on account of the Japanese duty on small sizes, but the government

of the Flowery Kingdom has removed these restrictions and B. C. mills are now able to move some board accumulations to Japan at favorable prices.

It is understood that on the prairies there is practically no business at present and any orders that do develop are going at very low prices.

Some Vancouver mills report the local market as being quite active right along and as being instrumental in removing a large amount of No. 2 Common, that has been accumulating, practically green from the saw. Assortments of fir uppers are now in a little better condition with some firms, although even these are considerably below normal as regards stock. The last summary of B. C. stock shows that fir uppers are 31 per cent. up as compared with a year ago and fir lower grades are 25 per cent. down. The stock of hemlock uppers is still a surplus in some instances with the mills. One firm state that they will have to keep after hemlock clear orders right along, and they expect to saw considerable of this wood during the remainder of the year.

In regard to the situation from other countries, a leading western firm in writing its eastern representative, gives the following interesting summary:—

Australia purchased considerable quantities of their usual merchantable specifications a month or so ago, but since the Canadian Government Merchant Marine removed from their Australian service a number of their ships, the mills are not cutting a great deal of Australian specifications because the facilities for shipment are not very good. We understand it will be around January before the C.G.M.M. will resume the Australian service actively.

South Africa has purchased some very desirable specifications. South Africa and the United Kingdom, for instance, require a lot of 3 x 9 and 3 x 11 R/L merchantable plank, which is comparatively easy cutting.

The Atlantic has been lagging behind the other markets as regards price, although there have been considerable inquiries for the usual dimension and board schedules. The Atlantic market has not yet got to the point where they will pay the figure for hemlock boards that the Japanese are.

California has been buying quite actively lately, although most of their business is with the Puget Sound mills, owing to facilities for shipment to California being better than the service from Vancouver.

St. John Says That Buying is Not Brisk

Reports indicate that buying at the present time is restricted. Retailers are displaying caution and this is said to be due to their desire not to be burdened with a heavy stock at inventory time, which is not far away.

Just what the real cause is said to be is a matter of conjecture but there is no denying that business in random is quiet at the present time. Prices are firm and as is shown in the market report in some instances are higher.

2 x 3 and 2 x 4 is quoted at \$30 dressed one edge. Nice lengths are in demand and the price remains firm. The supply of 2 x 4 is larger than that of 2 x 3.

The demand for shingles at the present time is off, but confidence is expressed that it will not be long before an improvement will be shown.

The call for laths has fallen during the last couple of weeks, but despite this, large orders have been filled at various parts of the Maritime provinces.

Laths are being quoted at \$6.50 for 1½ inch, but caution seems to be the by-word among the buyers and, as a result, there are no immediate prospects of large sales, aside from orders being filled.

On the whole there is little activity apparent in the general lumber situation at the time of writing and it is doubtful if there will be any marked improvement for some little time to come.

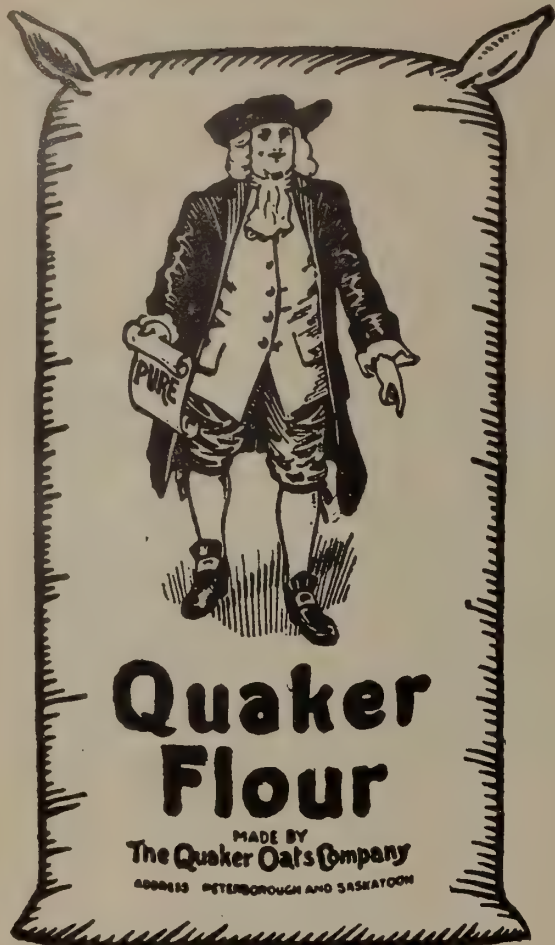
Stocks are Reasonable and Demand Restricted

The past month showed more general inquiry for woods on the Liverpool market but, on the whole, business for fall delivery is not very satisfactory. Imports generally were light with consumption accounting for fairly substantial quantities. Stocks are now reported to be in reasonable limits and values have been maintained at fair levels.

The latest information sent out by Farnsworth & Jardine in regard to Canadian woods is as follows:—

Quebec, Yellow pine timber.—Business ruled quiet. The only movement was from Manchester stocks, which are now fairly light.

Waney pine.—First-Class.—Manchester received 5,000 cubic feet on Contract. Consumption fair, and the total stocks in the Mersey District, which includes Second-Class, only amount to



Quaker Flour

Always the Same—Always the Best

In the camp kitchen, Quaker Flour will be found unequalled for its all round baking qualities. Not only does it effect an appreciable economy, but it is an ideal grade of flour, for general use, giving the utmost satisfaction in baking, a feature that has made Quaker Flour famous throughout the land. Try Quaker Flour once, and you will want it always.

Every sack of Quaker Flour is sold under a guarantee—which means invariable quality.

Ivory Brand, our second patent, also made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat—popular among lumbermen and bakers.

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PETERBOROUGH

SASKATOON

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TRUMILK is a General Camp Favorite

"Trumilk" is the tried and trusty friend of every experienced camp cook. It allows him to give fresh all cream milk at a moment's notice and all he has to do is to add water to restore it to its original liquid form. With "Trumilk" he can have fresh full cream country milk however far back the camp may be.

Let us send you samples.

Canadian Milk Products Ltd.,
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British Columbia Distributors:
 Kirkland & Rose, 130 Water St., Vancouver

"MILKSTOCK"

Powdered skimmed milk in 50 lb. and 100 lb. drums. Used for all cooking purposes.

97,000 cubic feet. Second-Class.—The demand is restricted. Stocks are ample.

Square pine, Red pine.—No change. Stocks have been exhausted for a considerable time, but there is practically no enquiry.

Oak.—Small consumption which leaves stocks low.

Elm.—A parcel imported to Manchester. Demand quiet. Stocks are unimportant.

Pine deals.—The import was about an average for this time of the year. Consumption shows improvement, leaving stocks about on a par with last year. Values remain firm.

Spruce.—Small import with disappointing consumption. Stocks, however, are not heavy.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals, etc.—The import came to 4,850 standards, mostly to the Liverpool district. With consumption steady, absorbing 3,840 standards, stocks are not increased to any appreciable extent and are quite reasonable for this period of the season, viz., 15,110 standards. Values continue more or less firm.

Pine deals.—Stocks almost exhausted.

Birch.—Logs.—No arrivals. Moderate deliveries reducing stocks to 25,000 cubic feet, all held in Liverpool. The Manchester market is bare.

Planks.—The import was small, viz., 17,000 cubic feet to Liverpool. 57,000 cubic feet was accounted for by deliveries with the result that stocks have been reduced to 140,000 cubic feet. Values are fairly steady and strengthened towards the close of the month.

Quebec Wood Exporters Want Preference

The wood export interests of Quebec held a meeting the latter part of October to discuss matters dealing with the export trade and its general welfare when the question of preferences awarded to the Dominion by the British Government was advanced. It was then conceived that, while almost every business interest in the Dominion of Canada was being brought before the Imperial Conference in London, the Canadian export lumber business with great Britain had no place on the Conference agenda. In this connection it was felt that, though the time was short, the Quebec Wood Export Association should at once get into communication with the Canadian delegation and urge upon it to take cognizance of the Canadian lumber interests, pointing out that, due to existing conditions, foreign wood shippers had the advantage in British markets as against Canadian shippers; that this applied equally to the British departments, railways and large manufacturers who could secure a share of wood imports from Canada and, thus encourage reciprocal trade relations, instead of encouraging the wood shippers of Finland, Sweden and Russia, who threaten Canadian dislocation.

After some discussion on the proposition the meeting decided to cable the Canadian Prime Minister on the matter. The following is a copy of the cablegram despatched to Right Hon. Mr. King, October 27th, which was followed by letter:—

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

Imperial Conference, London, Eng.

The Quebec Wood Exporters Association hope you will represent to the British authorities that, owing to the existing conditions, the foreign wood shippers have at present great advantage in British market as against Canadians; also that the Government departments, the railway companies and large manufacturers could give a greater share of their wood imports to Canada and thus encourage reciprocal trade. The wood export trade to Great Britain is threatened with dislocation chiefly on account of Russian competition.

(Signed) C. V. Norris,
Secretary.

The Canadian Prime Minister replied as follows:—

C. V. Norris, Secretary, Quebec Wood Exporters' Association.

Representations your cablegram just received. Will have careful consideration.

(Signed) Mackenzie King.

It is not known what representations, if any, have been brought to the attention of the Imperial Conference by the Canadian Prime Minister or his colleagues on the delegation to the conference. The subject does not appear in the cabled list of preference concessions which have appeared in the Canadian newspapers. It may be, however, that the question was brought before the conference for consideration and left in abeyance.

Though far from being jealous, speaking for Quebec, the timber and sawn lumber shippers find it strange that so little attention is given the Canadian wood import and export trade in the timber trade journals of England. The activities of the shipping from the Scandinavian countries of Finland, Sweden and latterly Russia, are extensively featured. Canadian subscribers frequently express their surprise in this regard, which gives the appearance that Canada has

gone out of the wood business. Exporters, says the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," point out that the export of Canadian wood to the United Kingdom is a very large business and worthy of more notice by the British journals for the promotion of trade within the Empire. In this respect trade publications in the Old Country would be performing a duty to the British wood importer if they would inaugurate a campaign for a reduction of the freight tariffs on Canadian lumber cargoes by the steamship lines trading in the St. Lawrence route during the season of navigation, which would allow Canadian shippers to compete with foreign wood interests and shippers from Finland and Sweden, as well as Russia into the United Kingdom in discrimination against Canadian woods.

He Urges Wider Marketing for Lumber

Hon. G. P. Graham pressed the case for Canadian lumbermen at the economic conference recently in London, England. These lumbermen, he said, were anxious for wider marketing and urged this fact be given earnest consideration.

The conference had discussed a resolution, which was adopted, urging the various governments of the empire to give favorable consideration to the resolutions passed by the empire forestry conference held in Canada in July last. These, among other things, urged the governments of the empire to adopt a definite forestry policy so that the timber needs of the empire should be supplied from within the empire. On behalf of Canada it was pointed out that only in certain provinces were the natural resources under the jurisdiction of the federal government, but the recommendations would be submitted to the competent authorities.

Would Reforest All Ontario Waste Land

At the recent session of the Associated Boards of Trade held in Hamilton, many matters of importance were discussed and several resolutions were passed. Among them were the following:—

"Whereas it is believed that the province should take cognizance of the following facts:

"1.—That the present civilization is based upon a continuous and adequate supply of timber in the shape of fuel, lumber, wood, pulp, etc.

"2.—That the existing standing timber is being destroyed, not alone by the axe, for current use, but many times more by fire, and further by disease and pests;

"3.—That while reforestation is admittedly a remedy, yet the people are not conscious of it being a duty devolving on them, and it would take years to arouse public opinion sufficient to get results;

"4.—That it is admitted by all, that, not alone for the value of the timber involved, but for the necessity of providing watersheds for protection of our rivers and streams, for our fields, as well as our crops, reforestation on a large scale is necessary.

"5.—That while the government is doing well, and planning wisely, yet all the money which can be spared from current revenue should be expended in preserving, as far as possible, existing forests from fire and other destroying causes; therefore be it

"Resolved that this association petition the Ontario Government to take upon itself reforestation of our waste lands in a large way, by buying and fencing the land, and planting it with young trees and recouping itself for the expenditures by issuing long-term bonds, based on the forests so planted which will be security many fold for the cost of planting, long before the forest comes to maturity."

The Brantford Chamber's resolution follows:

"Resolved that the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce recommend to the county council in each county in Ontario the wisdom of taking advantage of the arrangement made possible by the Ontario Government in regard to reforestation."

Timber Order That Was Not Too Large

A timber merchant was sitting in his office one day musing sadly over the general depression in trade, when a quiet-looking young man entered.

"Do you sell beechwood?" asked the stranger.

"Yes, sir," replied the timber man, rising with alacrity, and hoping devoutly to book a large order; "we can supply it either in the log or the plank."

"Oh, I don't want as much as that," said the young man, shifting his feet uneasily. "I just want a bit for a fiddle bridge."



Linn Logging Tractor in operation by Austin & Nicholson, Limited, of Chapleau, Ont.

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

The above illustration shows what we believe to be the largest and heaviest sleigh train of logs ever hauled at any time, anywhere.

Austin & Nicholson, Limited, will be operating their Linn equipment on the same operation (back of Esher, Ont.) during the coming haul and these same sized trains, each loaded with a thousand logs, can be seen every day during the hauling period making their regular trips—one hour and ten minutes going with a load and fifty-five minutes returning with the empty sleighs—hauling distance not less than 6 miles—with a steady up grade of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ over a distance of four miles.

The photograph, from which the above half tone was made, was taken about four o'clock in the afternoon, and when making the half tone the faces of the men were indistinct and were re-touched—otherwise the half tone is the same as the photograph.

And, in proportion to your grades, the performance pictured above, is no greater than can be found on any Linn operation during the hauling season.

The above train contained ten sleighs, and the loads consisted of one thousand green jack pine logs—averaging approximately thirty-two feet per log, or thirty-two thousand feet green timber to the train.

“Ask the logger who uses one”

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Philips Place Building

Montreal

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Montreal Reports Spruce Stocks as Scarce

It is quite certain now that there is practically no stocks worth speaking of in the hands of the manufacturers, that is, as far as spruce is concerned. Some wholesalers have been out in their various districts searching for new lots to purchase but can find only an odd car here and there and then the specification is a poor one or the price asked much too high to speculate on. There is no fear, however, of anything in the way of a decline from present high levels. The mild weather during the past few weeks is making everyone feel good and keeps builders busy. The New York, New Jersey and Maine markets are strong and the quantity of construction work shows a surprising increase over last year's figures for the same period, so that altogether the situation is most promising for active fall trade that should carry well into next year.

The pine market continues high but there is not much likelihood of any advance as should the same be attempted, buyers must of necessity find other woods as a substitute.

The hardwood market is also strong as local building continues heavy and the mild weather experienced during the last few weeks has helped very materially to get ready inside finishing so that there is a somewhat larger demand for flooring and inside finishing.

The export market in spruce, pine and red pine is reported somewhat easier, due, of course, to present political disturbances in Europe. Having held steady for the past two months in the face of much uncertainty, a weakness is now becoming discernable, which is accentuated by the desire of buyers of Baltic lumber in England not to have any lumber left over in Russian ports for the winter as anything might happen with such stocks if not moved before the ice appears. Hardwoods, however, remain firm and Old Country buyers asking for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia birch as the price is so much more reasonable.

Quebec Exporters Receive Unexpected Orders

As an evidence of Great Britain's business stability, notwithstanding the complexity of the European political situation, Quebec wood exporters in the beginning of November were in receipt of new orders from the United Kingdom customers which brought about unexpected shipments of timber and deals during the latter two weeks of the month, with the prospects of new business to occasion shipments during the first half of December.

In a previous trade letter to the "Canada Lumberman" by its Quebec correspondent, it was stated that one local firm had finished shipping for this season of navigation to the United Kingdom. Since then, however, the unexpected has happened. The firm has received an order for the shipment of 200,000 cubic feet, b.m., waney pine timber and several parcels of sawn lumber, the former to be shipped through the port of Quebec and the latter through both the ports of Quebec and Montreal. In the meantime another Quebec concern has secured an order to ship through the port of Quebec one thousand loads of waney pine timber to meet the demand of its United Kingdom customers.

The latest reports received from the European agents of Quebec export lumber firms is not in the least discouraging. These advices are sanguine in their opinions that the political horizon of Europe will be clear of its ominous dark clouds within the next few months to encourage the stabilization of business. Alluding to the British general elections, they say that no matter, which party is returned on December 6th, the British public, by a unanimity of purpose, will compel the Government-elect to lose no time in calling a conference of European Governments to force a settlement of the Franco-German difficulty. If such a conference does not meet with favorable response, England will act alone, if not in concert with the United States, in extricating the British nation from the turmoil of European chaos.

Expert students of prevailing conditions do not, however, despair regarding the necessity for drastic measures on the part of England. They point out the desperate state of conditions, which has cornered the French Prime Minister Poincare, in such a manner as to force him to seek a compromise, which is expected to materialize before the end of the present year. This will result in practical negotiations for an understanding that will lead to a final settlement to allow the world to recover, and when this occurs

Great Britain will be the first European nation to profit by the released tension and quickly recover normalcy.

In the meantime, according to statistical reports from the United Kingdom, trade conditions in England are fifty per cent. below normal. This applies to the shipping and manufacturing interests on account of the unparalleled deflation in European exchange and decreased demand for commodities by the depreciation in the purchasing powers of all European and continental countries. It would appear, however, that the lumber trade in the Old Country is not the hardest hit. The market in London was fairly good during October and the first weeks of November and the business in this particular respect fair in the various centres of England. This is due to the house-building in progress, as well as railway and other public works, to meet obligatory conditions.

Quebec lumber export firms, generally guided by their export agents and advices, are looking forward to a settlement of the reparations question and the political situation, in the near future, to cause a rejuvenation of the timber markets of the United Kingdom in 1924. In keeping with their impressions in this regard they have concluded to be ready to meet the situation by an enlargement of their estimates in connection with operations in the woods this winter. This conclusion has been reached from the fact that the stores of timber for export shipment have been pretty well exhausted by demands and the desire of shippers to cultivate and maintain the United Kingdom as well as the American market.

Heavy Shipment of Lath From Quebec

An industry which has been carried on between the port of Quebec and New York all during the summer months and which has, perhaps, been given little attention on the part of Quebecers, but which is proving most important to the local lumber interests, is that of the exporting of laths by canal boat from Louise Basin. It is estimated by the local shippers that over thirty million laths have been sent forward in this way during the present season of navigation, while several shipments have also been made by rail, but these have been of a negligible quantity as compared with the exportations by water.

Recently it was noticed that unusual activity was prevailing at the inner Louise Basin in this respect. The quay was piled high with hundreds of bundles of spruce laths, while the canal boat, "Blanche Peslin," of New York, commanded by Captain Peslin, was at the same time loaded to capacity.

Captain Peslin stated that his boat would carry some 860,000 laths for discharge at points on the Hudson River. It was further stated that his principals have handled twenty similar cargoes of the same nature during the past summer, while other interests, also engaged in traffic, have exported some fifteen boat loads. The information was also given that the laths are brought to this port by schooner from Baie St. Paul and other points in the Saguenay River, unloaded here and transferred to the canal boats.

Ontario Trade Quiet But Outlook Good

The tendency at the present time is for consumers to restrict buying as much as possible in order that their inventories may not show up too large at the end of the year. Only such lumber as is required for immediate consumption is being bought at the present time, but business on the whole is better than it was six weeks ago.

The tension, so far as help for woods operation is concerned, is less taut to-day than it was a few weeks ago. Owing to the cessation of certain outside construction and the return of the harvesters from the West, the supply of men has become greater. Cutting is proceeding satisfactorily in most camps. Practically all Ontario sawmills have shut down for the season, some having had an unusually long run.

So far as the spruce market is concerned, conditions continue very firm and the demand is active. In speaking of the conditions in this line, an authority says that, with the prevailing scarcity of labor, the high prices for some building materials and the approach of winter, caution should be observed in buying, more especially as the export demand is not brisk and there may be large wintering stocks left in Canada that may be offered for sale at any time.

In white pine, cull stock is scarce and stiff in price. Mill run is not moving so freely but is holding up very well in values.



Dry Birch, All Grades

4/4", 6/4", 8/4" & 10/4"

Mills at:

Mont-Laurier, Lac Saguay, St. Jerome,
Senneterre, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTISBURG, MISS.

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.

2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and Dealer

**White Pine, Red Pine
and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath**

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Crating

Cedar Shingles

Everything in Spruce

FLOORING

SIDING

ROUGH DIMENSION

LATH

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.

Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade
Building

TORONTO: 1 Vermont Ave.,
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Phone Hillcrest 6539F

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Wholesale dealer in

PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Dimension Timber cut to order for

RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
FACTORIES

Car Sheeting a Specialty - Laths and Shingles

Hochelaga Bank Bldg., 112, S. James St., Montrea

Tel. Main 2712

Edgings

Harold Joyce, wholesale lumber merchant of Montreal, was in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

Moreault & Cote, Limited, Chandler, P. Q., was recently organized with \$20,000 capital to manufacture and generally deal in forest products.

A new boiler room and dry kiln will be installed by D. Kemp Edwards, Limited, at their plant on Bayswater Ave., Ottawa. The building will be one storey, 44 ft. by 22 ft. of frame construction.

L. H. Cantin, Limited, Montreal, was recently granted a provincial charter with a capital of \$49,000 to deal in lumber and wood products. L. H. Cantin, Verdun, P. Q., and J. O. Asselin, Bromptonville, P. Q., are two of the incorporators.

The Hammond Cedar Co. will construct a \$200,000 mill within the next few months at Port Coquitlam, B. C., and will employ 100 men. A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers granting the company a flat rate of taxation of \$750 a year for ten years.

A. W. Dela Plante, who has been manager of the Beaver Lumber Co., Hamilton, Ont., for several years past, has resigned and will likely go into business for himself. Chas. Dela Plante succeeds him as manager of the company.

A delegation of the Timber Industries Council recently waited upon Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, protesting against the eight-hour law and asking for a reduction in timber royalties. The deputation was headed by W. McNeill, managing-director of the Council.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Glengarry Pulp & Paper Co. with an authorized capital of \$250,000 and headquarters in Cornwall. The company is empowered to carry on in all its branches the business of manufacturers and dealers in pulp, pulpwood, paper of all kinds, lumber, timber, etc.

Chipman McFarlane recently took over the holdings in Curryville and Demoiselle districts, N. B. owned by J. L. Peck, M.L.A. There are about 7,000,000 feet of timber in the area and it is reported that the purchase price was in the vicinity of \$25,000. Mr. McFarlane has begun logging operations and will, possibly, get out 1,000,000 feet this season.

Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, who specialize in pulpwood, have entered into contracts to supply 67,000 cords of wood within the next six months, about 25 per cent. of which will be exported. As soon as snow arrives in the north and the wood can be hauled to the railway sidings, the company expect to be shipping out the product at the rate of 600 cords a day to various points.

Fire recently destroyed the main mill of the United Shingle Co.'s plant on the waterfront at New Westminster, B. C. The loss of \$50,000 is said to be covered by insurance. J. A. McKernner is head of the company which intends to rebuild immediately. The mill was a six-machine one. The kilns which were burned in 1920 and again a year later, were all saved on the present occasion along with the boiler house and shipping shed.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reid, of Toronto, left recently for their winter home at 621 Boone's Court, St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Reid, who is honorary-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, expects to spend the next few months in the sunny South where his time is actively taken up in bowling, golfing and sightseeing. He also takes a prominent part in the activities of the Canadian Club of that city.

The question of the prohibition of the export of pulpwood and unmanufactured logs was brought to the attention of the British Columbia Legislature recently when Premier Oliver replied to the question of J. Hinchcliffe, member for Victoria, by stating that the provincial government was furnishing evidence to the royal commission appointed by the Dominion Government which will hold hearings in the western provinces early in the new year.

An important conference on immigration and colonization between federal officials and representatives of the various provinces of Canada was held in Ottawa lately. The object was to consider the best means to get the most people from Europe and the United States to help tap the resources of Canada's forests, fields and mines. Representatives were present from every province and a number of conferences were held with officials of the various transportation companies.

R. W. McLellan, of Fredericton, who is secretary of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association and a member of the Royal

Commission on Pulpwood, which lately held a sitting in Toronto, has gone on a trip to Ireland and will be absent several weeks. The visit is one of a purely business character as Mr. McLellan is a director of the Brookfield Linen Co., of Belfast, one of the largest linen manufacturing concerns in Ireland and the annual meeting will be held early in December.

During the past three months 72 new names were added to the list of members in the Millwork Cost Bureau, Chicago, making a total membership of 592 firms. The heaviest increase occurred in the West, there being 45 new members there of which 8 are in British Columbia. An active campaign for membership is being conducted at the present time. There are 24 members of the Millwork Cost Bureau residing in Canada, Saskatchewan having 3, Quebec 2, Ontario 8, Manitoba 2, British Columbia 8 and Alberta 1.

A recent despatch from Quebec says that the demand for increased wages made by lumberjacks and bushmen which in some cases is excessive, may bring about a curtailment in operations in both the lumber and pulpwood camps. The large interests see no justification for the greatly increased wages. They claim that conditions compared to last year do not warrant such radical advances. It is pointed out by the lumber people that they are providing their men with lodging and board and that the wages paid are practically clear of all other expenses.

Hon. Dr. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works for British Columbia, recently announced that the damage done to public highways by the trucks of logging companies must be paid for by the companies themselves. This statement was made in connection with the announcement of the new regulations governing traffic of British Columbia roads. These require that logging companies using heavy trucks on the highways will have to advance bonds to the Government and from this money repairs to the road will be financed. The regulations apply to trucks over four tons in weight.

A deputation of lumbermen recently gave evidence before the Pulpwood Commission in Ottawa. Representative lumbermen were present from Arnprior, Braeside, Pembroke and other points in the Ottawa Valley. The deputation was headed by Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. Mr. McLachlin told the Commission there was no such a thing as insurance of standing timber. The chief menace to forests, he added, was the destruction of young growth by fire. The only way of remedying the situation, he added, was through personal education and the imposition of heavy penalties for setting fires.

The purchase of the Skillings, Whitney and Barnes Company lumber yard property by A. H. Coplan, president of the Hull Steel Foundries, Ltd., of Hull, Que., for use in manufacturing steel grates, fire boxes and other parts for locomotives, was announced recently at Ogdensburg, N. Y. The price was between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The property purchased consists of 48 acres, all buildings and railway sidings, and a number of residences, together with 1,200 feet of dockage, and extends 800 feet back from the river. The new industry promises to develop into one of the largest in that section, employing several hundred men. Mr. Coplan will organize an American company to carry on the American business.

Word received from Harcourt, Kent County, N. B., says that local lumbermen have taken crews to the camps and have all began their winter's work. Robert Shirley is taking out a large cut for Fraser's Limited on their lot on the Salmon River. James Fahey is operating in the vicinity of Canaan. McCleary Bros. are cutting for Sayre & Holly, of Chipman, on the Salmon River. Andrew Robinson and John Brown have taken their crews to the northern part of the province where they have engaged to yard a large number of logs. B. F. Keswick is continuing operations at Lower Main River where he has been sawing for two years. Wages are averaging considerably higher than for two years past.

Angus Graham, a graduate of Oxford University, employed by Price Bros. in Rimouski; A. B. Yberg, Polytechnic School, of Zurich, Switzerland, chief forestry engineer of the Riordon Corporation, Limited, stationed at St. Jovite; G. H. Edgecombe, Toronto, University graduate, of the St. Maurice Paper Co., and W. C. Hugson, Toronto University graduate, Ottawa, were admitted lately as members of the Association of Forestry Engineers of the province of Quebec. All privileges, exclusive to the forestry engineers, were extended to the four new members on a decision arrived at by a special committee of examiners of the Association, comprising Messrs. Gustave Piche, Avila Bedard, O. Lussier, George Maheux, S. L. Carteret and Henri Roy. The corporation was organized in 1921 and this in the first instance that its membership is extended to outside graduates after special examination. Forestry engineers who wish to exercise their profession in Quebec, must in future be admitted to the corporation, which has been extended a special charter to that effect. There are now nearly one hundred qualified forestry engineers on duty in the province of Quebec.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd. PENETANG, ONTARIO

Manufacturers & Dealers of
**WHITE PINE—RED PINE
HEMLOCK—LATH**

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
Save You Freight

TORONTO OFFICE 10 PARLIAMENT STREET

F. H. Horning M 2170

McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

Wanted

3/8" x 1 1/2" — 4 No. 1' Spruce

LATH

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

263 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA.

Saw Mill Exhausters

"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible

"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

Write for information

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

Big White Pine "Fellows" on Their Way to the Dump



Typical woods scene showing tractor pulling heavy loads over snow roads

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH

Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander

10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter-Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in

**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

**JOHNSON LUMBER
CO. INC.**
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.

126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market
for Eastern Spruce, Lath
and Lumber, by rail and by
vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)
and Sell
**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4

Prompt Pay

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

**Stilwell-Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**
530 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

WANTED Maple and Birch

FOR SALE

Air Dried and Kiln Dried
Gum, Oak, Poplar, Ash, Elm, Etc.

Geo. T. McClure
2521 Clark Ave. Detroit, Mich.

OLIVER-BEAN LUMBER CORP.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Wholesale and Retail

WANTED

White Pine, Hemlock and
Spruce

also

No. 1 White Pine Lath
Clears and XXXXX Red
Cedar Shingles

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all ¾" x 1½"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

IN THE LONG RUN

it pays to sell to the largest dealers because they keep in close touch with many markets. We buy more laths than any other American firm. We handle principally

Laths—4 ft. Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar
3 ft. Spruce, Hemlock

Lumber—2 x 3-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce
3 x 4-8', 9', 10' Hemlock or Spruce

THOMAS B. HAMMER
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

"We would like to represent two good Ontario Hardwood Manufacturers in this territory."

W.A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

Stetson Cutler & Company, Inc.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Dealers.

Send us regularly your Stock List with quotations on

**Merchantable Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Laths**

Less 5% Comm.

2% Comm. Cash

141 Milk Street,

::

Boston, Mass.

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not more than 20% 10 and 12 foot lengths.

Will inspect and pay cash when loaded

Powell Lumber & Timber Corpn.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

The Northern Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are looking for export markets should get in touch with the buyers whose announcements appear in this section. They are continuously in the market for Canadian lumber.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.

Springfield, Mass.

**Spruce Dimension and
Boards, Box Shooks,
Pine Boards
Hemlock Boards**

More Dams Will be Built in Quebec

Three new dams will be built shortly in the province of Quebec if the plans of certain companies materialize and the permission of the Provincial Government can be secured. The construction of one of the dams will necessitate the erection of a large hydro-electric plant in the town of Chicoutimi and will contribute greatly to the development of that region.

Price Bros. Co. now have the plans for the largest of the dams under consideration and it is expected that the work will go forward shortly. It is also understood that the new hydro-electric plant will be started as soon as work on the new dam is finished.

A second dam will be constructed on the Asksetisk or Asberish River by W. W. Thomas, proprietor of the seignior of Lake Temiscouata. With the construction of the dam on the Asksetisk River the cantons of Raudot and Hocquart, in Temiscouata County, will be inundated.

The third dam will be constructed on the head waters of Lakes Thomas and St. Vincent in order that the Donnacona Paper Co may continue its lumbering operations.

Double Suspension Arches for Boiler Furnaces

Until a few years ago an arch was considered merely the roof of a furnace and the highest development in arch construction was the single suspended arch. This type of construction had two advantages over the sprung arch, viz: It presented a flat surface over the fuel bed assuring a more even burning out of the fuel due to the uniform heat reflection; and made repairing a more simple process, conse-

quently less costly. Notwithstanding the advantage gained by these improvements, the flat suspended arch still retained some of the weaknesses of the sprung arch.

The Liptak Double Suspension Arch, as manufactured by the Liptak Fire Brick Arch Company, 20th and Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill., is a distinct improvement in furnace arch construction and embodies all the advantages of other types of arches together with several added features, making for lower cost of upkeep and better furnace construction. A refractory arch of some type is required in most boiler furnaces to assist in the ignition and combustion of the fuel as it is fed into the furnace.

The Liptak Double Suspension Arch is really two arches in one—a main arch exposed to the fire and a reserve arch above, from which this main arch is suspended. This makes it possible to burn out practically all of the main arch before it is necessary to make repairs and still leaves the reserve arch intact as a protection to the iron work.

Timber Licenses Sold at Auction

Competition for the purchase of the timber license for Berth No. 78 on White Rapids Brook, north of Blackville, N. B., containing three square miles, drove the bidding up from the upset price of \$20 per square mile to \$85 per square mile at which price it was sold by the Department of Lands and Mines to James W. Smith, of Underhill, N. B.

Berth No. 79, was sold at the upset price of \$20 per square mile to H. A. Craig. This berth is located on the Bonny River, Charlotte County, and contains three square miles.

Trans - Canada Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

**PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE
TIES & POSTS**

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

511 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of old established

PLANING MILL and LUMBER BUSINESS

Situate in the

TOWN OF TILBURY, ONTARIO

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Executors of the Estate of the late E. B. Richardson, offer for sale the following assets of the Estate.

BUILDINGS

Factory building, cement block construction with dry kiln and offices.
Frame store-house, two storeys.
Frame dry Shed.

MACHINERY, Etc.—

Steam engine and boiler.
15 H.P. Motor.
10" three sided moulder.
Hand Feed Sawmill.
Wood frame cut off saw.
Planer 24" x 10".
Power Feed Rip Saw.
Planer and Matcher with heads.
Circular Re-saw.
Sash Moulder.
Shaper.
Tenoner with swing arm.
Power stroke Mortiser.
12" Jointer.
Roller table Rip and Cross cut off saw.
Tilting table Rip saw.
30" Band Saw M. 203.
Door clamp.
Double Emery grinder.
18" Wood Lathe.
Belt driven post borer.
35" Fan.

All machines are on concrete bases and fully equipped with bearings, hangers, line shafts, counter shafts, belting, etc.

LAND

Lots No. 2, 3, & 4, Queen Street and
Lots No. 5, 6, & 7, Smith Street, Tilbury.

TILBURY is situate in a splendid farming section on the C.P.R., M.C.R. and Toronto to Windsor Highway. There is a good manufacturing trade in Mill work, builders' supplies, tanks, etc.—all waste can be used in manufacturing fish boxes at a good profit.

Good trade in Cement, Lime, Roofing materials, wire, etc.

The stock of lumber on hand is very well assorted—no dead stock.

—For further particulars write—

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

London — Ontario

Federal Lumber Co., Ltd.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

—WHOLESALE SHIPPERS OF—

Lumber, Spruce, Pine, Hardwood, Lath

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"FEDERAL, FREDERICTON"
WESTERN UNION 5 LETTER

Offers and Inquiries Invited

Edgings

H. H. Reid, Sussex, N. B., dealer in lumber and building materials, is now known as H. H. Reid, Limited.

The Fall Brook Mining & Developing Company, Limited, Woodstock, N. B., was recently organized to conduct development projects and to manufacture and deal in forest products.

Alex. Rhind, manager of the Simpson Planing Mill, Toronto, was recently re-elected secretary of Ward 8, Ratepayers' Association, which position he has filled acceptably for several years.

Guy H. Long, of the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton, Ont., who has been a member of the Fox Lake Hunt Club at Ravensworth, Ont., returning home recently after a most enjoyable outing in the bush.

W. C. Laidlaw, of Toronto, and Chester H. Belton, of Sarnia, who were members of a large hunting party at Portage Lake, Ont., have returned home. They had a splendid holiday in the bush and got their complement of deer.

C. R. Burgess, of Robert Bury & Co. and W. C. Gardiner, of the Satin Finish Hardwood Flooring, Limited, Toronto, have returned from a successful deer-hunting expedition in the Haliburton district. They secured their full quota of deer.

An addition to the men who will work in the lumber camps of Ontario and Quebec was made recently when 300 Russian woodsmen arrived from overseas. They have already accepted employment with various firms in the two provinces.

John J. Walsh, for many years foreman at Reid's lumber yard, Toronto, died recently at his home 188 Logan Ave., Toronto. He was in his 63rd year and had lived all his life in Toronto, being born at the corner of Dundas (then Beech St.) and Sumach Sts.

The Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold, Ont., who have already a large area of limits in the vicinity of the Manicouagan River in the province of Quebec, will likely be one of the bidders for the leasing of 2,500-square miles of timber limits located on that stream.

The sudden death occurred at Donald, Ont., lately of Ephraim John Edwards, storekeeper for the Standard Chemical Company. The deceased, who has been a resident of Donald for seven years, was a former resident of Deseronto, and is survived by his wife, three daughters and one son.

Workmen cutting timber on the farm of J. B. Friedler at Carrollton, Ohio, found 22 \$2.50 gold pieces imbedded in a large oak tree. A hole had been bored in the tree, the gold coins deposited and a plug used to cover the hole. The bark of the tree had grown on over the plug obliterating its scar.

A sawmill at Prince Rupert, B. C., with large timber tracts nearby, held by the Prince Rupert Holding Co., Limited, are reported to have been sold to a group of California and Iowa capitalists for approximately \$500,000. The purchasers, it is believed, intend to develop a pulp and paper industry. The sawmill has a cut of about 125,000 feet a day.

Lumbering activity and camp developments on a big scale in the almost virgin forest areas along the Robertson River are in prospect as a result of the decision of the MacDonald and Murphy interests which have been operating several big camps farther north on Vancouver Island, to operate in this heavily wooded Robertson River area tributary to the south shores of Cowichan Lake.

Work on the new pulp plant of the Great Lakes Paper Co. at the western limits of Fort William has passed the preliminary stage and good progress is now being made on the foundation. John F. King, resident engineer of the company, has established an office in the vicinity of what will be one of the main buildings of the plant. It is hoped that construction work can be carried on all winter.

It is reported that a contract has been let for the cutting of the heavy timber that will be required for mill construction at the Crown Reserve Mine, and marks the first step towards milling at this rapidly developing gold property at Larder Lake, Ont. As it is planned to erect a mill of at least five hundred tons daily capacity a large amount of timber will be required. This will be secured in the neighborhood of the mine.

Two additional small timber limits have been disposed of by the Ontario Government. The larger one is in the township of Rennie, comprising 36 square miles, which is principally a tie-cutting proposition, cutting rights for which have been disposed of to Austin & Nicholson of Chapleau. The tie price is 11½ cents each. The

other berth is in Shedden township, and the purchaser is Graham & Wilkinson, Spanish Station.

A. P. Costigane, secretary and engineer of the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association recently spent a few days at the mills at Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls. He reports that the officers of the Spanish River plants are taking a deeper concern in safety work and the employees are being educated and organized along the line of safeguarding life and limb in their daily duties. Every effort is being made to reduce the accident hazard to the minimum.

George Carruthers, of Toronto, vice-president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, is an ardent conservationist and strongly favors reforestation in order to ensure the perpetuity of the timber resources of Ontario. Recently he paid a visit to Simcoe County which is the pioneer county in reforestation work. With an ultimate aim of planting 100 acres in trees annually, 600,000 yearling seedlings are now being transferred from tree nurseries, while 30 acres of the Simcoe county area are being planted in three-year-old seedlings.

Alex. Smith, of Chicago, has been elected president of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, Ont., to succeed the late Frank H. Anson. This action was taken at a meeting of the directors held recently in Montreal. W. A. Black, vice-president of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, was elected vice-president of the Abitibi Co., of which he had been a director; E. L. Pease, vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada, was elected a director, and L. R. Wilson, formerly secretary of the company, was appointed general-manager.

The Backus-Brooks Co., expect to have their first paper machine in their newsprint plant at Kenora before the end of the present year. The groundwood pulp mill is turning out 80 tons a day which is sufficient for the 100 tons of newsprint that will be forthcoming from the new machine which was built by the Dominion Engineering Works, Montreal. After the newsprint mill is in operation it is the intention of the organization to construct a sulphite pulp plant. The company will add 100-ton units to their newsprint mill until it has a capacity of 500 tons or more daily.

H. W. George, C. F. Schmidt, J. E. Littleton, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, J. A. Fraser, manager of the Pine Lake Lumber Co., Pickerel, Ont.; J. A. Carter, accountant, and Harry Grier, mill foreman, of Pickerel, who were hunting on the Wolfe River, which is a branch of the Pickerel, had a most enjoyable outing. They killed their full quota of deer, which were reported plentiful, and also a number of partridge although the latter were rather scarce in that section. Mr. George succeeded in killing a big black bear.

The returns at the Crown timber office, New Westminster, B. C., for the month of October were practically double those of the corresponding month a year ago, according to Crown timber agent, Ed. Walmsley. During October 1923 the returns totalled \$40,614, while for the same month last year the amount was \$21,793. For the first seven months of the year there was a considerable excess in the amount collected over the corresponding period in 1922, a gain of over \$70,000. The amount collected comprises the royalty on timber cut on Dominion lands which amounts to approximately 87,000,000 feet, so far this year as compared with 66,000,000 feet for the same length of time in 1922. Practically all the timber was cut within 80 miles of New Westminster.

The Ottawa River Power Co., which will carry out a big development at Bryson, Que., will be a subsidiary of the Ottawa and Hull Power Co., Limited. The board of directors includes J. B. Fraser, Ottawa; A. J. Nesbitt, Montreal; Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden; E. R. Bremner, of W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa; D. McLachlin, Arnprior; P. A. Thomson, Montreal; W. H. Dwyer, of W. H. Dwyer & Co., Ottawa; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-president, Southern Canada Power Co., Montreal. The engineers' plans call for the development of the water power at Bryson under a 61-foot head and the ultimate capacity of the plant will be from 60,000 to 75,000 horsepower.

Exporters of lumber from British Columbia report increasing demands for Japanese squares as well as for shingles and other building material. Large bookings are reported of Atlantic business in dimensions and specified materials from Puget Sound mills. The shippers of Vancouver state they could place 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of Japanese squares if mills could guarantee delivery before January 1. The mills, however, are booked for two or three months ahead, and owners are not willing to put on extra shifts. It is understood that brokers handling Scandinavian lumber are trying to land this business, quoting delivery prices \$2 to \$3 per thousand and below current quotations on Douglas fir.

We Specialize in Milling in Transit

Our mill is situated on the G. T. R. with C. P. R. connections. We also supply Mixed Cars of sash, doors, frames and house trim.

Any work entrusted to us will receive our careful and prompt attention.

Dominion Lumber & Building Co.
Orillia, Ont.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wycliffe, B. C.

Larch and Fir

Dimension

Clears

Boards

Crating

Shiplap

Box Lumber

Edge grain larch flooring a Specialty

Western White Pine

Clears and Commons

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:

619 Federal Bldg.

TORONTO

Phone
Adelaide 6131

R. G. Chesbro,
Manager

BEAVER BRAND



RADCLIFF SAW MFG. CO., LTD. have given the saw users of Canada twelve years really excellent service with the best grade of carbon saw steel procurable. To-day we are using ALLOY STEEL—the most modern and efficient steel known to science. For several months we have made tests of this wonderful steel and results have been far beyond our expectation.

Its toughness and edge-holding quality merits a trial order to convince.

RADCLIFF SAW MFG. CO., LTD.
1550 Dundas St. West, Toronto

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

Spruce Wanted

Wanted a block of spruce for immediate shipment also a block for delivery this coming winter and spring.
Box 429, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
23-24

Lumber Wanted

200,000 ft. 1½" and 1¾" Basswood.
200,000 ft. 2" and 2½" Hard Maple.
100,000 ft. 2½" and 3" Elm.
Write Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Company,
Jamestown, N.Y. 23-2

Wanted—Douglas Fir for Boat Building

We would like to get in touch with British Columbia manufacturers who can supply us with first class dry lumber. Send prices and particulars to
RUSSEL BROTHERS,
18-T.f. Port Frances, Ont.

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get an order out of the first issue you read. \$3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and can use some 2¼" and 2½" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.

Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
10 T.f. Corry, Pa.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1½" x 3½" in multiple lengths of 9" as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1½" x 2½" x 49" and 1" x 3½" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1½" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3½" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1½" x 1½" x 48" and 1" x 3½" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1½" and 1¾" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".

Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

Hemlock Bark for Sale

Three to four hundred cords, water or rail shipment.
J. D. IRVING, LTD.,
20-23 Buctouche, N.B.

Lumber for Sale

Merchantable and Crating Spruce 200,000' ¾", also 1", 2" and 3" Merchantable and Cull Spruce. J. P. Abel-Fortin Limitee, 379 Ave. Desjardins, Montreal, Que. 23

For Sale

3 to 5 cars 1½" Basswood
3 to 5 cars 1 and 1¾" Elm
1923 cut.
Also 300,000 to 500,000 ft. Maple to be sawn to order.
A. J. McEWEN,
22 T.f. Box 294, Maxville, Ont.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Crating

6 cars 1 x 4" No. 1 Hemlock.
2 cars 1 x 4" No. 2 Spruce.
1 car 1 x 3" Spruce.
3 cars ¾" Mill Run Spruce.
The ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER Co. Ltd.,
18 Toronto St.,
TORONTO.
23-24

Lath

1,500,000 pcs. 1½" x 4' Norway and Jack Pine Lath.
700,000 pcs. 1½" x 4' No. 2 Norway and Jack Pine.
700,000 pcs 1½" x 32" Mill Run Norway and Jack Pine.
The ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER Co. Ltd.,
18 Toronto St.,
TORONTO.
23-24

For Sale

LUMBER AND LATH, SPRUCE AND JACK PINE. Will operate sawmill and lath mill all winter. Understand manufacturing for outside markets. Wants to sell entire cut to wholesale firm who will furnish shipping instructions as lumber is manufactured or otherwise who will finance the operation. Apply Box 389, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Quarter Cut White Oak for Sale

Owing to the discontinuance of certain lines we have two cars of Quarter Cut White Oak—1½" and 1"—First and Seconds. About 40,000 ft. Plain Oak—1", 2" and 2½". Prices and terms right. Write for further particulars to The Gold Medal Furniture Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont. 21-23

Cedar Shingles for Sale

N.B. Std. 16" Cedar Shingles, including the "Metis" brand and other best makes. Also sawn Cedar Squares 4½" x 4½", 5" x 5", 8 ft., 8" x 8", 10" x 10", 12" x 12", 12 ft., and 2" and 3" Cedar Plank.
Stadacona Box Co., 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, Que. 23 T.f.

FOR SALE HEMLOCK Merchantable Hemlock

80 M ft. 1 x 4
50 M ft. 1 x 5
90 M ft. 2 x 6—10
100 M ft. 2 x 6—12
70 M ft. 2 x 6—14

Mill Cull Hemlock

90 M ft. 1 x 4
20 M ft. 1 x 5

J. E. Harroun & Son, Inc.
600 Woolworth Bldg.,
Watertown, N. Y.
23

Hemlock

Timbers, Joisting, Studding, Sheeting Assorted Widths and Lengths.

Hardwood Flooring

3/8" and 13/16" Oak, Birch and Maple Operators Experts—Customers Pleased.

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc.

John Harrison & Sons Co.

23 T.f. Owen Sound.

Machinery Wanted

Wanted—Burner

Small Burner of sufficient capacity for single circular mill. Address Box 383, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

Wanted

One 55—60 Mogul Type 2-6-0 Rod Engine, in good condition. Box 420, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Stree West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge. 18-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1 T.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale—Second Hand

One American Ditcher, with shovel and clamshell booms, practically new.
Two Holt Tractors, one 5-ton practically new, one 10-ton.
One Rod Locomotive, 60-ton, 6 wheeler, standard gauge.
One Rod Locomotive, 70-ton, Mogul standard gauge.
One Rod Locomotive, 12-ton, narrow gauge (Canadian shipment.)
Several Shay geared locomotives, various weights and prices, all standard gauge.
20—Russell Type, standard gauge logging cars, air equipped, automatic couplers.
One McGiffert Log Loader, swing boom.
One—300 H.P. Twin Engine. G
Quantity 30—35 lb. Relay Rail
Several sets heavy logging sleighs suitable for use with log hauler.
All above equipment Michigan and Wisconsin shipment.
Address Box 421, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

Worth-While Bargains

No. 77 American 9" Fast Feed Planer and Matcher suitable for either soft or hardwood Rebuilt\$2500
No. 129 American Hardwood Flooring Machine\$750
Hoyt 30" Planer and Matcher\$750
Berlin No. 108 12" x 6" Moulder\$700
Yates No. C 4-8" Moulder with hopper feed practically new\$1400
Berlin No. 89 Hardwood Flooring Machine\$900
Berlin No. 87 Hardwood Flooring Machine\$900
Some of these machines are now in Canada.
Apply Box 431 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

Saw Mill Machinery

2—Trevor 8' Short Log Circular Saw Mills iron husk frames.
1—Waterous Circular Saw Mill, steam feed.
1—Allis Chalmers Band Saw carriage, with steam feed.
1—Hamilton-Kendall Circular Gang Saw.
1—Diamond Iron Works Gang Saw.
1—Giddings & Lewis 8' Band Mill.
1—Giddings & Lewis 6' Band Mill
1—6' Giddings & Lewis Horizontal Band Resaw.
1—36" Waring 2-Saw Edger.
2—34" Diamond Iron Works 14-Saw Edgers.
1—30" Hermance 3-Saw Edger.
2—Kindling Wood Cutters.
1—No. 1½ Hill Steam Driven Drag Saw.
1—Hill 12" x 24" Vertical Steam Driven Cord Wood Splitter.
1—Appleton Belt Driven Horizontal Cord Wood Splitter.
1—No. 2-C Right Hand Mitts & Merrill Hog.
1—Yates No. 10, 30" x 10" Planer and Sizer.

All the above machines are in first-class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire or write.

FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
23 Bridgewater, N.S.

Linn Logging Tractor

Linn tractor complete with Winter and Summer equipment, also spare parts and two wheel trailers and sleighs. Machine is two years old and in perfect condition.

Bargain to quick buyer. Own-er retiring from business. Apply Box 406, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 21-T.f.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 369, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 18-23

OFFICE MANAGER, ASST. GENERAL MANAGER for Sales Office. Expert accountant specializing on costs, good correspondent, 20 years experience, sawmill, wholesale, factory, outside superintendent and purchasing agent; Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Northern woods, large operations. Best references, furnish bond, employed, but operation closing out. Box 404, Canada Lumberman, Toronto 21-24

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN has thorough knowledge of hard and soft woods. Best of references. Box 368, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN wants White Pine Lumber from Ottawa district to sell on commission in New York State to established trade. Apply Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced Lumber Buyer and Inspector, open for Situation. To buy and ship Hardwood Lumber for a Wholesale or Manufacturing Company. Duties to commence 1st of January, 1924. Box 425, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumbering operations, to take charge of logging and milling, or would accept charge of either department—18 years' practical experience. Best of references. Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-T.f.

POSITION WANTED BY BOOK-KEEPER ACCOUNTANT with thorough knowledge of lumbering accounts, from the standing timber to the saw or pulp mill. Costs, statements, profits, loss sheets. Married, at present employed. Box 424, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-1

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years' experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 16-T.f.

SITUATION WANTED. To superintend the Manufacturing end of a Mill cutting from Twenty Five to Fifty Thousand feet per day. Would take charge of the yard and do the shipping in connection. Understand the Lumber Business thoroughly from the stump to the finished product. Will guarantee correct work. Box 426, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

Situations Vacant

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LUMBER INSPECTOR. Must thoroughly understand American Oak. Apply in writing, stating wages wanted and experience. Satin Finish Hardwood Flooring Ltd., Weston, Ont. 23

WANTED 3 TRAVELLERS to sell saw-mill machinery with practical experience in the mill, to cover Quebec and Maritime Provinces. Good prospects for young and energetic man. Apply Box 414, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

Millman Wanted

With a good mill with capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 ft. per day to take contracts sawing for 700,000 to one million feet per year. Must be thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of hardwood lumber. Several year's work for the right man. Address Box No. 413, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED TORONTO FIRM, a young energetic man with Hardwood experience, would prefer one who has had experience in buying and selling hardwood and with some knowledge of the Consumers' trade in and around Toronto. A permanent position with excellent opportunities and prospects to the right man. State age and experience. Applications strictly confidential. Box 427, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Business Chances

Contract Wanted

OWNER OF SAWMILL (15,000 capacity) wants a contract to cut timber by the thousand. Ten years experience. Apply Box 415, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

Limits for Sale

Pine Limit with mill.
A Hemlock Limit.
A Small Spruce Limit with Mill.
Apply Box 398, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-23

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

Wanted—Representation

British Columbia Wholesale lumber company wants commission salesman for Western Ontario, Windsor preferred; also for Montreal and District handling all kinds B.C. Lumber and Shingles. Box 423, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-23

B. C. Timber for Sale

On Canadian National Railway, 540,000,000 ft. about 50% red cedar, balance spruce, hemlock and white pine. \$473,000 on terms, or can be purchased on stumpage basis. Full particulars from Canadian Financiers Trust Company, 839 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. 22-23

Valuable Timber Limits For Sale

We are offering for sale a timber limit of exceptional value, covering an area of 131 square miles, estimated at 70,000,000 feet of standing timber with 150,000 cords of pulp, consisting of White and Red Pine, Spruce, Jack Pine and Balsam, Spruce predominating. The limits are advantageously located, only 45 miles from Amos, Que., on Lakes Keinawisik, Anakadamiska and Long, tributaries to the Harricanaw River, County of Temiskaming.

Here is a genuine opportunity for anyone in the market for a good limit. Further particulars on request. Why not investigate? Box 419, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-3

FOR SALE

Completely equipped sash and door factory, planing mill and good retail lumber business in connection, all modern machinery, siding and all requirements of up-to-date plant.

Trucking distance from Toronto.

A Real Opportunity

Good market well established.

Suitable terms can be arranged.

Get full particulars by addressing. Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23

Miscellaneous

For Sale Logging Equipment

—Horses, sleighs, tanks, horse jammers, steam and gasoline jammers, good relay rail. Write for descriptions and prices. Holt Timber Co. Ltd., Bolger Bridge, Ont. 20-23

Timber Limits for Sale

50 Square Miles on Lake Temiskaming.
4 Square Miles on Lake Temiskaming and Ottawa River.
50 Square Miles in Lorrain Township.
For particulars apply to P.O. Box 1065
Pembroke, Ont. 23-24



SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Tuesday, 11th December 1923, for the right to cut the timber, part of which has been damaged by fire, on the Townships of Nova and Ossin, in the District of Cochrane, each having an area of 81 square miles.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. G. McCaw, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Sudbury.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.
Toronto, November 13, 1923. 23



SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 8th of December, 1923, for the right to cut the timber in the Township of Frapp, in the Temagami Forest Reserve, and the South-east corner of the Township of Godfrey, in the District of Cochrane.

Further particulars regarding Sale may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. W. G. A. Wood, Crown Timber Agent, South Porcupine, Ontario.

JAMES LYONS,

Minister of Lands and Forests.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for.
Toronto, November 10th, 1923. 23

Dump Cars and Locomotive For Sale

6—16-yard Western air dump cars, wood bottom, steel sides and steel lined bottom, now in use at Port Wellar, Ontario, on the Welland Ship Canal, hauling sand only, are nearly new and in first class condition.

Pennsylvania Switching engine, type 0-4-0, 144-2" diam. tubes, boiler pressure 160 lbs., cylinders 17" x 24", electric head lights front and rear, driving wheel 44" diam., brake and straight air for dumping cars, tender 2700 gallons, coal 8000 lbs., weight 40 tons.

The above plant now in use and will be sold subject to delivery F.O.B. tracks Merrittton, about November 20th, 1923.

National Sand and Material Co. Limited

Welland, Ontario

21-24

D. FLORENCE & SONS

Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

For Sale or Exchange

Good General Store for sale or exchange on saw mill property or block of standing timber. For further particulars write Card Brothers, Mountain Grove, Ont. 23-2

Each Lumberman Has His Difficulties

We listened in on a very interesting conversation recently between a good friend of ours who is manager for a line-yard organization in a pretty good sized town and another friend who is proprietor of his own establishment, as to the relative qualifications of Manager and Proprietor, says "Lumber."

"You don't know what real trouble is," exclaimed the Proprietor. "You don't know the constant worries that beset the man who must be his own general manager, sales director, advertising man, collector and general man about the place, to say nothing of struggling with the banker in the matter of finances to keep the business going."

"Your problems are settled by your General Office. You don't have to worry about meeting notes and payments due wholesalers and manufacturers. You always have plenty of money to operate on—or can get it at a moment's notice. You can concentrate on the producing end of the business—the selling end."

"I admit that this is partly true," replied the Manager. "But I think there are one or two phases of the manager's side of the proposition that you've overlooked. For instance, you are always free to carry out plans and methods which you think are good. I can't always do that. If I have what I think is a good idea, I've got to submit it to a half dozen different executives on as many occasions, and listen to all the objections which conversation or economy can manufacture. By the time I've done this, I am usually cold on the proposition myself, though I know that if it could have been undertaken while enthusiasm was high, it would have proved a winner."

"I am obliged to conduct myself and my business largely according to policies that come ready-made from the General Office. Many times they do not fit conditions in my particular community. But I've got to overcome these handicaps and make good in spite of them."

"And as for making good, how would you like to have an eagle eye constantly watching the total column figures on the office calculator? And someone to check you up on every mistake you make? No one checks you up unless it is yourself, and you are perhaps inclined to be rather lenient with the offender. At least, you have a chance to straighten things out. I don't. I've got to be efficient—and productive—or take the consequences."

Beautiful plans and lofty dreams lose their value unless they are in some way built into action. The things people would do "if they had time" are not the things that are feeding the hungry or pushing the world along.

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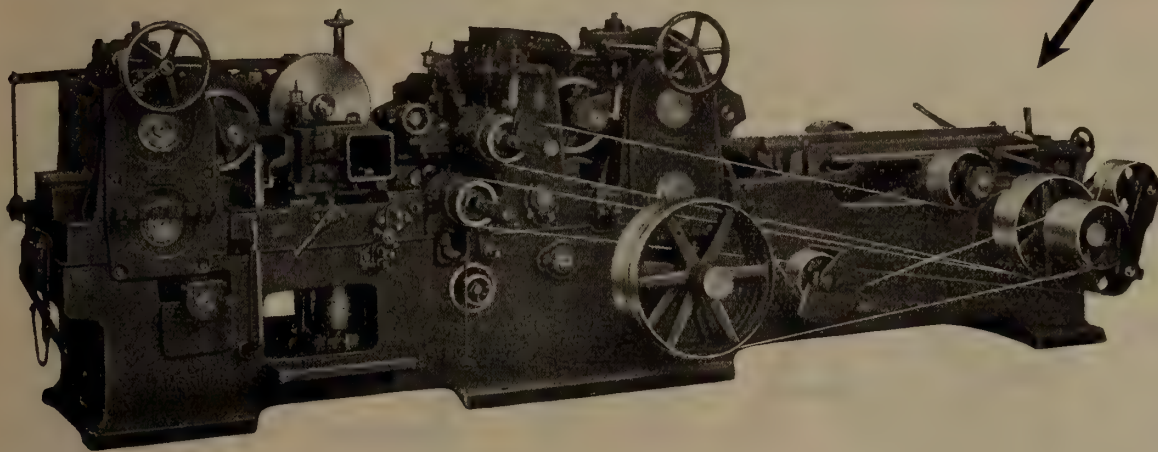
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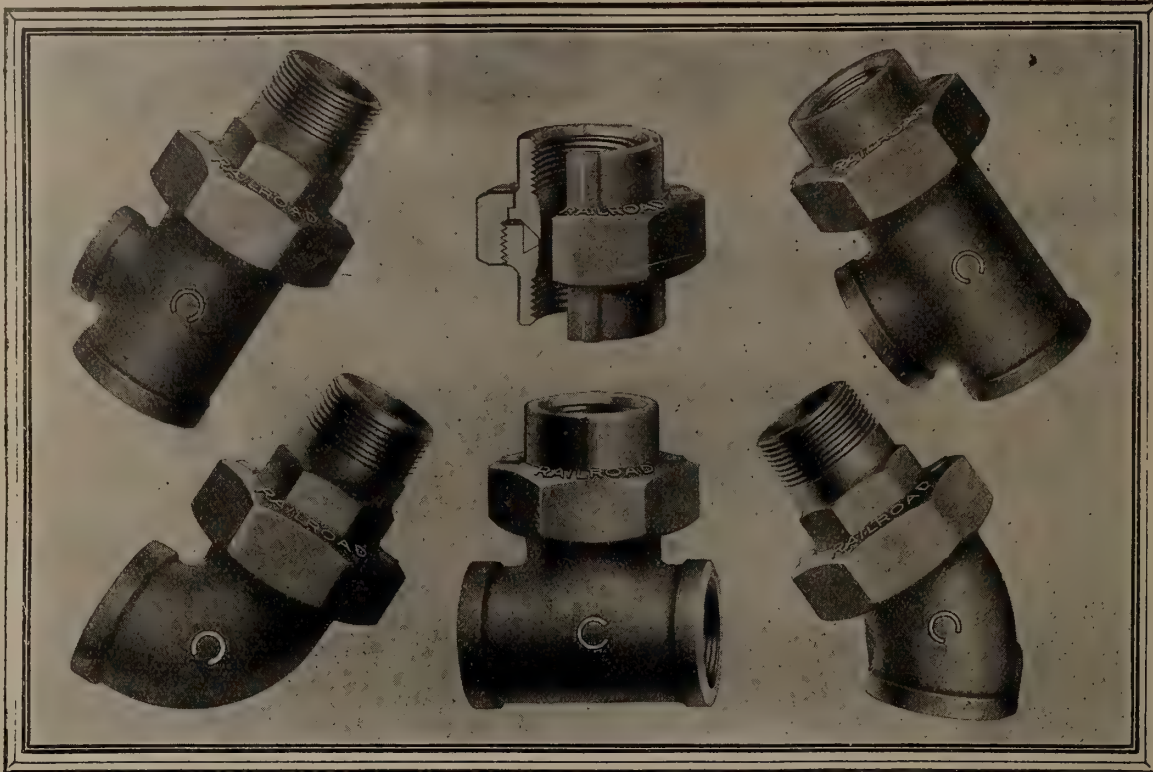
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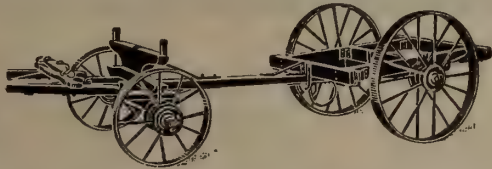
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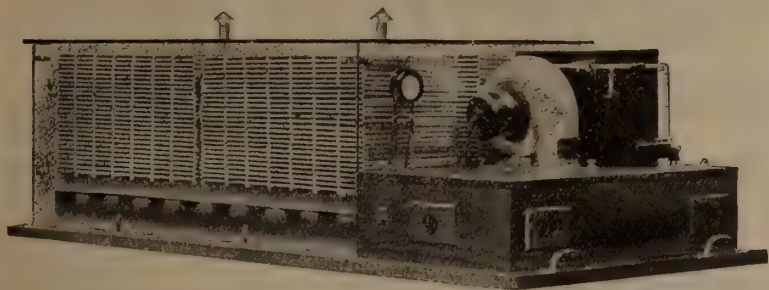
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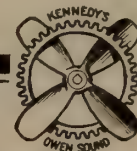
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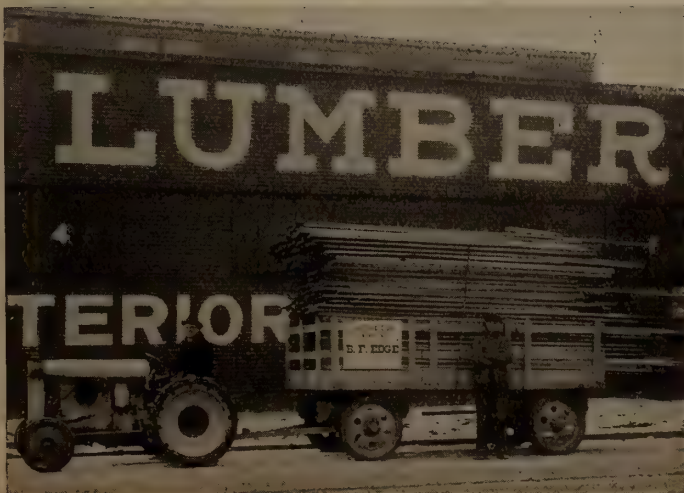
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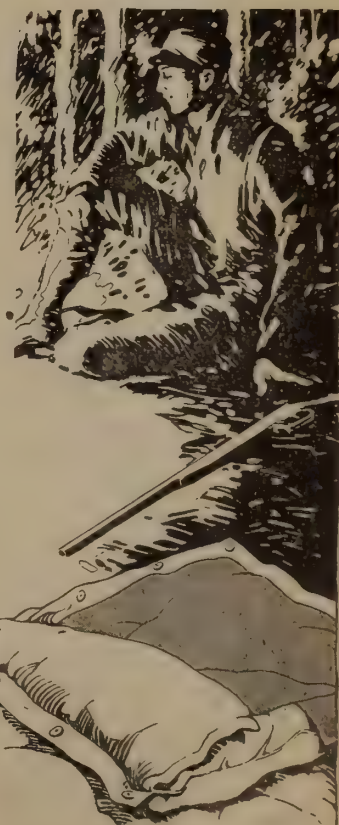
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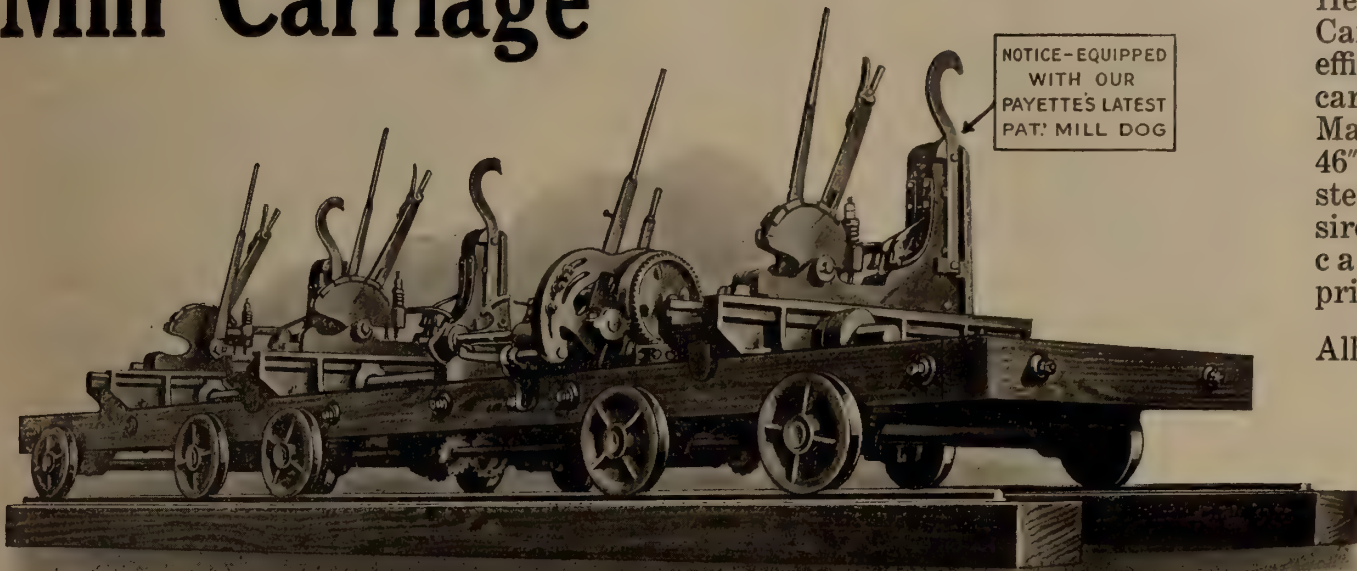
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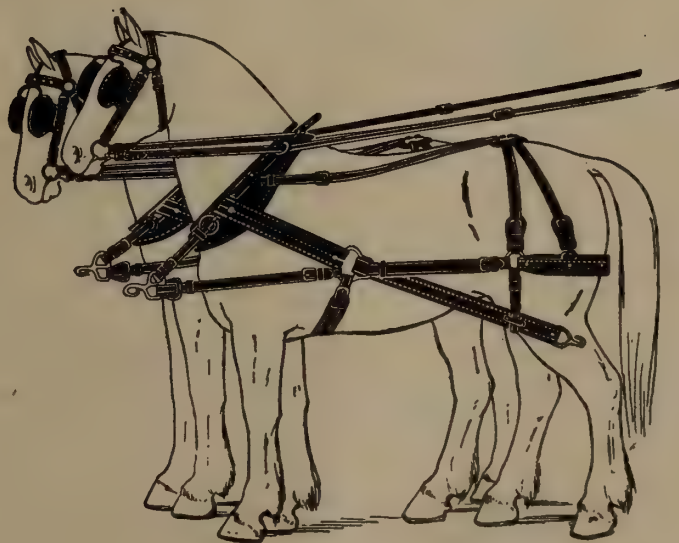
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When Your Camp Needs Sausage —

the Breakfast-wise know without looking at the Calendar, that sausage for breakfast days are here.

The crisp sharp tang of the Autumn air makes appetites keen.

Swifts Pork sausage are so delightfully seasoned that just a whiff of it sizzling in the pan makes you hungry.

Our Refrigerator Car service will insure your goods arriving in good shape, take advantage of this service to keep your camp supplied each week.

Packed in convenient sizes for all requirements.

Swift Canadian Co.
Limited



Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P. M. S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

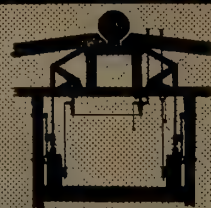
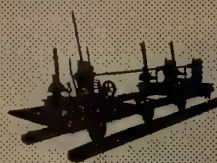
Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Rubber Footwear We make a complete line of Lumbermen's boots. For over 25 years, our Maltese Cross Brand has been the leading line in Canada. Make sure you get this old dependable brand.

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA
SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA



LUMBERMEN'S



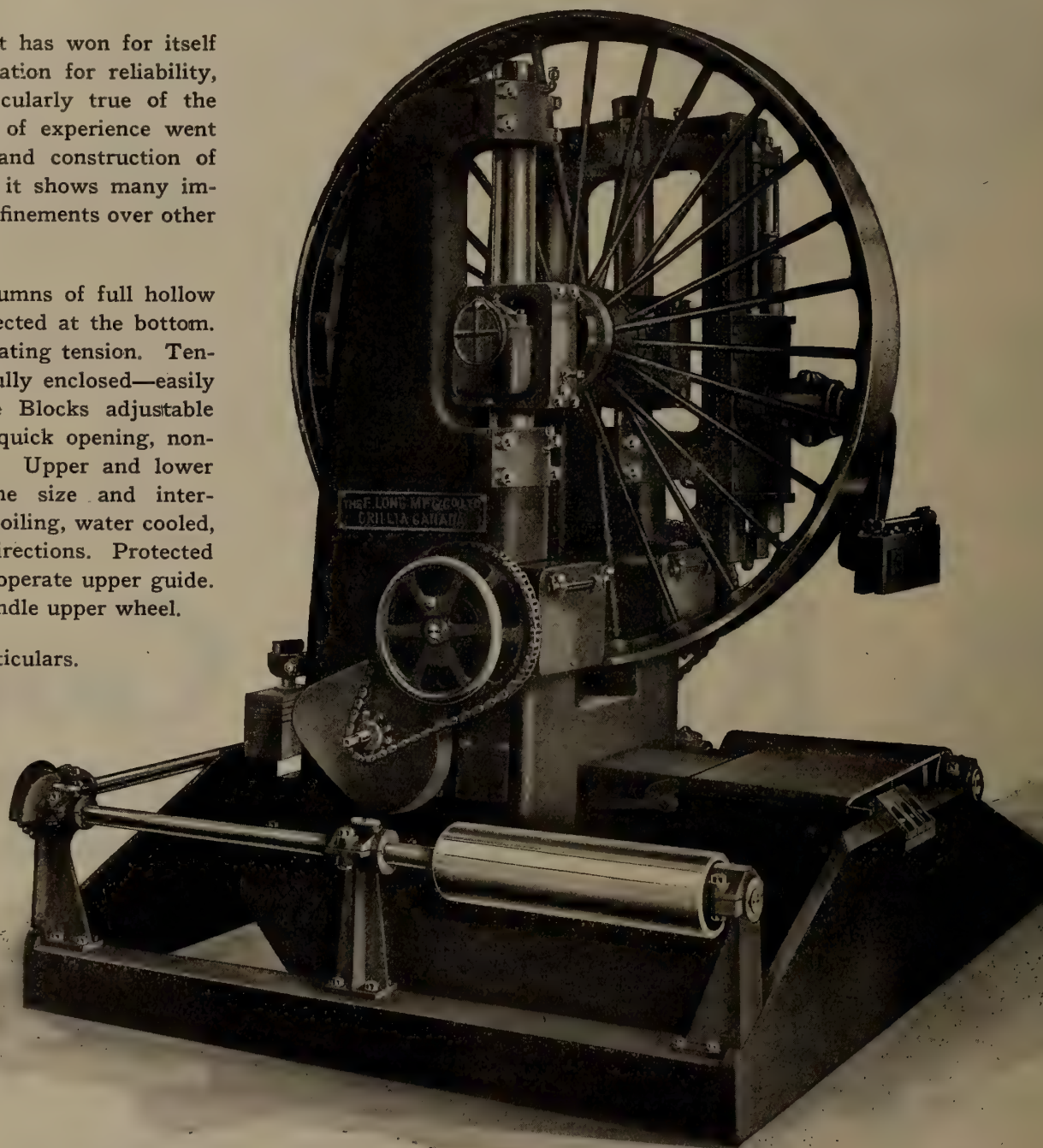
EQUIPMENT

A Reliable, Efficient Bandmill

"Long" equipment has won for itself an enviable reputation for reliability, and this is particularly true of the Bandmill. Years of experience went into the design and construction of this machine and it shows many improvements and refinements over other makes.

These include columns of full hollow box section, connected at the bottom. Very sensitive, floating tension. Tension mechanism fully enclosed—easily accessible. Guide Blocks adjustable in all directions; quick opening, non-breakable pattern. Upper and lower bearings the same size and interchangeable; chain oiling, water cooled, adjustable in all directions. Protected steam cylinder to operate upper guide. Dake engine to handle upper wheel.

Write for full particulars.



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia Canada

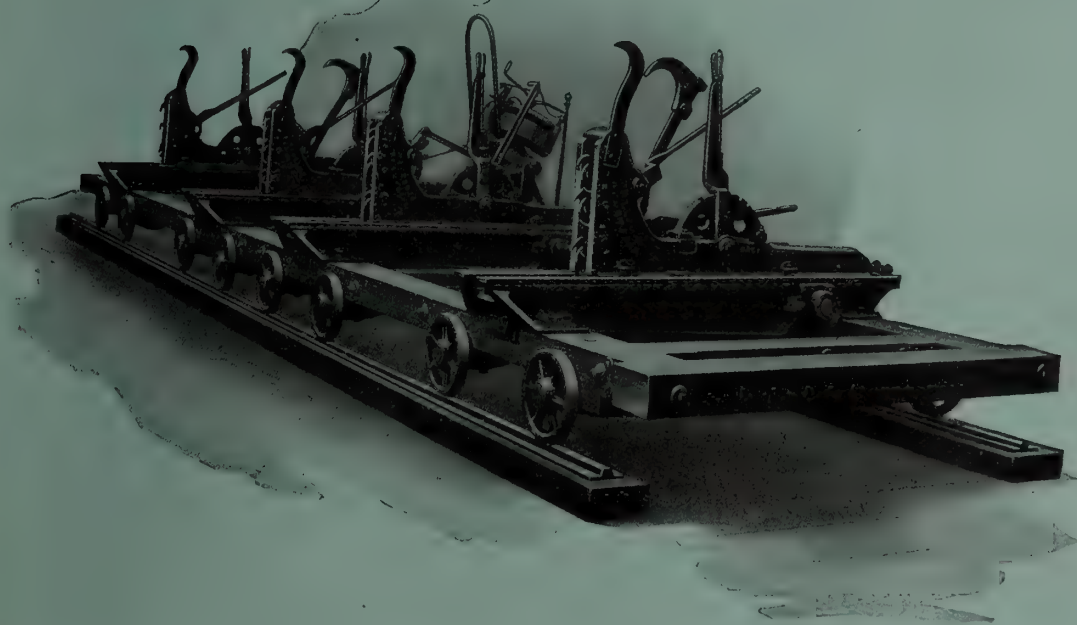
A. R. Williams Machinery Co.
Vancouver and Winnipeg



Gormans, Ltd. Calgary and Edmonton
Williams & Wilson, Ltd., Montreal

Steel Carriages

**Over 450
Waterous
Carriages
Installed in
Canadian
Mills**



WATEROUS Steel Carriages are being used in the largest, best equipped mills in Canada today. Built for fast cutting, for accuracy, and to give operating service, they are carefully put together of the best materials obtainable—they stay right.

Increase in cutting efficiency and the increase of cutting speed have been taken care of in the design of these carriages. Improvements in the knee and head blocks and in all moving parts to overcome lost motion; a new setworks—our No. 4—(which may be attached to Steam Setter, or be replaced by trout Power set works) which absolutely prevents and will not develop slack; new style, inserted tooth; quick and easy operating dogs; a friction receder that is operated with the Setworks—these special features are what keep the Waterous Steel Carriage at its place at the head of the list of “Up-to-date Sawmill Equipment.” We build our Steel Carriages in sizes of 36” to 72” knee opening, in any length and with any number of head blocks—screw or rack motion. They are adaptable for rope or gunshot feed.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

ATKINS

STERLING QUALITY SAWS

Good Saws, Saw Tools and Machine Knives

are necessary for speed, economy and efficient production.

They are the deciding factor in the success of any sawmill, furniture factory or woodworking plant. Thousands of saw users know, because they have convinced themselves, that the installation of Atkins Saws, Tools and Machine Knives means more and better work with larger profits.

Give Atkins a Trial

We will make good with our products and convince you that they are what we claim in our slogan,

"The Finest on Earth"

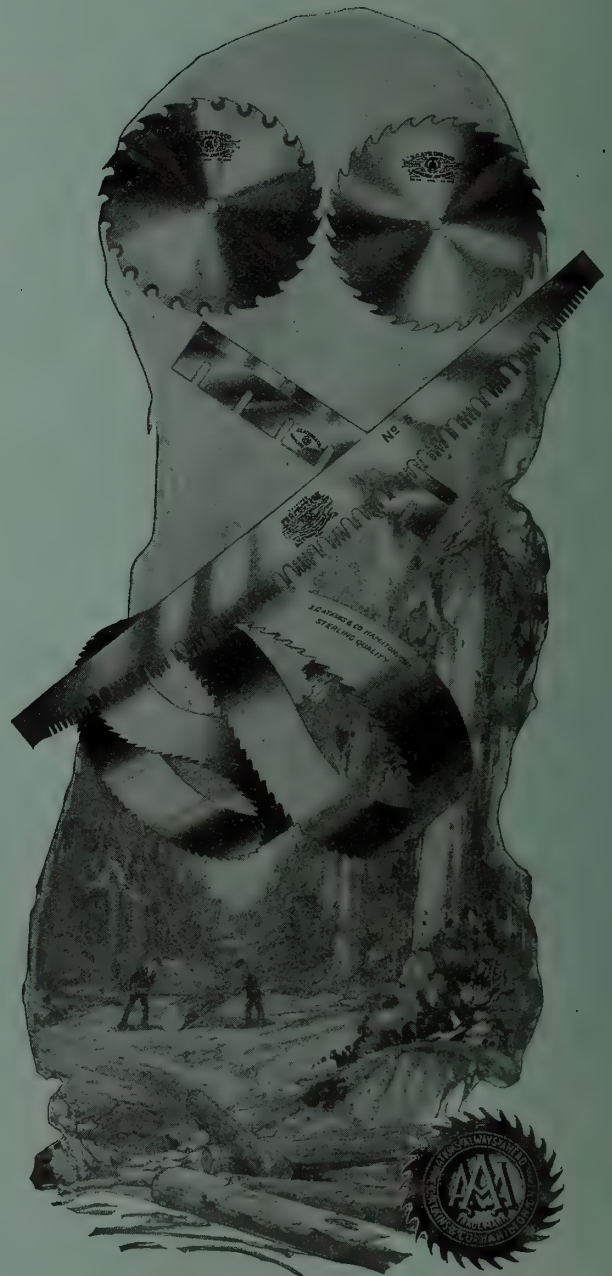
Leading manufacturers of Saws, Saw Tools and Machine Knives, also Atkins-Coleman Feed Rollers. Use Acrolite and Ferrolite Wheels for your saw gumming and knife grinding. Increase your belt efficiency by using Cantol Belt Wax.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Established 1857 The Sterling Quality Saw People

Canadian Factory, HAMILTON, Ontario

Branch carrying complete stock, VANCOUVER, B. C.



MADE IN CANADA

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

H. F. Lownsbrough

Woodstock — Ont.

**HAY OATS POTATOES
and Winter Vegetables**

Load Lots

Especially well located to give lumber camps the best service and prices. Let me quote on your requirements.

FIRE INSURANCE

Unequalled Facilities

Protection + Service + Saving
TO

Lumbermen

E. D. HARDY & CO.

BOOTH BLDG:

OTTAWA, ONT.

Twenty Years of Successful Operation

DeVEUVE-BURNS UNDERWRITING COMPANY

Manager

LUMBERMEN'S INDEMNITY EXCHANGE

Fire Insurance for Lumbermen

Licensed in Canada

Established in 1895

**M. R. O'DONNELL
110 BRIDGE ST.
MONTREAL**



Mr. Lumberman: If you are in need of heavy draft horses or mares for logging operations, get in touch with me. Large number, including Express and General Purpose Horses always on hand.

New **RAILS** Relaying
12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore Limited
58 Front St. West, Toronto

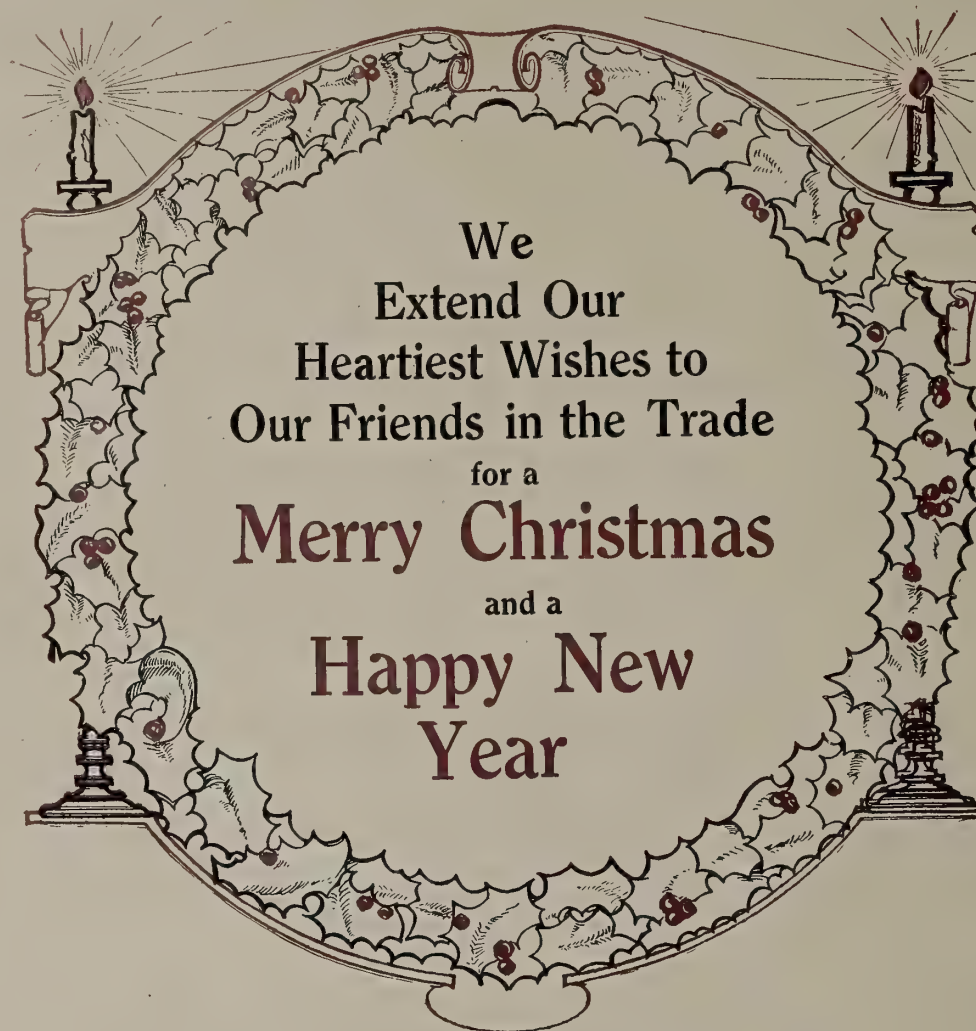
**Speed up Operations by Using Our Rowing
and Power Pointers**

They will save the pulp operator, the lumberman, or the jobber valuable time. They are standardized and are specially designed for river, lake and mill pond work. Drop us a line and we will give you further particulars.

Gidley Boat Company, Ltd.

Boats and Engines of all Kinds

PENETANG, ONT.



William Hamilton Co.
Limited

Peterboro - Ontario



Knox Brothers, Limited

Wish You

The Compliments of the Season

Head Office:

512-513 Drummond Building
MONTREAL, QUE.

Quick Shipments
from our
Montreal Stock

Specialists in
British Columbia
Forest Products

EDWARD CLARK & SONS LIMITED

807 Bank of Hamilton Building - Toronto

Hardwood Lumber

SPECIALTY



BIRCH

It gives us great pleasure to once again express our appreciation of the co-operation afforded us during the past year by the trade.

*Correspondence
Invited*

We look forward to the continuation of the many pleasant relationships of 1923 and hope that the coming year may prove a prosperous and successful one for all.

Christmas Greetings and Best Wishes to the Trade

EFFICIENCY, COURTESY AND SERVICE

White Pine
Quebec Spruce
also Lower



Red Pine
Quebec Birch
Port Spruce

We are open to buy well manufactured stocks of Spruce Deals, White and Red Pine, Birch, etc., for export to U. K.

COX, LONG & CO., (CANADA) LIMITED

LONDON (Head Office): Pinners Hall, Great Winchester St., E. C. 2 Cables: "Lignitic" London

MONTREAL OFFICE: 433 Coristine Building, St. Nicholas Street

Compliments of the Season

*and every good wish for the New
Year. May the year 1924 bring
to you and yours an unbounded
measure of Health, Happiness
and Prosperity—*

The sincere wish of

The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

15 Toronto St., TORONTO, Main 795-6

Western Office, Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Eastern Office, Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.

Greetings



WE take this opportunity of thanking our customers for the very generous business they have given us during the past twelve months.

We hope, that by giving the same good service, to again serve all our old customers and many new ones in 1924.

U.G.G. Sawmills Limited
Hutton, B.C.



Many Thanks

for your business and courtesies during the past year. We can assure you they have been appreciated. In the future, as in the past, it will be our constant aim to merit your continued patronage.

We wish you the Compliments of the season and every success in the New Year.

**Hocken Lumber
Company Limited**

626 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto
Phone Main 3153

Let Us Take Care Of Your Needs In 1924



*Just the Old-time Wish in
the Spirit of Good Fellowship:*

*A Merry Xmas
and a
Happy New Year*



Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

**511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario**

Phone Main 1151.



**A
Merry Xmas**



**A Happy
New Year**

"FOR AULD LANG SYNE"

Geo. Gordon & Co., Limited
CACHE BAY, ONTARIO

Yuletide - 1923 - 1924

Our President, Directors, and Management
extend to our Customers and friends,
Christmas Greetings and Best Wishes for
a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

EDWARDS LUMBER & PULP LTD.
Pembroke, Ont.

Gordon C. Edwards
President

J. W. Smith
Vice-President

E. R. Bremner
Vice-President

W. R. Beatty
Sec-Treas.



An Appreciation and Greeting



N place of our regular announcement this space is devoted to an appreciation of the generous volume of business placed with us during 1923, and to the pleasure of greeting our many good friends at the close of another year.

May your Christmas be happy in every sense of the word, and may the New Year realize for you a full measure of success with the best of health to enjoy it.

TERRY-NICHOLSON-GATES

LIMITED

MONTREAL
P. Q.

Head Office:
TORONTO
ONT.

VANCOUVER
B. C.

Large Stocks - Well Manufactured - Priced Close

veneers

Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, Gum, Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple and Elm. Log run or cut to dimension.

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

THIS WEEK'S LIST

1 car 3" No. 1 C & B H. Maple
1 car 1 x 10 & up Fas Qtd. W. Oak
1 car 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 Fas Walnut
1 car 1 x 6/12 Clear Spruce.
1 car 1 x 10 & up Fas Qtd. W. Oak

PANELS

Birch, Basswood, Ash, Maple, Elm, Fir, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Cottonwood.

We Specialize in

Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwood, Veneers and Panels.

Robert Bury & Company (Canada) Limited 1 Spadina Ave.
TORONTO



R. G. CHESBRO

Federal Bldg.

Toronto



It is with a great deal of pleasure that we extend to the Trade, the Compliments of the Season and all Good Wishes for the New Year.

Many thanks for the past year's business.

R. B. HERRON LTD.

Wholesale Lumber

33 Adelaide St. W.,

TORONTO

Phone Adel. 4936

Thompson Heyland Lumber Company
123 Bay Street Toronto

For Sale

1/2 million 2 x 4" Spruce sized in 9, 10 & 16' lengths.
2 million Hemlock 60% 14 ft. and larger.
3 million Jack Pine Lath 32 & 48" standard grade.
2 million March Spruce, 32 & 48".
1 million Hemlock Lath.

Write for Quotations.

R. B. Herron Limited

Wholesale Lumber

33 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Phone Adel. 4936

**WHITE PINE RED PINE JACK PINE
SPRUCE HEMLOCK**

**LATH SHINGLES TELEPHONE POLES
PILING RAILWAY TIES**

Write or wire for prompt quotation and quick delivery.

We are open to negotiate for the purchase of blocks of any of the above mentioned lumber, either ready for shipment or to be cut next season.



In the Spirit of Fellowship—

We extend the hand of good will, and thank you for the co-operation and business accorded us during 1923.

May your holiday be attended by a generous share of those things that go to make Christmas a happy ending to the old year, and may 1924 prove for you another rung in the ladder of progress and prosperity.

Union Lumber Company Limited

701 Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO, CANADA



May Health and Prosperity
and a bounteous share of all
good things be yours during
the years that are to be

—the
Sincere
Wish
of

**W. C. Edwards
& Co., Ltd.
Ottawa, Ont.**





*I have always thought of CHRISTMAS
as a good time, a kind, forgiving, gen-
erous, pleasant time; a time when men
and women seem by one consent to open
their hearts freely and so I say—*

GOD BLESS CHRISTMAS

Dickens



**Christmas Greetings
and Best Wishes for a New
Year of Health, Happiness and Prosperity**

1009 Federal Building

Branch Office:
507 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

TORONTO, ONT.
Phones Adel. 4281
and 5992

Cable Address "GORLUMBER"

"Distributors of Dependable Stocks"



o one and all
we extend sin-
cerest wishes
for a
**Merry and Happy
Christmas**
and a very
Prosperous New Year

Mason, Gordon & Co., Ltd.

80 St. Francois Xavier Street
MONTREAL, QUE.



1923

1924

*Christmas
Greetings*

All sizes No. 1 Hemlock,
Dry Jack Pine Flooring, etc.

Write, Wire or Phone

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6868



BIG BEAR

The Big Bear

Wishes One and All

A Merry Xmas

and a

Prosperous

New Year

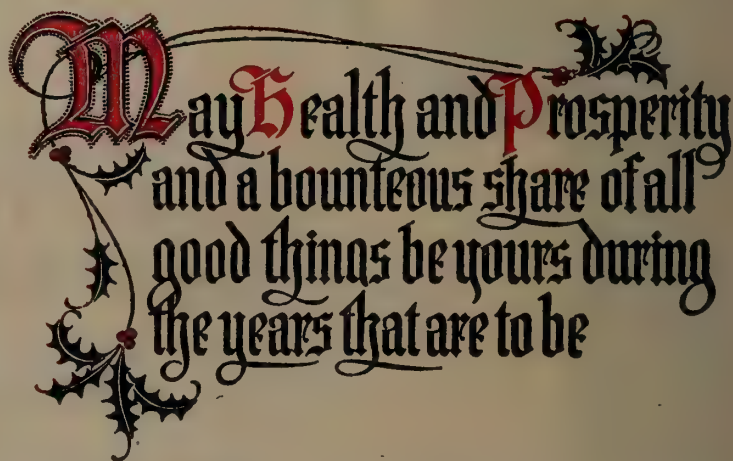
The Big Bear Lumber Co.

Suite 416 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto

Telephones: Main 1218-1219

E. H. LEMAY

Wishes You Health and Prosperity



PINE and HARDWOOD LUMBER

Dimension Timber cut to order for
RAILROADS, CAR STOCK, BRIDGES AND
FACTORIES

Car Sheeting a Specialty, Laths and Shingles

Hochelaga Bank Bldg., 112 S. James St., Montreal

Tel. Main 2712

*To Our Patrons and Friends
Our Sincere Good Wishes
for
Christmas and the New Year*

SCHROEDER MILLS & TIMBER COMPANY

Frank J. Archibald, Sales Representative
Room 824 Federal Building, Toronto, Ontario



The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS **CUTLER, ONTARIO**



Yuletide

Greeting

A retrospect of the closing year reveals much to be grateful for. Many new friends have been made and many old friendships strengthened.

To all we offer our cordial wishes for a bountiful Christmas and a New Year of health, wealth, and happiness.

— When You Sell

Maple Flooring

You have the satisfaction of providing your customers with every required quality of modern flooring. Not only is it without superiority for hardness, but it keeps a uniform color and retains its smooth even surface: Maple flooring is adaptable to all classes of building, and realizes a profitable trade for the lumber dealer. For years

SEAMAN-KENT HARDWOOD FLOORING

has been building up business for the dealer. Prompt deliveries are always assured from our factories, and intelligent and courteous service given with every order. Are you selling our Maple Flooring? We can give you many more reasons for its ready sale. Write us.

**THE SEAMAN-KENT
COMPANY, LIMITED
WALLACE AVENUE, TORONTO**

“Merry Christmas”

Canadian General Lumber Co., Ltd.

Toronto Office: 1005 Federal Building
Montreal Office: 514 Canada Cement Co. Building
MILLS: BYNG INLET, ONTARIO



General view of our mills at Bathurst

GLOUCESTER

***“with a reputation for
quality and service”***

Let us have your enquiries for Spruce,
Pine, and Hardwood Lumber, Lath,
Shingles, Railway Ties, etc.

We are headquarters in the east for
Sawn Lumber.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

Head Office: Bathurst, N. B.

Mills at Bathurst, N.B. and Burnsville, N.B.



A.K. Hansen & Co.
REGISTERED

82 St. Peter Street, Quebec, P. Q.

Mills: Laterriere, Que., and
Charlevoix Dist., Que.

MANUFACTURERS
EXPORTERS
WHOLESALE

Extend to You

The Season's Greetings

*We wish to again extend to you and yours our
Sincere Wishes for A Happy Christmas and
a Prosperous New Year.*

*We appreciate your many courtesies during
the past year, and and hope to merit a continu-
ance of your business during 1924.*

Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber



GREETINGS

Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Lath

IN thanking our many
friends for their gener-
ous patronage during
the closing year, we
would extend our cordial wishes
for a very Happy Christmas and
a New Year of Health, Wealth
and Success.

Hardwoods
Birch
Maple
Basswood
Ash

MacDonnell Conyers Lumber Co. Ltd.

790 Bronson Ave., OTTAWA

THE
Montreal Lumber Co.
Limited
**WHOLESALE
LUMBER**

759 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

**Shull Lumber
& Shingle Co.**

Limited
New Westminster, B.C.

Trade Mark
Red Band Shingles
XXX XXXXX Star
Clears

— From Mill to You —

**Vancouver Lumber
Co. Ltd.**

Manufacturers
XXX — XXXXX
CEDAR
SHINGLES

(B. C. Inspected)

Head Office: Eastern Sales Office:
Vancouver, B.C. Toronto, Ont.



Know Your Market

A timely knowledge of Canadian construction activities gives the lumberman a point of vantage from which to conduct his sales.

The Contract Record will keep you posted on construction undertakings large and small. The subscription price is \$3.00. Send to

**CONTRACT RECORD
and Engineering Review**
347
Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ont.

LUMBER

Wanted

Mill-cuts in

W. Pine Hemlock Birch Elm Maple

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale
Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE

705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

BELTING

All kinds of new and used Belting
Shipped subject to approval, at
Lowest Prices in Canada

YORK BELTING CO.
115 York St. Toronto, Ont.

RELIABLE TIMBER ESTIMATES

Savage & Bartlett

FOREST ENGINEERS
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

"DR. BELL'S Veterinary Wonder

Cannot be given wrong to sick
animals. Every driver should
carry a bottle."

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-
Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in
all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in
width, which we can sell at interesting
prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.

Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England

Agents for the sale of
Pine, Spruce and Hard-
woods. Correspondence
invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and ABC Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
**WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS**

2 Dale Street, Liverpool and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth,
Liverpool, England



Quick Action



You Can Have It

Try the Canada Lumberman Wanted and For Sale Department. Have you anything you wish to buy or sell in the Lumber Industry? You will find this department inexpensive, and a very effective business getter.

Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

**CANADA
LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER**
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO



Mill Run White Pine 1922 Cut Bone Dry

1 x 4	10/16	Mill	Run	White	Pine
1 x 5	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 7	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 9	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
1 x 12	"	"	"	"	"
5/4 x 4/12	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 10	"	"	"	"	"
2 x 12	"	"	"	"	"

We Must Move to Make Room for New Cut

Write for Quotations.

The Long Lumber Company

TORONTO OFFICE: - - - HEAD OFFICE:
25 Toronto Street - - - Hamilton, Ont.

A Permanent Lumber Service

AFTER several years of inactivity we are now cutting on our modern fully equipped mills at Manistique and Little Lake, Upper Michigan. The timber behind these mills was purchased many years ago by the Stack interests from the then "unlimited" supply. Its quality, particularly the maple and birch, is the envy of northern mill men among whom this tract is famous.

This timber will run the mills to full capacity for fifteen to twenty years. The 40,000,000 feet annual cut will run:

15,000,000 ft. maple annually
8,000,000 ft. birch annually
2,500,000 ft. beech annually
2,500,000 ft. elm annually
900,000 ft. basswood annually
200,000 ft. ash annually
6,000,000 ft. hemlock annually
3,000,000 ft. white pine annually

the balance in Spruce and Tamarack.

Our exceptional service, grades, and manufacture will be maintained.

"Low freight rate shipments by water to Toronto, Montreal, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, and other Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Ports. Conveniently located also for rail shipments to inland points by C.P.R. or Soo line."

We will be pleased to hear from old friends and from new ones who can understand and appreciate what permanent connection with such a source of supply would mean.

STACK LUMBER CO.
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

LUMBER WANTED

We are in the market for a block of Spruce and Hemlock, inch and 2" Merchantable and No. 2, also Pine Mill Culls. In writing quote your lowest price.

The Foley Lumber Co.,
18 Toronto Street,
Phone Main 2746 Toronto, Ont.

JACK PINE

HEMLOCK

SPRUCE

JAMES R. SUMMERS

Wholesale Lumber

95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

A \$ Saved is a \$ Made

Try

W. Y. Lloyd Lumber Company

For

Spruce and Pine Lumber
Spruce and Pine Lath
Cordwood Slabs and
Edgings

1024 Federal Building
Adel. 5714 TORONTO

Honest and Safe

Timber Estimates

at a cost of a few cents an acre

James W. Sewall

Forest Engineer

Old Town, 921 15th. St.,
Maine, Washington, D.C.

Largest Cruising House in America.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N.Y.

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

**Pulpwood, Lumber,
Spoolwood,
Ties and Shingles**

H. R. Goodday AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

**SPRUCE AND
PINE**

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,

Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.



For Prompt Delivery of
**Hemlock, Spruce, Lath
Pulpwood and Hardwoods**

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce
Timbers and have excellent facilities
for quick shipment—rail or water
delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

F. N. Waldie, President.

R. S. Waldie, Vice-President

W. E. Harper, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

To our Friends and Customers
we extend wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a
Happy and Prosperous New Year



PINE HEMLOCK SPRUCE
TIES and POSTS

CANADIAN HARDWOODS

TRANS-CANADA LUMBER CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

511 St. Catherine St. West

Montreal



*We take this opportunity
to wish*

*our many friends
in the trade*

*A Merry Christmas
and*

*A Happy and
Prosperous New Year*

LINTON LUMBER COMPANY

306 Kent Building

Toronto

Phone: Adelaide 3607

I have always thought
of **CHRISTMAS**
as a good time; a kind,
forgiving, generous,
pleasant time; a time when
men and women seem by
one consent to open their
hearts freely and so **I say**
God Bless Christmas.

DICKENS

President:
Sir William Price

Established
1882

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager
Alfred S. Gravel

SPRUCE and Hardwoods

If its good **Quebec Spruce** you want we have
it ready for prompt shipment.

Mail us your inquiries.

We also specialize in **Hardwood Flooring.**

The Gravel Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALERS

Mills and Head Office:
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec

Selling Office:
Room 501 Drummond Bldg.,
Montreal

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS
SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Tamarack

Rossed Pulpwood

Our modern Planing mill enables us to dress lumber
in any manner required.

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
609 Jackson Bldg.

Mills : JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Kindly address all inquiries care department "A"

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.

Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Avenue

LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

WHEN YOU
THINK OF **PINE**

Think of

KEEWATIN

Keewatin Red and White Pine always pleases. It is carefully manufactured from selected logs and liberally graded. Get our prices.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
KENORA - ONTARIO

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill
at Keewatin and Kenora, Ontario.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

We are Always Buyers
—of—

Good White Pine Sidings

Registered



Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalf Sts.

Registered



Trade Mark

E. LETHERBY
Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

LEATHERBY and CHEW

LIMITED

M. CHEW
Vice Pres.

**Manufacturers of High Grade, Well Manufactured
LUMBER, LATH and PICKETS**

Mill and Head Office:
MIDLAND, ONTARIO

Our entire 1923 cut of White & Red Pine & Spruce Lumber & Lath
Sold to
TERRY-NICHOLSON-CATES LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.



LUMBER



**L
A
T
H**

Christmas Greetings

MUIR & KIRKPATRICK

1315-20 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

TORONTO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

**L
A
T
H**



LUMBER



Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

**British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings**

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Ltd., 525 Federal Bldg., Toronto

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

Christmas Greetings

That you will enjoy a Merry
Christmas and a Happy and
Successful New Year, is the
sincere wish of

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

625 FEDERAL BUILDING

TORONTO, ONT.

*May Health and Prosperity
and a bounteous share of all
good things be yours during
the years that are to be*

The Oliver Lumber Co. of Toronto, Limited

Head Office & Yard:

Ft. of Spadina Ave., Toronto

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

wish you

A Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year

ROOM 411, COLONIAL BLDG.
13 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO



Best Christmas Wishes

We extend our thanks for business accorded us during the past year, hoping we may have a continuation of these relations and wishing you a Christmas of Joy and a New Year of unequalled Happiness and Business Prosperity.

Brompton Lumber & Manufacturing Co.

Bromptonville

Manufacturers of Brompton Famous Birch Flooring

Quebec



*A word of Thanks to our many friends
and customers throughout the trade*

Underhill
LUMBER CO. LTD.

Vancouver, B. C.

We take this opportunity of thanking you for your valued business during the past year. May we again merit your confidence during 1924.

We also extend to one and all the Compliments of the Season, and every good wish for the New Year.



To Our Friends and Customers
Here's Hoping

*That you may have a good
old fashioned Merry Christ-
mas and may 1924 bring
you renewed prosperity.*

TIMBERS — UPPERS

Special—WESTERN SOFT PINE

for immediate Shipment

6/4 • Shop

8/4 Selects

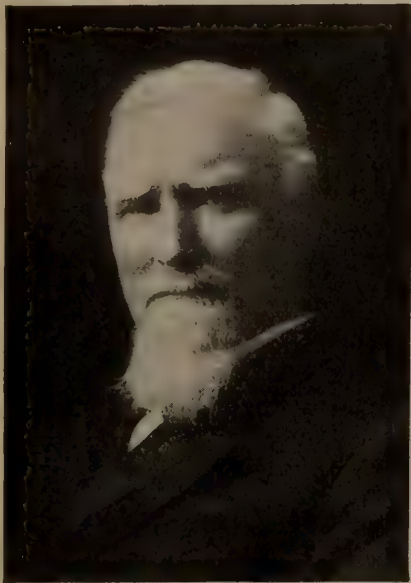
1 x 6 and wider Boards—
will dress Eastern Standard.

APEX LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ontario Representative: D. Williams, 40 Major St., Toronto
Exclusive Representatives in Eastern Canada for Canadian Puget Sound Lumber and Timber Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

"I'm Thinking of Twenty-five Years From Now"



Capt. Robert Dollar, 80 years young
"Some of those guys sit back in their swivel chairs and say, 'Let George do it.'"

said that veteran lumberman, Robert Dollar, in a recent address before a Pacific Coast Service Club. Vision is not denied the man whose faith and confidence is undimmed by years. The lumber industry of British Columbia was not built to its present splendid proportions in a day. With practically the whole world her market, the future is surpassingly bright.

Arm in Arm With this Development

in close touch with the men who are making history in the lumber industry in British Columbia are the advertisers in WESTERN LUMBERMAN. "The authority for 20 years."

LOOK AHEAD I AIM YOUR
SALES MESSAGE TO THE
LEADERS IN INDUSTRY
THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF

Western Lumberman

Representing the Lumbering and Woodworking interests of
British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Western Canada's Only A. B. C. Audited Lumber Paper

Published at Vancouver, Canada

Eastern Representatives:

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Send
for this
Book



EVERY DEALER should have one of these books, "SHINGLE SUGGESTIONS in HOME-BUILDING." Its 100 pages contain many interesting and instructive facts regarding BRITISH COLUMBIA EDG-GRAIN INSPECTED RED CEDAR SHINGLES—the shingle that can't cup, warp or curl. It gives illuminating figures regarding the durability and cost of EDG-GRAIN SHINGLES as compared to substitute roofing; its chart shows the comparative fire hazards between EDG-GRAIN SHINGLES and Patent Roofing; supplies information which every lumber dealer should have at his command; it gives definite plans and instruction in the construction of thatched roofs; it contains dozens of actual photographs of beautiful homes that have used EDG-GRAIN SHINGLES for roofs and side walls. We are sending thousands of these books to prospective home-builders—some of them live in your community. You should have one of these books on your desk. We will gladly mail you a copy upon receipt of request on your business stationery.

Trade Extension Bureau of

Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia

Dept. C L-5

Metropolitan Building

VANCOUVER, Canada

British Columbia Lumber

"Manufactured in Modern Mills"

Quality Lumber in all Grades and Sizes

Specialties:—

Fir Cross Arms

Spruce Box Shooks

Kiln Dried Finish & Flooring

**Rail Shipments to all parts of Canada
and United States**

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office & Mills - VICTORIA, B. C.



Let us Serve You!

LONG TIMBERS

DEEP AND HEAVY JOISTS

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

**Rough—any size up to 110' long,
S4S up to 16x20 x 100'**

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

New Westminster, B. C.

**Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.**

MEMBER MILLS

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co., Ltd.
Eburne Sawmills Ltd.



MEMBER MILLS

Ladner Lumber Limited
Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.
Timberland Lumber Co., Ltd.

Douglas Fir

Western Hemlock

The combined resources of our Six Mills enable us to give prompt shipment of straight cars, Shed Stock, Mixed Cars, Uppers and Commons, Straight Cars Dimension, Timbers.

Associated Mills Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

Eastern Representative: J. T. Todd

620 Federal Bldg., Toronto, Ont

ABBOTSFORD LUMBER, MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO. LIMITED

Mills and Office: Abbotsford, B. C.

Manufacturers of

Douglas Fir, Hemlock and Cedar Lumber

Timbers, Dimensions, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Finish Shiplap, Lath, Shingles.

Special This Month—Drop Siding, Edge-Grain Flooring, V-Joint Ceiling,

All No. 1 Stock, Immediate Shipment, any Railway

Well Manufactured Stock

Good Service

Liberal Grading

All 'Round Reliability

Sidney Mills Ltd.

SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Manufacturers of Fir, Hemlock, Cedar and Spruce Lumber.

Rail and Cargo Shipments.

Selling Agents:

McElroy Lumber

COMPANY, LIMITED

(G. H. Walton J. Lightbody D. A. Matthew G. E. McLaughlin)

**Exporters and Shippers
of**

Mixed and Straight Cars of
all B. C. Forest Products
VICTORIA, B.C.

Ontario Representatives:

Greig-Morris Limited
411 Manning Chambers
Phone M. 7306 Toronto, Ont.

Quebec Representatives:

McNeil Lumber Co. Ltd.
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Montreal, Que.



KEYSTONE



We Ship Mixed
Cars

Cedar Bevel Siding
Cedar Bungalow or Col-
onial Siding
Cedar Flooring or Porch
Decking
Lath
Mouldings
Screen Stock
Closet Lining
Common Timbers
Edg-Grain Shingles

*British
Columbia*

**Red Cedar
SHINGLES**



**KEYSTONE SHIN-
GLES** are 100%
edge-grain and strict-
ly clear — CAN'T

WARP, CUP OR CURL. Manufactured from British Columbia Red Cedar—noted the world over for its time resistive qualities.

Write for Prices.

**WESTMINSTER MILLS
LIMITED**

New Westminster,

B.C.

McGUIRE LUMBER & TIMBER CO., LIMITED

—OUR SPECIALTY—

SHOP and CLEARS

Fir - Cedar - Hemlock - Pine

YOUR ENQUIRIES WILL BE APPRECIATED

Mill at McGuire, B.C.

Head Office: Vancouver, B.C.



PERFECT LUMBER

“Our Customers Are Satisfied”

—and that, in a nutshell, tells the whole story of our lumber and service.

Satisfaction to our customers is the one thought kept always in mind. Not only is the lumber manufactured to the highest standards but it is offered to the merchant at prices which allow a very substantial margin of profit.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and
courteous attention

King & Jardine Limited

Mill and Sales Office:
1 First Avenue West, Vancouver, B. C.

Xmas 1923

*The Christmas season once again
gives us the opportunity of wishing
you the Compliments of the Season
and every good wish for the coming
year.*

KING & JARDINE

LIMITED

PINE, SPRUCE, B. C. FIR,
HEMLOCK, LATHS, SHINGLES
OAK, CYPRESS, GUM

—Our Specialty—
SOUTHERN HARDWOOD

PLOUFFE & CO. LIMITED
30 St. James St., MONTREAL, Main 5669

British Columbia
LUMBER TIMBER
Red Cedar Shingles

—Also—
"TEN-TEST" SOLID FIBRE BOARD
Quality and Prices Right. Let Us Quote.

ROSE-McLAURIN
LIMITED
525 Federal Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto
Phone Adel. 0271

ONTARIO

Canada's Banner Province



Ontario's timber production last year valued at \$26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M
Pulpwood, 246,282 cords.
Railway Ties, 5,704,459.

Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

For maps and full information regarding Ontario, apply to

HON. JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
FINISH OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING MOULDINGS

Rough Kiln Dried and Green Clear Fir in All Sizes

Boards, Shiplap, and Dimension

ROUGH TIMBERS UP TO 90 FEET LONG

WE SPECIALIZE IN 1/4
SCANT SIZED DIMEN-
SION, ALSO DIMENSION
AND BOARDS IN THE
ROUGH

Everything in Lumber

The
McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.
Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal
P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE PLATEAU 1300

The Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd.
Field, Ont.

Manufacturers of Red and White Pine.
Planing mill in connection with Yard.

DOORS

OAK — RED GUM — BIRCH

STRAIGHT CAR LOTS (300 Doors)

*We are now able to quote attractive prices on
carload orders F.O.B. your station.*

BUY DOORS MADE IN CANADA

PANNILL DOOR COMPANY LTD.

131 FRONT STREET EAST

MAIN 0623-0624
ADELAIDE 3846

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Superior **LUMBER** *Accurate*
Planing *Resawing*

REMANUFACTURED

IN

TRANSIT

Brewer Lumber Co. Brewer Jct. Me.

C. M. BARTRAM

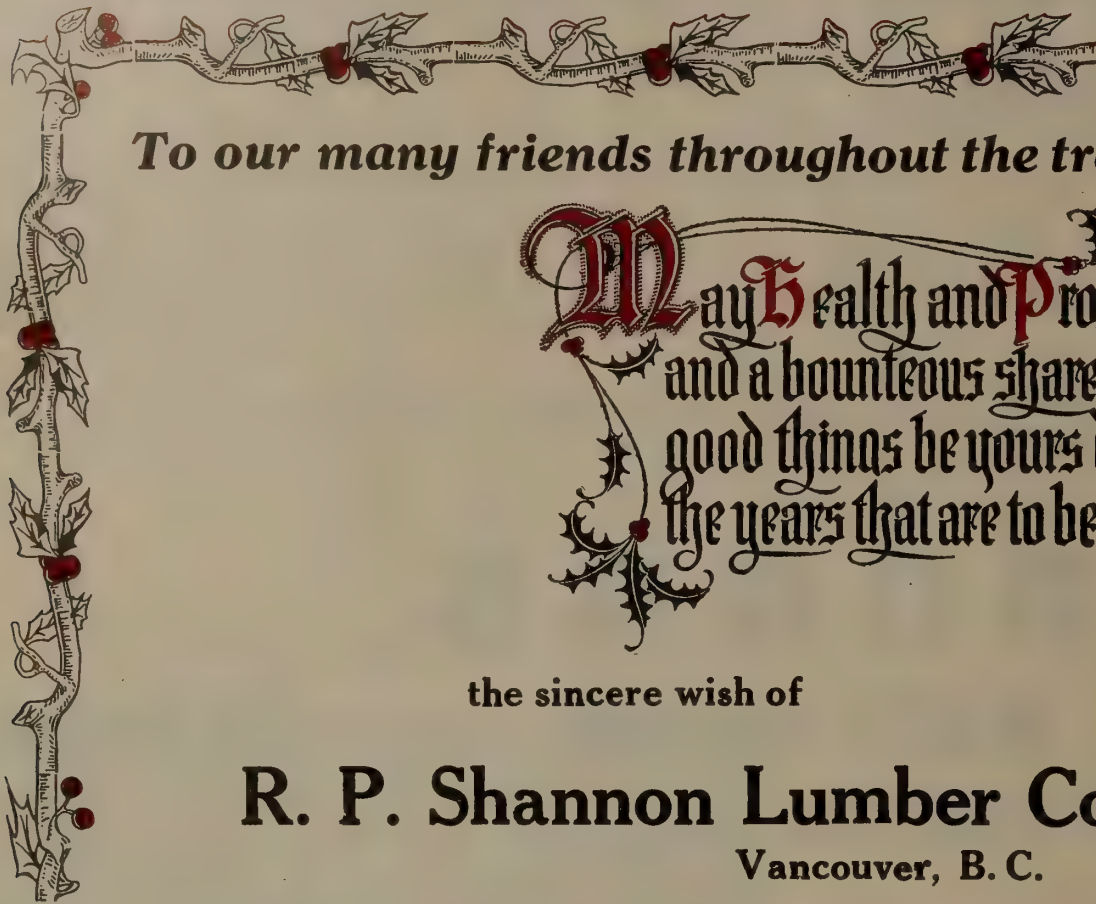
*May this Christmas be the Happiest
you have ever enjoyed*

and

*the New Year Bright and
Prosperous*

DRUMMOND BLDG.

MONTREAL - - - QUEBEC



To our many friends throughout the trade :

May **H**ealth and **P**rosperity
and a bounteous share of all
good things be yours during
the years that are to be

the sincere wish of

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company, Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

A Merry Christmas and Bright New Year

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill
C.P. G.T. & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work

Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited
ORILLIA, ONT.



JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO. LTD.

We have for immediate sale and shipment:

Three Cars of	1 x 4 to 6" White Pine,	12 to 14 ft.
One "	2 x 6 & up, "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	3 x 6 & up, "	14 to 16 ft.
One "	1 1/4 x 1 1/2 & up, "	12 to 14 ft.
One "	6 x 6 Cedar	
Two "	4/4" x 4 & up Brown Ash, Mill Culls.	

Fifty Pieces of White Pine dimension timber 25 and 30 ft. long, 14 to 18" at the small end, Choice Stock, immediate shipment.

410 Union Bank Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO



Greetings

from DOUGLAS A. STALKER

In greeting you again at this time with the season's compliments, we would like to express our thanks also for the spirit of goodwill and friendliness which has been shown by our patrons during the year just closing. Our hope is that we may be able to render even more efficient service during the year 1924.

Douglas A. Stalker

Wholesale Lumber
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

*Yuletide
Greetings*

Dressing in Transit

Our entire organization is at your service for milling lumber in transit, as we are now confining our operations to this work for the benefit of our customers.

We offer you modern equipment with every facility for good and quick service.

Situated on main line of the Canadian National Railways, 50 miles west of Levis.

Savoie & Co.
Manseau — Que.

The Season's Greetings

Are extended to you in our most sincere appreciation of the only asset that money cannot buy:

"Your Good-will"

William H. Bromley & Sons

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO
December
Nineteen-Twenty Three



LOOK OUT!

CHRISTMAS is on the star-board bow and the New Year is in the offing. May you bring your cargo of Happiness and Prosperity safely to port.

SPRAGUE, ROWLAND LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Lumber Merchants
Federal Building, Toronto

HARDWOOD LUMBER



Bringing in Hardwood Logs by our own barges

***Better Values—
—Better Service***

We have twenty-seven years' experience in meeting the requirements of the trade and offer unexcelled values to buyers of Canadian Hardwoods, Pine and Hemlock. All lumber is carefully manufactured and liberally graded. We have 6,000,000 ft. to select from.

We solicit your enquiries.

KEENAN BROTHERS, LIMITED

OWEN SOUND — ONTARIO

LATH and LUMBER

WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE

Shevlin - Clarke  Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONT.

**Manufacturers
and Wholesalers**

Prompt Shipment.
Attractive Prices.



WE conduct an extensive trade in Spruce Lumber with the South American and British Markets.

Also Spruce Lath, Cedar Ties and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

Correspondence invited



CHALEURS BAY MILLS

Main Office and Mills at
Restigouche, Que.

American Office:
40 Court St., Boston, Mass.



PULPWOOD



N.B. CEDAR SHINGLES
LUMBER LATHS
RAILROAD TIES

Shipments by Rail or Water

ST. LAWRENCE LUMBER CO. LTD.
QUEBEC, P.Q.

OUR NAME AND TRADE MARK ARE THE GUARANTEE

Mills at Amqui, P.Q., St. Vianney, P.Q., Metahik, P.Q., Lac Au Saumon, P.Q.
TERMINAL AT RIMOUSKI, P.Q.



NEW BRUNSWICK WHITE CEDAR S - H - I - N - G - L - E - S

We manufacture the finest shingles on the market—New Brunswick White Cedar. You'll find they will make steady customers of every builder in your district.
We also make Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

W. H. MILLER Co. Ltd., CAMPBELLTON, N. B.



"Peace on Earth, Goodwill towards Men"

**May Each Day in the New Year
Increase Your Prosperity**



We are
Always in the Market
to buy
OAK, BIRCH, MAPLE, HICKORY,
BUTTERNUT, ASH and BASSWOOD
All Thicknesses

Please give full particulars

**Montreal Hardwood Lumber & Flooring
LIMITED**

410 Parthenais Street

Montreal

Canfield-Wilmot

LIMITED

Wholesale Lumber

Woodstock - Ontario

**B. C. FOREST
PRODUCTS**

ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

A. A. Sutherland Lumber Co.

LIMITED
Oxford, N.S.

Specialty made of dimension lumber any length up to 30 ft.

**SPRUCE HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS**

BEECH, MAPLE and BIRCH

*High quality lumber, liberal grading, conscientious service
and prompt shipment*

LET US QUOTE ON YOUR LUMBER REQUIREMENTS

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

LIMITED

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Lumber, Lath, Ties, Pulpwood.

Quick Dressing and Matching in Car Lots
a Specialty.

Mills at DALTON, NICHOLSON, DEVON

Quality and Prices Right—



1 car	8/4"	Basswood No 1 C. & B.	5 cars	6/4"	Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
1 "	5/4"	Basswood No. 1 C. & B.	2 "	5/4"	Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
3 "	4/4"	Basswood No. 2 C. & B.	3 "	4/4"	Beech	No. 2 C. & B.
1 "	8/4"	S. Elm No 2 & 3 C.	2 "	8/4"	Maple	No. 1 & 2 C.
5 "	4/4"	S. Elm No. 2 & 3 C.	2 "	5/4"	Maple	No. 2 C. & B.
5 "	4/4"	S. Elm No. 2 C. & B.	3 "	3 x 6 to 8	Maple No. 3 Com.	
1 "	3 x 6 to 8	S. Elm No 3 Com.				

THE PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yard: FT. SPADINA AVE., TORONTO

LATH

WELL MANUFACTURED
IN GOOD CONDITION

MILL RUN No. "1 & 2" — No. 3 OUT.

4' 32"

White Pine	272,150 pcs.	190,100 pcs.
Red Pine	81,600 "	63,150 "
Spruce	39,350 "	18,900 "

SPECIALTY FACTORY WHITE PINE

Send us your inquiries.

For personal service, close prices, and prompt shipment,

WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG.,

OTTAWA

CABLE ADDRESS:
"LUMBEROLL"

Codes:
A B C 5th EDITION
ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

*The
Rolland Lumber Co. Limited*

*62 St. James Street
Montreal, Que.*

Beg to extend the

Season's Greetings

*to all their customers
and to the trade*

The Season's Greetings

We extend to all members of the Trade our sincere wishes for a Joyous Christmas and trust we may co-operate to make 1924 a bigger, better and brighter year than ever before.

We thank you for your favours in the past, and hope we may continue to enjoy your patronage in the coming year.

The Kinnon Lumber Company Limited

454 King St. West, Toronto

WILLIAM MILNE & SONS

*Mfr's of High Grade White and Red Pine
Lumber and Lath*

Head Office: North Bay, Ont. Mills at Trout Mills, Ont.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH					PLAIN RED GUM					CYPRESS					POPLAR				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Com.	1 & 2 18" up	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	Bright Saps		
¾ in.	1,000	.....	1,500	.....	1 in.	77,000	128,000	16,200	5,870	¾ in.	500	1,100	1,500	¾ in.	4,000	2,700	300	
1 in.	69,000	20,000	50,000	28,000	1¼ in.	37,000	67,000	2,700	800	1 in.	37,000	81,000	11,000	½ in.	1,000	39,000	43,900		
1¼ in.	23,000	6,000	106,000	500	1½ in.	15,000	50,000	15,000	.....	1¼ in.	58,000	41,000	26,000	1 in.	1,000	101,000	159,700	
1½ in.	6,000	11,500	85,000	9,500	2 in.	5,000	22,000	15,000	10,000	1½ in.	113,000	69,000	50,600	1¼ in.	1,800	4,000	18,000		
2 in.	38,000	.....	234,000	78,000	10/4	.....	2,500	600	600	2 in.	15,000	68,000	16,900	1½ in.	4,300	3,000	29,000	
2½ in.	225,000	.....	6,000	5,600	QUARTERED RED OAK						2½ in.	17,000	12,000	1,000	2 in.	13,300	78,800	
3 in.	108,000	.....	33,300	23,000		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	3 in.	39,000	39,000	26,000	2½ in.	.....	5,000	11,800	
4 in.	88,000	.....	32,000	9,500		1 & 2	.....	4,700	.....	4 in.	10,200	11,200	7,000	3 in.	2,600	8,000	19,000	
QUARTERED WHITE OAK										QUARTERED RED GUM							CHERRY		
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1C	No. 2C		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	
½ in.	6,100	.....	2,300	3,000	¾ in.	2,200	6,400	15,000	1,400	¾ in.	11,000	26,000	.....	1 in.	43,000	10,500	196,000	175,000
¾ in.	3,900	.....	400	800	1¼ in.	9,000	.....	10,900	.....	5/4	19,000	37,000	1,000	1¼ in.	44,000	1,100	20,000	16,000
1 in.	80,000	800	15,000	3,700	1½ in.	400	.....	4,000	.....	6/4	10,000	38,000	4,600	1½ in.	36,200	100	33,000	102,000
1¼ in.	10,000	30,300	75,000	5,800	2 in.	.....	7,400	.....	.....	8/4	73,000	80,000	1,000	2 in.	3,000	.....	9,000	68,000
1½ in.	19,000	500	23,000	SAP GUM						PLAIN RED OAK				2 in.	4,500	4,300	3,000
2 in.	.....	.....	22,000	5,700		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	3 in.	23,700	.....	4,500	4,000
2½ in.	2,000	.....	300	.....		1 & 2	.....	300	200		1 & 2	.....	.....	4 in.	8,300	.....	900	.....
3 in.	4,000	.....	1,200	.....		1 in.	20,000	35,000	300		1 in.	50,000	244,000	1,500				
4 in.	5,600	.....	500	.....		1¼ in.	11,400	15,000	2,000		½ in.	53,000	21,000	2,400				
HICKORY						1½ in.	1,800	5,200	.....		1 in.	71,000	64,000	19,500				
	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		2 in.	8,100	7,400	4,700		1¼ in.	52,000	112,000	2,000					
1 in.	700	1,600	2,000	2,500	QUARTERED SAP GUM						1½ in.	36,000	74,200	5,000					
1¼ in.	800	2,700	2,150		1 & 2 <td>No. 1C<td>No. 2C</td><td></td><td></td><td>2 in.</td><td>67,000</td><td>138,000</td><td>26,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	No. 1C <td>No. 2C</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 in.</td> <td>67,000</td> <td>138,000</td> <td>26,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	No. 2C			2 in.	67,000	138,000	26,000					
1½ in.	53,000	28,000	9,000	3,000	4/4	.....	1,800	.....			2¼ in.	1,500	1,400	.....				
2 in.	16,000	30,000	14,200	4,300	5/4	.....	9,000	.....			2½ in.	96,000	.....	34,000				
2½ in.	.....	.....	3,700	600	8/4	.....	18,000	800			3 in.	57,800	37,000	5,000				
3 in.	2,000	8,580	7,200	1,700	10/4	.....	7,000	14,300			4 in.	30,600	14,600	3,000				
4 in.	12/4	300	300		PLAIN WHITE OAK									
TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR						CHESTNUT				S.W.& No. 2		No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.					
1 in.	38,000	.....	.....	.....		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	¾ in.	14,000	7,000	15,900	3,000				
1¼ in.	1,500	.....	.....	.....		1 & 2	.....	4,000	.....	¾ in.	51,000	160,000	.....	23,000				
FIGURED RED GUM						1 in.	1,600	163,000		1 in.	88,000	102,000	44,200	112,000				
	1 & 2	No. 1C				1¼ in.	13,000	1,450	78,000		1¼ in.	51,000	14,600	.....				
1 in.	5,000	6,000				1½ in.	14,700	1,600	92,000		1½ in.	16,000	14,000	.....				
1¼ in.	3,700	900				2 in.	19,000	.....	52,000		2 in.	21,000	43,000	4,000				
1½ in.	700	200				2½ in.	2,000	.....	32,000		2¼ in.	3,200	3,200	.....				
8/4	1,000				3 in.	1,300		2½ in.	104,000	41,000	2,000					
BASSWOOD						4 in.	1,500	300		3 in.	42,000	26,000	300					
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1 in.	217,000	15,000	150,000	30,000		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		4 in.	47,000	17,800	600					
1¼ in.	105,000	17,000	170,000	2,000		1 & 2	.....	.....	.....							
1½ in.	100,000	6,300	30,000	20,000		1 & 2										
2 in.	52,500	14,000	22,000		1 & 2										
9/4 in.	5,200	2,500	900		1 & 2										
2½ in.	7,000	13,000		1 & 2										
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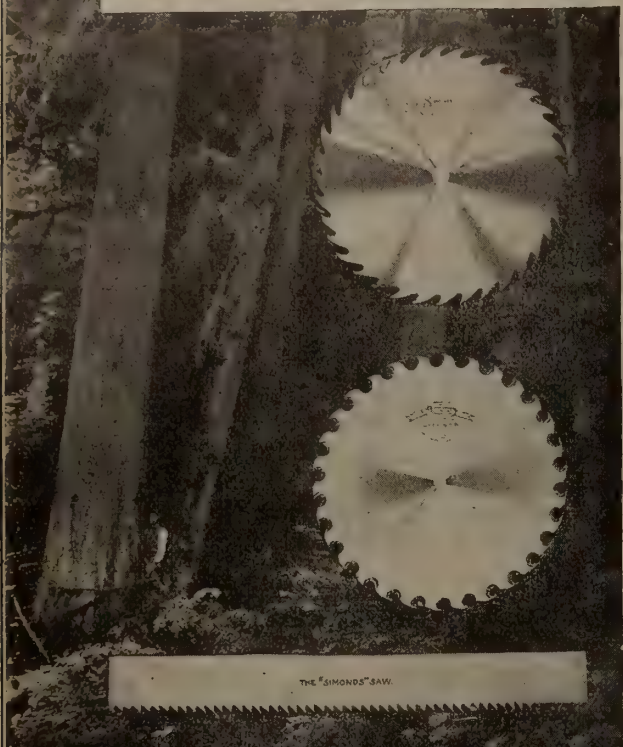
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Effects of Rate of Growth on Strength of Canadian Hardwoods

by J. D. Hale

Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal

In "The Effect of Growth Rate on the Strength of Softwoods" published in the "Canada Lumberman," January 15 issue, the strength of softwoods in relation to growth rate was discussed. The general conclusion was reached that, where maximum strength is required, timber of moderate growth rate is usually to be preferred to material of very fast or very slow growth.

The hardwoods present a slightly different aspect. They differ considerably from the softwoods in structure and difference in their rate of growth do not influence their mechanical properties in the same way that similar variations affect those of the softwoods. Trees, which have broad leaves, are usually known as "hardwoods" are thus distinguished from the coniferous, needle-leaved trees or "softwoods." Though some hardwoods are softer than certain of the conifers, our very hardest woods are included in the broad-leaved group so that the description name is appropriate. The wood of hardwood trees is more complex in structure than softwood and is somewhat more difficult to season. The constant difference between the two classes of lumber lies in the structure of the wood—a variation which explains the differences in physical and mechanical properties of these natural groups.

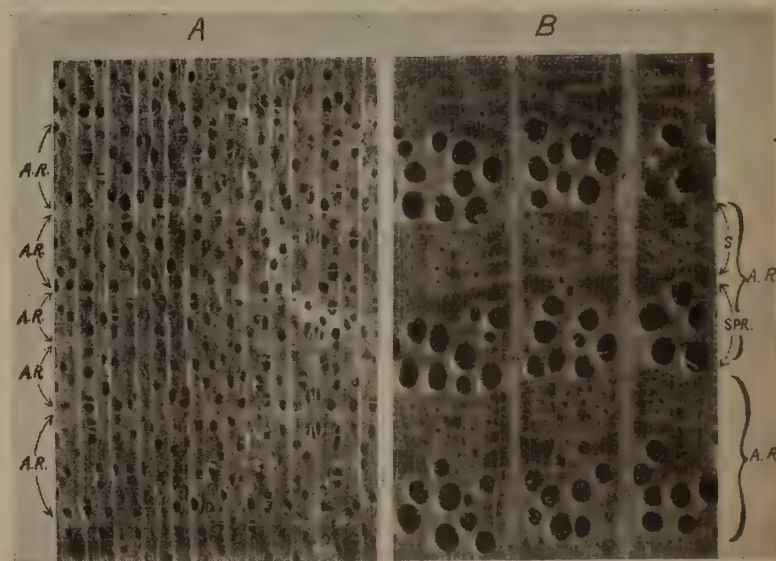
Wood Composed of Tube-Like Fibres

Wood, like the bodies of all plants or animals, is composed of various kinds of cells. Wood cells are commonly called fibres and

features. The length of softwood fibres varies roughly from a twenty- in a piece of some length.

If in no other way hardwood could be distinguished from soft- by their continuous end-to-end arrangement, like lengths of miniature vessels are often very short—usually shorter than wood fibres—but fifth to a third of an inch and the diameter may be one fiftieth to one hundred and fiftieth of the fibre length. Hardwoods, however, have a greater variety of cells. In general, hardwood fibres are shorter than softwood fibres and probably are never much over a tenth of an inch in length. In addition to the true fibres, of which the bulk of the wood is composed, there are in hardwoods certain tubes, of relatively large diameter, called vessels. Their function is to conduct

Figure 1



Birch x 19

Oak x 19

Transverse view from end of boards showing birch with diffuse arrangement of pores and oak with ring porous arrangement

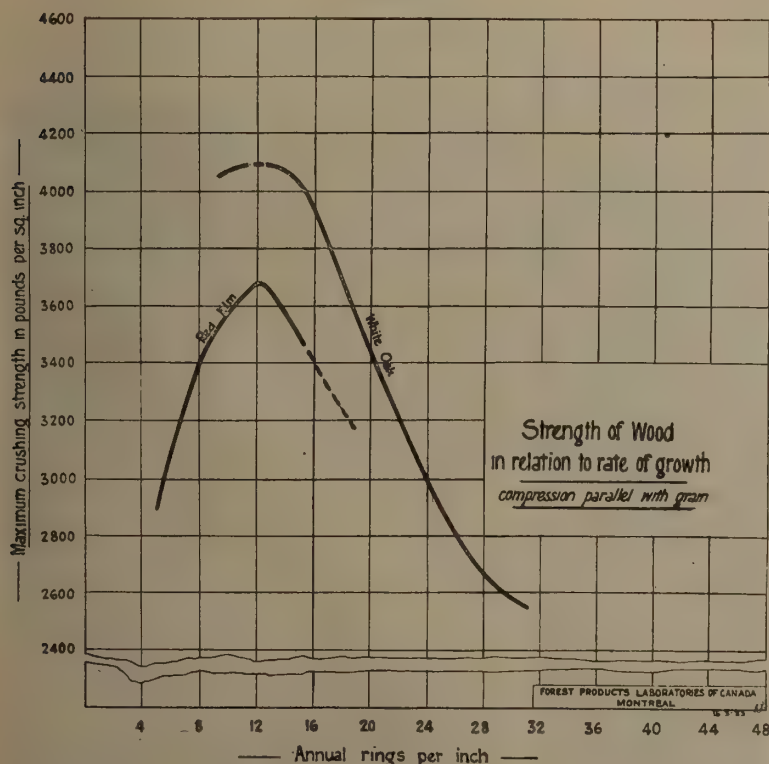
A. R.: Annual Ring
S: Summerwood
Spr: Springwood

water from the soil through the wood of the tree to the leaves. These pipe, they form long channels in the wood so that it is possible, in certain woods, to blow through dry sticks several feet long. In straight grained red oak it is even possible to see through the vessels wood by the presence of the vessels. Packed closely together, or scattered among the true fibres and parallel to them, vessels appear in cross-sections of the log as tiny round holes which are often easily visible to the naked eye, (See Fig. 1). On account of the appearance of vessels in section they are often called pores.

New Wood Layers Added Annually Outside Previously Formed Wood

If wood cells were all of uniform dimension, wood-structure would appear homogeneous and the different annual layers would not be distinguishable from each other. The seasonal changes in northern latitudes, however, exert a marked effect upon cell growth, an

Figure 2



have the appearance of tiny tubes with closed ends which are more or less pointed. Packed closely together with their long axes more or less parallel, these fibres constitute wood and by the sum of their properties, determine the characteristics of each kind of wood.

Softwood "fibres" are practically all alike in their more general

effect manifested by a decrease in the size of those wood cells which are formed during the latter part of the growing season.

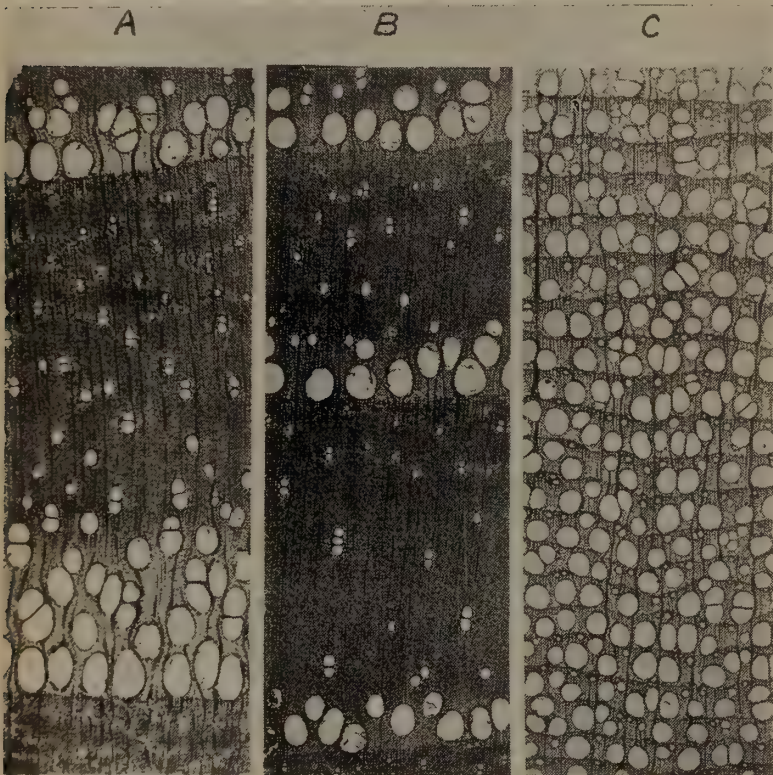
All Canadian timber trees which add a new wood layer yearly display the successive layers of wood in transverse sections of the trunk as a series of concentric rings. Each ring, representing as it does the amount of wood added in one year, is called an annual ring.

In the spring growth is fast and the cells formed at that time are frequently of large diameter. Those formed later in the season (during the summer) however, are of smaller diameter and have thicker walls. The wood formed in summer, being composed of cells with comparatively small cavities, is denser and harder than the wood formed at the beginning of the growth period. As during the winter the tree is dormant and no additional growth takes place the successive annual layers are usually differentiated by the contrast in texture and color between the hard summerwood of a previous ring and the contiguous softer springwood of the subsequent year's growth.

Hardwoods Divided Naturally into Two Classes by Pore Arrangement

There are two main classes of hardwoods which are characterized by: the arrangement of the vessels or pores. Transverse sections of

Figure 3



Ash—Transverse Sections x 15

Ring porous wood of three different rates of growth.

A—With wide ring is from wood weaker than sample represented by B.
C—With narrow rings and large pore content is weakest.

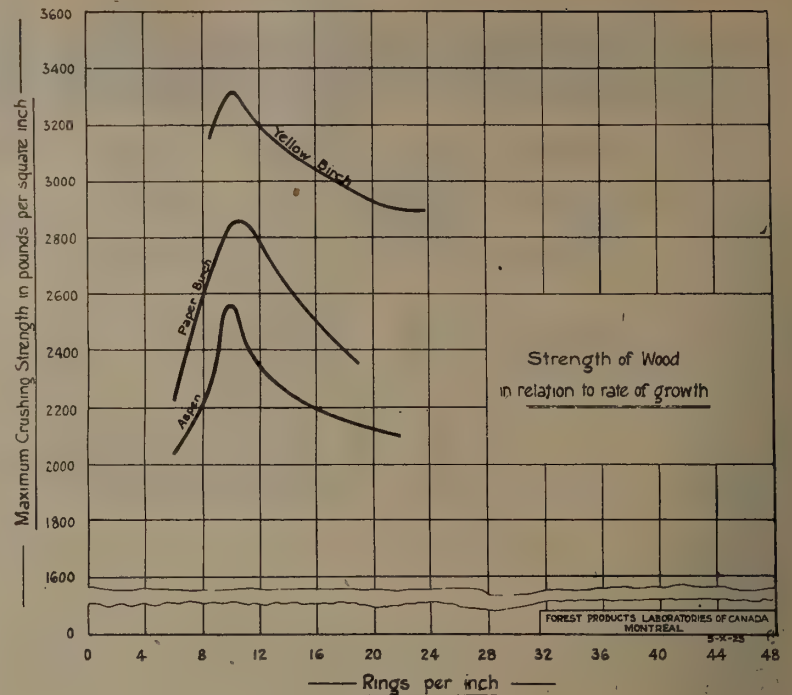
one class show the pores nearly uniform in size throughout the annual ring. This condition is typified in the photograph of birch cut transversely, shown in Figure 1A. This illustration, showing the end view of the polished surface of a portion of a birch log (magnified 19 diameters) shows the distribution of pores known as diffuse arrangement. Figure 1B shows another arrangement of the pores (in oak) the large ones being confined to the early spring wood. As a row of large pores in the springtime wood makes a continuous ring of these "water tubes," woods with this arrangement of vessels are called ring-porous woods and are readily distinguishable by the large pores which are visible to the naked eye on surfaces cut at right angles across the grain.

Ring-porous woods include some of the strongest North American hardwoods such as hickory, locust, oak, elm, and ash, while diffuse-porous woods, which form the greater part of the North American hardwood lumber cut, include basswood, beech, birch, gum, maple, poplar and many others. With the exception of oak most of the valuable furniture woods are in the diffuse-porous group.

Thickness of Annual Layer Affects Density of Wood

In constructional operations and in much ordinary woodwork strong material is essential. The strength of wood is known to be approximately proportional to its weight when dry. Determination of weight is usually not feasible under practical conditions. If, however, the width of the annual rings could be used as an indication of the strength the selection of suitable timber would be simplified as the

Figure 4



rate of growth is easily determined by examining and counting the number of rings on the end of a board. There are few indeed to whom the appearance of the concentric wood rings is not familiar.

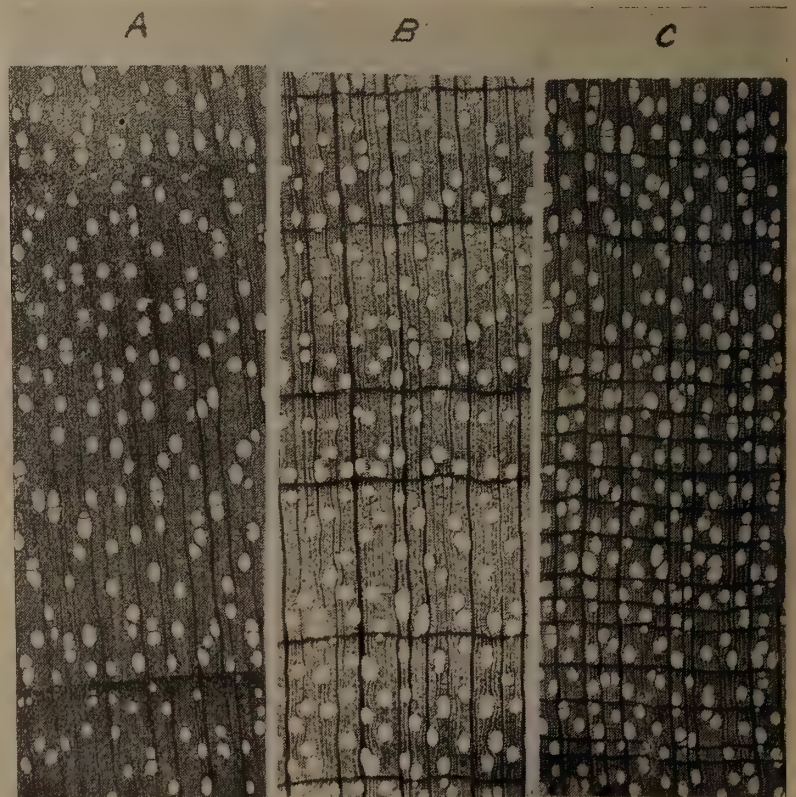
Fig 2 is a curve showing the relation between the width of the annual rings and the compressive strength of two ring-porous woods.

The tests of which the results are embodied in these curves were made on green wood by the Division of Timber Tests of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal. The curves for the wood here represented may be accepted as typifying generally the effect of rate of growth on the strength of all ordinary ring-porous woods. Wood of very fast or very slow growth is weaker than that of intermediate growth. Reference to Figure 3 explains why this is so.

Fig. 3 (A, B, and C) show photomicrographs of three thin transverse sections of a ring-porous wood (ash). The sections were cut from wood showing widely different rates of growth and are magnified 15 diameters. The fast growth section (Figure 3A) with a very wide ring, shows one complete annual layer with a zone of large pores in the spring wood. The later formed summer wood in the rest of

(Continued on page 64)

Figure 5



Birch—Transverse Sections x 15

Diffuse porous wood of three different rates of growth.

A and B show little difference in pore content. C with narrowest rings is, from weakest timber.

Christmas Eve at Camp Four

A Yuletide Story Redolent of the Spirit of the Bunk House in the Canadian Bush at the Glad Festive Season

By Charles J. Brooks

ENGLISH Jack was not long over. He had been deposited by the economico-social ebb and flow at Mackie's number four camp on the upper waters of the Nashwaak. He didn't belong. There was no doubt whatever about that. The lumber jacks with whom he came in, all agreed to the proposition. Foreman McPherson asserted it profanely.

English Jack had come into camp sans "turkey" or blankets and wearing spats. That, in itself, was enough. He had hired in the city as an expert axeman, and had been sent up to number four with a half dozen other recruits.

Foreman McPherson greeted the newcomer with exclamations that might have been pious—but were not; including in his remarks certain references to employment agencies that are, perhaps better imagined than revealed.

"A joke is a joke," he said.

English Jack possessed the national will-igness to tackle anything, in due degree. He had always managed to "muddle through;" and certainly felt that his rough work of the woods was not beyond his self-admitted powers. To take an axe and knock down a tree—it was simple. Nothing to it.

So when McPherson, to test his proclaimed ability with the tools of the woodsman, handed him a double-bitted axe and requested that he remove a leading spruce that overhung the tote road just a few yards from camp, English Jack gracefully accepted the challenge and moved towards the scene of action with, at least, outward equanimity. He had never seen a double-bitter before.

As fortune favors the brave, he did not inflict any mortal wounds on his personal lower limbs with his first wild swings; his going into action was unobserved as McPherson, to give him a fair show, had ordered the grinning lumber jacks to the bunk-house and withdrawn himself to the sacred precincts of the office, being mindful of the demoralizing effects of critical observation.

The blows of English Jack's axe as he attacked his first arboreal victim, did not ring through the air in approved style, being mostly glancing, but his earnest grunts needed no amplifier as he went at his task with an expenditure of energy that was, perhaps, five per cent. efficient.

Ten minutes flitted by while expectancy, standing on tip-toe, suffered muscular cramp before McPherson strode forth to inspect. He approached the perspiring axeman, amazed to find that the pearl-colored spats showed no stain of blood,—silent because his mouth was wide open in astonishment at the apparent results of labor done. Had the operator not been present, he would have sworn that a beaver had come to take this tree away for his own purposes; for English Jack's axe had gnawed a shallow, ragged, scar completely around it.

However, the frosty air was rapidly cooling the inner side of the "quid" tucked away

in his left cheek, and the sensation brought him back from the unreality in which he had been wandering, to the present and actual.

"Say," he gasped, still struggling for self-possession, "How's she goin' t' fall?"

Mildly English Jack paused, drawing deep breaths as he rested on his axe, and turned an enquiring eye upon the foreman.

"Not being a bloody prophet, I really can't say," was his answer. All of which explains why English was duly elected as flunkey at number four camp, on the day before Xmas.

When we remember the high authority behind the statement that the human heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, we should not be surprised that certain man-made "Thou shalt nots" are honored more in the breach than in the observance. The foot of the law had been set upon the national container of alcoholic bev-



"Do yore talkin' in th' bunk'us," he ordered, "yuh come in here t' eat—not talk."

erages, but it seemed that there were seepages at the toe and heel and along the sole, which had been collected and artfully conveyed to camp four, that the holiday might not pass without lubrication.

Foreman McPherson was not ignorant of the situation. It was his business to get out logs for the company and he knew that, if the "liquid damnation" were confiscated, there would be a general exodus to the city over a hundred miles away, and two or three weeks in which the camp would have to work short-handed before he could get a full crew together again. So a five gallon can, presumably containing "coal-oil," had disappeared from the last load of supplies without comment; and an unusually large consignment of prunes and raisins on the cook's requisition were admitted under his official O. K. Things at camp four were "all set for a blow out."

English Jack, his spats reverently laid aside, decorated with a gunny-sack apron, was scrubbing the floor of the cook-house when the crew came straggling into camp from their work in the "brush."

"Git a move on, you," ordered the cook,

"supper'll be ready in half an hour, an' them lumber jacks don't want t' be kept from their grub by no green flunkies." The cook's constitutional pessimism was made manifest in his drooping mustache.

English Jack said nothing, but dug a splinter from beneath a finger-nail and went on with his job. The adaption of organism to environment was proceeding but not without pain.

"Them hellions has got likker," went on the cook morosely as he dumped an immense pile of "french fries" into their bath of hot lard; "best keep away from th' bunk'us t'night, English, 'less yuh wants a maulin'. Bad actors, some o' them fellers, 'specially that Frenchman they calls Joe Gallant; allus picks on a new flunkey—he does."

"A-o-w," drawled English.

"Yah, 'a-o-w'" mimicked the cook, "chases new flunkies outa camp regular, does Joe. An' yuh can't look fer no help from th' foreman. Men wanta fight 'mong theirselves its their business, he says. Anyone can flunkey but it takes a good man t' swing a axe. Yuh'd best stay in here with me; yuh can sneak out an' git yore blankets while th' men's eatin'."

"A-o-w," said English Jack.

Meanwhile, in the bunk-house, as the men washed up for supper, English Jack's advent contended with candlestine supplies of an illegal liquid for the most prominent part in conversation.

"Jest like a blank, blank beaver—yuh can see it t'morra," said Angus McLeod to his partner of the cross-cut, made him flunkey, McPherson did —"

"An' 'me Lud' comes inta camp wearin' spats," interjected one of the new arrivals.

"T'ell yuh say," came an incredulous chorus from a dozen quarters.

"Yah," went on the informant, proud to hold the centre of the stage for his brief moment, "he figgers he can do any rough work—dontcher know—that any ordinary laborer can handle; claimed t' be an all around bushman till th' foreman showed him up."

Joe Gallant rubbed reflectively behind his ears with a very ragged towel.

"Wear de spat, eh?" he sneered, "I'll tak he apart an' see wat mak her go after supper; meantime, wat 'bout de leetle drink 'fore we eat?"

"That's the stuff, Frenchie," hollered Angus McLeod, "who's got the can?"

"She's under ma bunk," replied Joe, "no fear anyone touch him dere;" and he threw out his big chest to impress all and sundry that, by virtue of strength, he was cock of the walk.

"You crawl under an' git him," he ordered one of the new arrivals, who implicitly obeyed.

"Strangers in de camp tak de first drink," directed Joe when the five gallons of whiskey had been produced and opened. He tilted the can, allowing a man-sized drink

to gurgle into the tin dipper, and handed it to the nearest of the newcomers who threw back his head and gulped it down, only to drop the dipper and splutter.

"Gee-rusalem, I'm pizenened."

"Wassamatter," said Joe, "don't she be good likker?"

"Not bad, at that," returned the first victim, wiping his eyes after his spasm of near-strangulation,—“Rye ’tis, but ’pears t’ be flavored with coal-oil.”

"Is that all?" said Angus McLeod disdainfully, "thought by the fuss yuh was makin' must be gasoline er suthin'. Ole George Stevens' likker allus tastes o' coal-ile—yuh'll git usta it."

"How about invitin' 'his ludship' in fer a snifter?" Spike Taylor volunteered.

"Not till she's be done her work after de supper," vetoed Joe. "Dat cook need de help, an' she's bad beesness t' give likker t' de man while she's workin'; we'll fix up her Christmas tree bimeby—no fear for dat," and Joe grinned widely in anticipation of the evening's entertainment.

So the dipper went its rounds with much smacking of lips and profane appreciation, just completing its course as English Jack, directed by the cook, belted the steel tri-

Of course, nothing was scheduled to happen at supper-time. One of the new arrivals found himself quickly and sternly brought to book when he ventured a remark that could be heard all over the room; for the cook who was standing, glowering, at the kitchen door, bawled him out on the spot.

"Do yore talkin' in th' bunk'us," he ordered, "yuh come in here t' eat—not talk."

This, having the sanction of custom and being backed by the authority of the foreman in person, the culprit immediately felt himself to be the object of an adverse public opinion and, choking on a breadcrumb, withdrew from the cook-house in a state of confusion; while, apart from the active rattle of table-ware, the meal was concluded in silence.

In the bunk-house, under the soft glow cast by the oil lamps, the men sat on the deacon-seat or reclined in their bunks smoking and talking intermittently of work and grub, drink and play. Back in one corner of the long room lined on either side with double-decker bunks, a small crowd were discussing with French Joe Gallant the prospective torment of the new flunkey.

At the table in the centre, just back of the big wood stove, Angus McLeod and his

to furnish the main entertainment of the evening and must be humored. His money had mostly paid for the hootch anyhow.

Joe was helping himself to a concluding drink when the door opened and English Jack strode into the bunk-house, carrying his spats in his hand. There was complete silence on the instant. Pipes paused halfway to mouths and lighted matches, forgotten, burned down to sear hardened fingers.

French Joe, standing by the table on which the can of refreshments was seated, slowly lowered the dipper which he had just raised to his lips.

"By gar," he chuckled, "here's Eenglesh wit de spat come t' de party—Here, have leetle drink, Eenglesh," he stretched out the dipper to the full extent of his thick-muscled arm, and his tone was an insult.

The attitude of the flunky to his superior in strength or authority is usually suppliant, and the men silently awaiting the expected amusement, heard the answer to French Joe's combined invitation and threat with a sneer of contempt.

"A-o-w, y'-a-a-s, I'll take it," he said—and he did.

The snicker that went around the room was quickly lost in a gasp of astonishment:

The "Canada Lumberman" at this Yuletide period extends to all its readers heartiest greetings and sincerest wishes for a happy holiday season. May the year 1924 be one of Peace, Prosperity and Plenty to each and every one associated in any way with forest products activities. May good fortune wait upon you all during the coming days and may you enjoy bountiful returns as the reward of industry, initiative and intelligence, and uphold the highest ideals of Canada's great pioneer vocation. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

angle hanging outside the cook-house, with an iron belt as the signal for "come and get it."

In the cook-house English Jack officiated as head-waiter in the absence of the other flunkey, who had gone out for Xmas and whose return was problematical. At this work he got along nicely for this was no short-order restaurant. Heaping plates of the various eatables were piled on the long tables before the crew was admitted, and his duty was simply to keep these replenished which, in itself, was a fair sized job; for the quantity of grub that fifty earnest lumberjacks, who have just partaken of an appetizer, can consume in ten or fifteen minutes, is by no means small.

During the meal English Jack was, as it were, the cynosure of all eyes but he seemed to be blissfully unconscious of the appraising stares of the diners. Even stage whispers of "More beans, me Lud;" "Will yore highness kindly renew the 'punk'?" "May we have more pie, your spatship?"—were unable to penetrate the hard shell of his reserve, as, fitted out with an old apron of the cook's, he strode manfully about the room ministering to his would-be tormentors.

partner with their two historic opponents played a concentrated game of cribbage; the droning of their successive counts sounding like the murmur of a restless bee-hive.

"Fifteen two, fifteen four, six, an' a run o' three's sine, an' a pair's 'leven," moodily intoned Angus, as he threw his hand into the discard and pegged industriously.

"Here! let's see that mit," said one of his black-browed opponents suspiciously. Angus flared up immediately.

"Wotinell yuh mean t' 'nsinuate—I'm cheatin'?" he roared belligerently as they both made a dive for the cards.

But a probable fistic encounter was swept aside by a greater fistic and more overpowering interest; for at the moment when hostilities were about to commence, French Joe stood up grasping the big-bellied can affectionately and opined that it was time for "everybody she's now have leetle drink," and the tin dipper was started on its rounds amid universal approval.

"Hey, Joe," shouted Spike Taylor, "yore drinkin' outa yore turn."

"Shut up," returned Joe promptly, "me, I be bartender an' I drink when I like,"—which was all of that. Joe was counted on

for, instead of drinking, English Jack with perfect calmness, threw the contents of the dipper fairly into French Joe's face, laid the dipper on the table and went unconcernedly over to deposit his spats on the bunk that had been assigned to him.

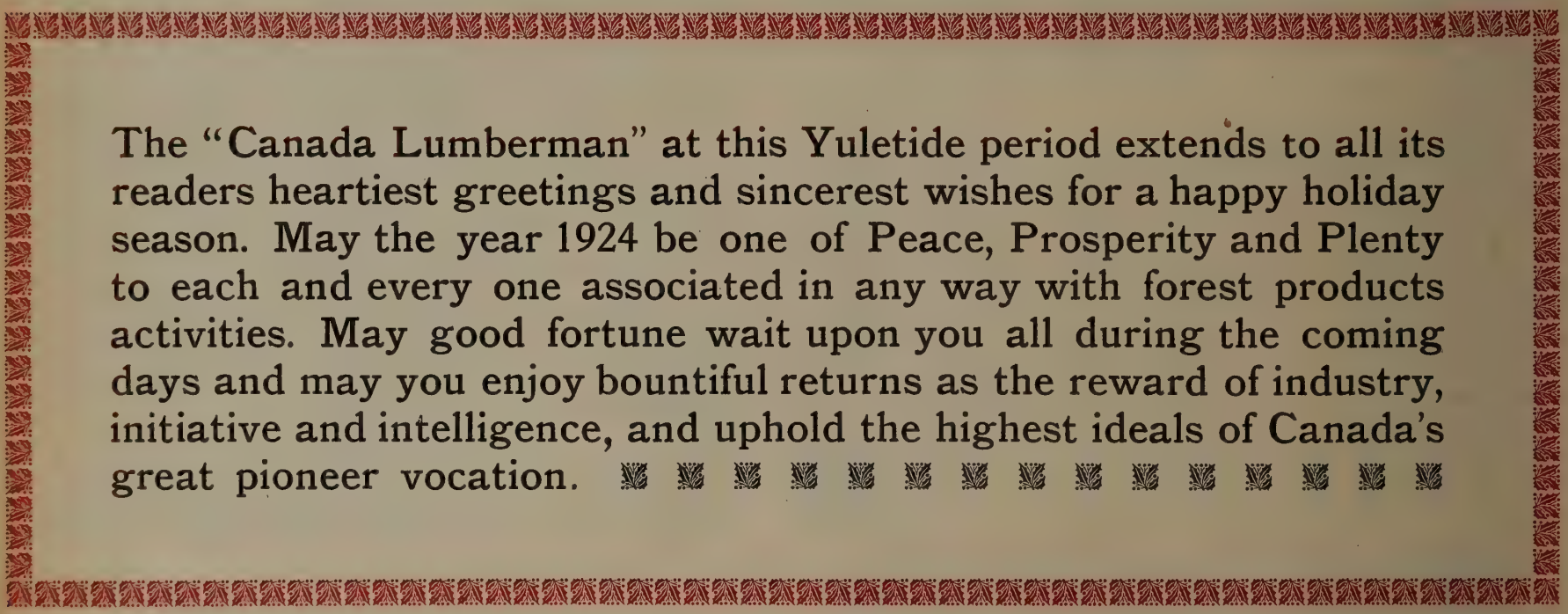
"Didya see that?" gasped Spike Taylor, admiringly, nudging Angus McLeod in the ribs with his elbow. Spike had, himself, been unmercifully hazed by the big Frenchman on his arrival in camp.

"Yeh," returned McLeod, "dang his hide, he's went an' done it. Hell of a Christmas around here with a corps in the bunk-house."

"I don't know," said Spike, "that English lad, he's wiry—"

Further speculation on the outcome of the inevitable battle was suspended by the commencement of the war itself. French Joe had sponged the whiskey out of his eyes and from his face with a big red handkerchief, and he teetered from toe to heel, devastating wrath exuding from and enveloping his gorilla-like form, as he roared,—

(Continued on page 64)



Buffalo Will Welcome Canadian Lumbermen



Active Committee Appointed and Many Important Features Planned—Five Hundred Visitors Expected at Great Gathering Next Month in Bison City



The sixteenth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held in the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, on Wednesday and Thursday January 30th and 31st. Every preparation is being made for the important international gathering and already matters pertaining to it are well under way.

It is confidently expected that the forthcoming assembly will be the best and biggest ever held in the history of the association and, from the standpoints of business, fellowship and pleasure will strike a new high-water mark. Many interesting topics will come up for discussion, and divers matters relating to the development and trend of the industry during 1924 will be considered.

Ganson Depew, president of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, whose offices are at 794 Ellicott Square, states that the members expect to do everything possible to make the convention of the Canadian Association thoroughly enjoyable.

Harry L. Abbott, of the Atlantic Lumber Co., has been appointed chairman of the Entertainment Committee, while the Finance and other committees are already at work.

On the first day of the convention, Wednesday, January 30th, the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, together with the Tonawanda Ex-

change, also extends greetings to the Canadian delegates and adds,—“The Buffalo and Tonawanda lumberman are looking to this convention with a great deal of delight.”

R. L. Collison, convention manager of the Hotel Statler, says that definite arrangements for the entertainment and other affairs in connection with the convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, are being effected.

Much more might be stated regarding the features, both business and social, at the forthcoming convention on January 30th and 31st. It is satisfactory to know that everything is progressing admirably.

As indicative of what is being done, the Buffalo correspondent of the “Canada Lumberman” writes:—

The members of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange are making preliminary arrangements for the entertainment of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Statler on January 30th and 31st. The programme of entertainment is not yet ready for announcement, but it will include a number of special features, of which it is reported that a theatre party will be one.

It is expected that about 500 people will attend the convention, including the Canadian lumbermen and their ladies, as well as representatives of the industry in Buffalo and the Tonawandas. This will be the largest lumber convention to be held here in a long time. On account of its international character and the importance of the subjects to be discussed, more than usual interest attaches to the meeting. The lumbermen of the Niagara Frontier are large buyers and sellers of Canadian lumber of various kinds, and some are owners of timber lands across the border.

During the past few days the lumber exchange announced the membership of two committees to look after details in connection with the convention. These are on entertainment and finance, as follows:—

Entertainment:—Harry L. Abbott, chairman, William P. Betts, George A. Mitchell, Elmer J. Sturm, Orson E. Yeager, Fred M. Sullivan, James P. Wall, Charles N. Perrin and Harry A. Plumley.

Finance:—Hugh McLean, chairman; C. Walter Betts, Clark W. Hurd, Gabriel Elias, Maurice M. Wall, Millard S. Burns, Harold Hauenstein, Frank T. Sullivan, Horace F. Taylor, John McLeod, Le Grande S. DeGraff, North Tonawanda.

The convention will be the first large annual convention of lumbermen to be held at the Hotel Statler, which was completed several months ago. The Chamber of Commerce and the Buffalo Lumber Exchange are both energetic organizations which realize the value of conventions to a city, and it is expected that many other large lumber organizations will in future decide to come to Buffalo and the Hotel Statler for their annual gatherings.

Heavy Lumber Cut on the Miramichi

All the sawmills on the Miramichi closed down some little time ago, the last one to cease operations being that of O'Brien's, Limited, at South Nelson, N. B. This mill was the first to start in the spring, beginning operations on March 22nd. The plant ran continuously for eight months which constitutes something of a record. During the winter O'Brien's, Limited, will operate their planing mill using some of their summer cut as well as the cut of other mills on the river.

Fraser, Limited, are cutting laths at their mill at Chatham Head as well as operating their planing mill and will continue operations throughout the winter.

Geo. Burchill & Son will operate their planing mill at Nelson, during the winter months, as well as their sash and door factory.

W. S. Anderson & Co., in addition to their sash and door factory in Newcastle, will also cut laths during the coming winter, and Y. B. Creaghan is making arrangements to saw laths at his Millerton mill.



Ganson Depew
President of Buffalo Lbr. Exchange

change, expect to give the ladies a luncheon at the Hotel Statler, followed by an automobile drive throughout the city. In the evening the Buffalo lumbermen will entertain the delegates and their wives to a theatre party which will be followed by a supper-dance at the Hotel Statler.

On the afternoon of Thursday January 31st Mrs. McLean, wife of Hugh McLean, Buffalo, who is a brother of Angus McLean, of Bathurst, N. B., president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association) will give a tea to the ladies.

The annual banquet of the C. L. A. will be held on the evening of January 31st at which there will be leading speakers, one from the United States and the other from Canada.

M. E. Preisch of New York, formerly of North Tonawanda, N. Y., was the gentleman who extended the invitation to the Canadian delegates assembled in Montreal last winter, to foregather in Buffalo in 1924. In a letter to the “Canada Lumberman” he says,—“I am sure that the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be a big success and that all the Canadians will like Buffalo as a convention city. We are looking forward to meeting all the lumbermen with pleasantest anticipation.”

Harry A. Plumley, vice-president of the Buffalo Lumber Ex-

Trees—All Good Citizens Love Them

By Zane Grey

An English philosopher said that one of the most tragic spectacles of the historic present was the blind and indifferent rush of Americans toward ruin. Money, luxury, excitement, speed—these it would seem are the goals worshipped by the majority of the people of our great free wonderful country which has been caught in the maw of materialism.

One of the melancholy things to contemplate is the ruin of our forests. The tabernacles of the stately trees! All true citizens love trees. How could they help it? The woods is an inheritance. But they do not think. Most of the people flock to the cities. And meanwhile the havoc is wrought on all sides.

That lumber is a necessity no sensible person can dispute. But that forests should be destroyed by commercialism is a vastly different matter. The sentiment of dreamers, artists, lovers of nature can be left out of the reckoning. These are the first to see the hand-writing on the wall, but their personal grievance and sorrow need not be considered. The terrible fact is that the life and soul of the nation are in peril.

Can any nation progress without beauty, religion, wisdom? These are as essential to greatness as bread. Trees are as important as wheat fields. It would be better that we return to mud huts like the troglodyte than lose our souls. All of life cannot be measured in dollars.

Surely it can be proved that Christ loved the earth, the waters and the living inhabitants thereof. Abraham watched the stars that shone on the lonely Arabian desert. Shakespeare saw beauty as well as character. Tennyson's poetry is flooded with the light, the dream, the glory of nature. Tagor perfected his wonderful philosophy in the forests of India. As a boy and as a man Abraham Lincoln found something in the solitude of the woods—under the maples, hickory, sycamores, elms, chestnuts.

If the government have any honest, wise, statesmen, if the people have any desire to preserve for the children something of what is left of our forests, they will compel the destroyers to leave one tree standing, and plant another for every one they destroy.

The trees, then, of our native land have a profound significance and importance. Every boy and girl ought to know that, even if all cannot play and study under the rustling leaves.

What Forests Really Mean in Daily Life

A leading contractor, speaking the other day, pointed out that the cost of almost every article in daily use was affected by the prices of lumber or pulpwood. He stated that it was no use to expect houses to be built at less cost than they are at the present time. On the contrary, the tendency was toward increased prices and a variety of reasons contributed to this. Fire, budworm, storms and other causes are constantly decreasing the available forest assets. Present lumber prices would hold during the next few months but as it was costing \$5 to \$6 more per M to get out the timber and convert into the finished product, this cost would be passed on to the consumer.

The speaker went on to say that Canada's forest resources were vanishing rapidly, the situation was becoming critical and the consumption enormous. The following figures, he declared, would prove of much interest:—

The figures are:

Causes of annual consumption	Feet board measure.
Lumber cut in Canada annually	4,000,000,000
Pulpwood cut in Canada annually	2,000,000,000
Timber cut for fuel annually	4,000,000,000
Shingles, ties, poles, etc.	1,000,000,000
Fire destruction annually	8,000,000,000
Destruction by budworm and other pests annually	5,000,000,000
Total annual consumption	24,000,000,000
Canada's estimated total forest resources ..	986,000,000,000
Annual consumption	24,000,000,000
Less annual reforestation, not more than 25 per cent. annual cut	2,750,000,000

Yearly and unreplaced depletion

Continuing, the speaker said:—

"The figures on fire consumption are based on the destruction during the last five years, which averaged 5,779 fires at a cost of \$14,500,000 annually, and covering 10,000,000 acres. In British Columbia, it is estimated that the fire destruction is 22 times the amount logged. By far the greater proportion of the annual pulpwood cut is exported, and the United States at present depend on Canada for 40 per cent. of its pulpwood, most of which is obtained in eastern Canada. It is estimated that in less than ten years the forests of the United States, west of the Rockies, will be exhausted. It is startling to reflect that the destruction annually exceeds the cut by almost one-fifth, or that for every eleven feet cut 13 feet are destroyed.

"The full significance of this subject," he went on, "has not yet been grasped by the general public for the simple reason that the man in the street does not realize how pulpwood and lumber affect

his life. The house will cost more to build, furniture will be dearer, almost every article of food will cost more to put up, while the same applies to every commodity we use. That is unless boxes, paper wrappers, cardboard boxes and so on, can be replaced by something else. In fact we can link up almost everything in connection with our daily life with lumber and pulpwood.

Habits of Progressive Business Man

"Habits of a Man of Business," which was written by Wm. Gauld, Inspector and Dock Foreman of the Laidlaw-Belton Lumber Co., Limited, of Sarnia, Ont., contains many items of timely interest and value. The points made by the writer are worth considering and might well be cut out for future reference. Here they are:—

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regardless the conduct of the upright man of business.

He is strict in keeping his engagements.

Does nothing carelessly or in a hurry.

Employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself.

Leaves nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do.

Prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling, and small profits in cases with little risk to the chance of better gains with more hazard.

He is clear and explicit in his bargains.

Leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing.

Keeps copies of his important letters and has all letter, invoices and business documents put away in an orderly manner, so that on any occasion they may be easily referred to.

Is always at the head of his business well knowing if he leaves it, it will leave him.

Holds as a maxim that he whose credit is suspected is not one to be trusted.

Avoids as much as possible all sorts of accommodation in money matters and law suits where there is least hazard.

He is economical in his expenditure, always living within his income.

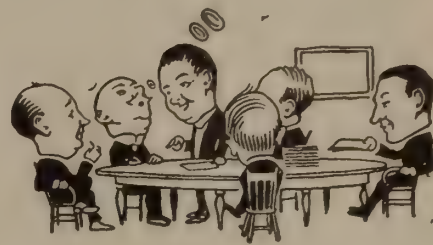
Keeps a memorandum book in his pocket in which he notes every particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash matter.

Is cautious how he becomes security for a person, and is generous when urged by motives of humanity.

"Take pleasure in your business and it will become your recreation."

Ontario Retailers Prepare for Annual Meet

Directors of Association Expect Record Attendance at Provincial Gathering to be Held in Toronto in January.—Instructive Programme and Live Topics will be Featured



In preparation for the annual convention the directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held a meeting on December 6th at the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto. K. J. Shirton, president of the O.R.L.D.A., presided. The directors' conference took up both the morning and the afternoon. Judging from the programme finally adopted the gathering in Toronto on Jan. 15th, 16th and 17th will be the most profitable and entertaining that the Association has yet attempted. It only needs now the backing of the retailers themselves to make the convention "the biggest" from both a business and social standpoint.

President Shirton, said he had enjoyed every moment serving the association during the past year and was looking forward with interest to the coming gathering at the King Edward, Hotel, Toronto.

After Secretary Boulton gave the business report, the chairman called upon J. B. Mackenzie as chairman of the Redistribution of Districts Committee, to give his report. Mr. Mackenzie found, in studying the question of redistribution that the Stratford district was the only section which called for any extensive redistribution of territory. He reported that the dealers in Stratford and district were strongly in favor of adding the counties of Bruce, Huron and Perth.

M. R. Bogart, of Chatham, stated the counties mentioned had been allotted to the South Western Branch but that these countries had natural transportation connections into the Stratford district, and it would be a profitable change for the dealers in those counties. At the directors' meeting on the morning of the first day of the convention the matter of redistribution will be finally attended to when the members of the Stratford district will be consulted with.

The Details of the Convention

The Secretary read to the directors what the Entertainment Committee had drawn up in an endeavor to give the visiting members a real good time in the Queen City.

January 16th (Wednesday)—10.30 A.M. Registration of retailers.
12.30 Dinner party for the ladies and friends.

8.30 P.M. Theatre Party at Shea's Theatre.

January 17th (Thursday)—7.00 P.M. Annual banquet.

8.00, 8.45 and 10.15 Vaudeville Performance.

The social functions will not in any way conflict with the business meetings which will include many interesting trade discussions during the hours of the mornings and afternoons.

In a resolution adopted by the directors it was decided not to charge members for the expense of the dinner, banquet and entertainment but if a member brings his family or firm employees, the sum of \$3.00 for each extra plate and \$1.00 for the theatre reservation will be paid at the time of registration.

Another resolution which was moved by W. M. Tupling, of Orillia, and seconded by M. R. Bogart, was that the annual banquet be for retailers only. Tickets for the banquet could be procured only through the retailers. If the members desired to bring friends to the banquet, they would be very welcome but it was felt that the retailers should know who were with them when they sat around the festive table.

A resolution was also placed on record authorizing the secretary to invite representatives of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Wholesale Lumbermen's Association, the Ohio, Michigan, New York and National Retail Associations, to come to Toronto and share with the Ontario men the discussions and entertainments of their annual meeting.

J. C. Scofield moved that the directors recommend that the fees obtained from exhibitors at the convention in the King Edward Hotel be used for defraying the expenses of the annual gathering.

The tentative programme drafted for the convention was submitted as follows.

Wednesday January 16th

A. M. Directors Meeting.

2. P.M. President's Address

Treasurer's Report

Secretary's Report

(Legislation Committee Report (Also Transportation)

(Sales Tax and Mechanics' Liens)

Redistribution Report

Membership Report.

Thursday January 17th

Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Report (Merit Rating)

Trade Relations and Arbitration Report.

Standard Sizes and Grades Report

Cost Accounting Report

Midsummer Outing

Periodical Market Surveys

District and Branch Reports

Kickers Half Hour

Trade Mark

Code of Ethics for Retailers

Building and Loan Associations

Plan Service

Friday January 18th

Election of Officers

Unfinished Business

New Business

Resolutions.

The question of traffic service was discussed for the purpose of checking over rates, routing, overcharges, etc., and it was decided that Secretary Boulton should communicate with R. L. Sargent of Ottawa, Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, in reference to the extension of the facilities of the Traffic Department of that body to the O.R.L.D.A. and to inquire on what basis such an arrangement could be made.

Geo. S. Zimmerman of Tavistock, Chairman of the Cost Accounting Committee, reported that progress was being made, and that his committee would have a report to present at the annual gathering of the Association on January 16th and 17th. Edmund F. Hunt of New York, Secretary of the Eastern Millwork Bureau, Inc., will be present at the convention and deliver an address on Cost Accounting.

J. C. Scofield of Windsor brought up an important matter in reference to the interior finish being placed in buildings, when the plaster was green. If there was any after defect in the woodwork the blame was always thrown back upon the factory man. It was decided that a slip should be printed and distributed through the O.R.L.D.A. similar to announcements that had been sent out by the Southern Sash, Door and Millwork Manufacturers Association of Atlanta, Ga. The slip reads as follows:

DANGER

LOSS

TROUBLE

ANNOYANCE

Don't store or erect inside trim, sash, doors, millwork, or any kind of seasoned lumber in a building unless the plastering is thoroughly dry

Damp plaster will swell, warp, blister, twist, shrink and otherwise damage or ruin seasoned material.

Follow this advice and you will get a better job.

Southern Sash, Door and Millwork Manufacturers Ass'n. Atlanta, Ga.

Copies of this slip will be sent by retailers to contractors, architects and others.

The question of insurance was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Shirton. He said insurance was a big item and large premiums were being paid, and if there was any profits they should revert to the retailers themselves. Several took part in this discussion. It was decided that it would be advisable to have a survey made of the retail yards of Ontario with a view of obtaining the lowest possible rate from insurance companies. A. D. Hardy of Ottawa will be communicated with in connection with the matter of a survey.

Mr. Scofield stated that the chief of Windsor department appeared on his premises the other day and asked that the whistle be blown as a fire alarm. The men in the plant, who are thoroughly trained, turned out quickly and efficiently and in one minute and thirty-two seconds 200 feet of hose was laid, the water turned on and every man at his place. There was no one in the factory who knew beforehand that a test was to be made.

Methods Employed in Getting

Logging, Driving, Towing Operations in Bringing White Pine Logs to Georgian Bay Sawmills

By W. R. Haddow



The spacious dining room of the camp

One of the oldest and most widely-known lumber organizations in Ontario is the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, whose sawmills are located at Victoria Harbor on Georgian Bay. The company was founded by the late John Waldie, a veteran lumberman, whose sons are today well and worthily carrying on the enterprise. F. N. Waldie is the president; R. S. Waldie vice-president and W. E. Harper secretary. The earlier lumbering activities of the company were in the French River district but since 1907 they have been conducted farther north.

The "North Shore," or that region tributary to Georgian Bay above the French River, became, after the supremacy of the Ottawa Valley had passed, the most important pine producing country in Ontario. The French River, and the Wahnapiatae, from about 1885 yearly carried large drives, while many smaller streams contributed their smaller quota of logs from the easily accessible lands. These logs at first were mostly exported across the lake to the state of Michigan; but later, when the embargo on the export of logs cut on Crown lands came into force, in 1898, a large sawmill industry was developed at the foot of Georgian Bay, and the logs were towed to be milled in Canada.

The decline in the total cut of pine in Ontario coincides with the diminution in the output from the "North Shore" as, indeed, a large part of the total cut came from this section. Fire has, of course, been very prevalent, particularly on account of the early prospecting for minerals in this region, so that with the heavy lumbering or the last thirty years, the stock of pine timber has been greatly depleted. Production of pine in the Western District of Ontario, of which the "North Shore" is most important has been as follows: 1918—197,181,151; 1917—187,349,181; 1916—266,853,223; 1915—338,941,457; 1914—287,608,122; 1913—280,810,994; 1912—373,393,923; 1911—464,040,275; 1910—469,093,674 board feet

In 1907, the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company purchased from the Saginaw Lumber Company, of Michigan, timber berths 83, 75, and 68, Algoma, which are tributary to Lake Panache, some twenty miles south west of Sudbury. The Company also owns berth No. 175 which is on the Blind River about one hundred miles west of Sudbury. The approximate area of berths 83, 75 and 68 is eighty-three square miles, and of No. 175, thirty-six square miles, a total of one hundred and nineteen square miles of timberland controlled by the company, on which ground rent and fire tax is paid. Berths 83, 75 and 68 are contiguous and were originally covered for the most part with pure pine stands, of unusual density, studded here and there by small areas of hardwoods. Being situated on Lake Panache, which drains through the Whitefish River to Georgian Bay, and has over a thousand miles of shore line, every part of these limits is readily accessible, and logging has been comparatively easy. Berth 175, on the other hand, contains pine of a much poorer quality, and is in a country very difficult to log, on account of its rough topography.

The Logging, the Drive and the Tow

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company does its own logging, conducts its own drive through the Whitefish River, which it has controlled since the purchase of the limits on Lake Panache, and does its own towing to the mills at Victoria Harbor one hundred and twenty-five miles from the river mouth. Thus, besides the manufacture of lumber at the sawmill, and its sale, there are three distinct departments of work, the logging, the drive and the tow.

The company built three mills at Victoria Harbor, each of a capacity of 125,000 b.f. per day. One of these was destroyed by fire, and at present only one of the other two is operated. The amount of timber immediately available to the company, and the risk involv-

ed in holding it, would seem to have dictated the policy in regard to production capacity.

For the purpose of this report, a camp in township 83 was visited. Since 1907 nineteen separate operations have been carried on in berth 83, with as many as four camps operating in one year. These have been conducted from ten camp sites. Two years' operation from each camp has been the rule, though topography and differences in the stands of pine have caused variation in the amounts of timber accessible from the different camp sites. The camp occupied last winter had already been in use two years, and has still several seasons' cut ahead of it. The township will then be stripped of merchantable pine. The timber cut from this camp during the winters 1919-20 and 1920-21, is as follows:—

The camp which the company finds most efficient consists of around one hundred men. From 75,000 to 150,000 logs are cut during a season.

Last year the labor situation has been fairly satisfactory from the operator's viewpoint. There is little settlement in the region west of Sudbury, between the C.P.R. and Georgian Bay, on account of the lack of agricultural soil, so that labor for the camps is all brought in from outside. Before and during the war, labor was sought at the employment agencies in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in Toronto and smaller Ontario towns. Labor secured in this way, at considerable expense, often proved very unsatisfactory, many men jumping after a few days' work, and frequently those remaining would be unused to the work and unskilled in the use of any wood tools. Usually some men from the mills spend the winter in camp, and some are secured from the settlements and villages toward Sault Ste. Marie. These men are the most efficient.

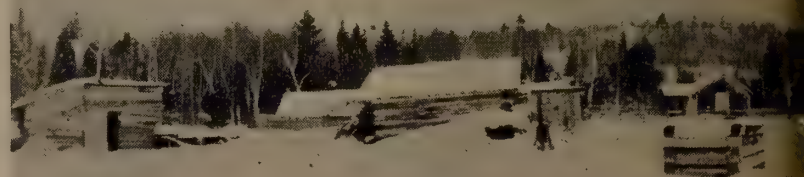
Standing timber in Township 83 has escaped serious fire damage. This may be partly due to the fact that it is naturally protected from invading fires by Lake Panache, Bear Lake, and others, which form in circle around it except on the southern side, which is open.

How Fire Ranging is Done

Fire protection is administered by the Ontario Forestry Branch. The Ranging District Headquarters is at Webwood, where the chief ranger of the district is stationed during the fire season, which is from May to the end of September. During the summer of 1921 seventy-five men were employed as fire rangers in this district, and 76 fires were reported, none of which became very serious before being brought under control. The direct protection afforded to Township 83, consists of a launch patrol on Lake Panache, and the control of settlers clearing fires by the permit system. A fire tax of one cent per acre is imposed on the limit holders.

Although the fire protective organization has undoubtedly reduced the fire hazard, it has not eliminated it, and there is constant danger of great loss to the operator through fire, which, in cases where a large initial investment has been made, compels the operator to cut rapidly.

The country southwest of Sudbury might best be described as a rocky, undulating plain, with a gentle south westerly slope. The valleys and ridges have a general N.E. and S.W. trend; the valleys



Victoria Harbor Lumber Co's. Depot, Lake Panache, Ont.

Out Timber on the "North Shore"

Different Departments of the Work Described—Character of Camps, Timber and Country

are frequently lake filled. The general elevation is from 900 to 1,000 feet above sea level. Lake Panache, which lies in a deep hollow, is 772 feet above sea level. The ridges and rounded hills seldom rise more than 150 feet above the level of the surrounding country.

Three forest types were distinguished in the area covered by the operation,—(1) Pine; (2) Spruce; (3) Mixed (conifers and hardwood). No stand of pure hardwood occurred in the vicinity of recent logging, but patches are not uncommon throughout the region, and some of the river bottoms are almost entirely pure hardwood.

No basis for the determination and classification of forest types seems as yet to be generally accepted. Viewed from the standpoint of site factors, based on soil and topography, the types distinguished would be, swamp, bottom, slope and ridge. The first of these occupied almost exclusively by black spruce comprised an insignificant part of the area being logged, a few acres being found in the south western part of the tract, at its junction with the area logged last season.

Pure Pine Covers Most of Area

The bottoms or the low-lying land not actually swamp, support a mixed forest composed mostly of red and white pine, black ash, yellow birch, spruce and cedar with balm of gilead, balsam, hemlock, maple (hard and soft) tamarack and white elm as secondary species named in the order of their apparent frequency of occurrence. There was no distinct change in forest type on the slopes as compared with the ridges. The whole area, with the exception of the swamp land, and the low-lying land, occupied by the mixed forest, was in practically pure pine.

The mixed type, which occupied the low land around Bass Lake, was logged for the pine which it contained. The largest trees of both red and white pine were found in the region, a specimen of the first named species measuring 32 in. on the stump, with a ring count of 200 years at this point. A slightly smaller stump was 195 years old. The amount of pine per acre in this type would average about 7 M b.f. of which perhaps a half would be red pine.

Pure pine forest covers most of the area, as stated above. It is evenly aged, 185 years on the stump, unusually close, with a general top level of 100 feet. As a result of the density of the stand, the boles are clean and slender, with low taper, slightly less than two inches in a 16-foot log, according to the scalers. The percentages of red and white pine were very hard to determine, as the red pine occurs throughout the stand in irregular scattered patches. It was conspicuously dominant on the rockier and more exposed sites, as well as on some of the smaller swampier soils. White pine, however, was considerably more numerous over the whole area, and frequently occurred pure. The cut was expected to contain one-third red pine.

One acre, an average of the better stocked white pine areas, gave the following volumes, Doyle Rule, based on the volume tables prepared at Burwash Lake.

White Pine 14,000 b.f. Red Pine 1,000 b.f.
The largest tree on this area was 17 in. D.B.H.

The scale of all the logs cut on an area of 6.11 acres gave the following figures:



Busy cookhouse, showing the cook and cookees

No. Logs	Scals (Doyle) Bf.
White Pine 1922	39,805
Red Pine 1163	34,425
Total	74,230

Thus there were 6,500 b.f. white pine and 5,600 b.f. red pine per acre, or 12,100 b.f. per acre in all. There were besides, 51 spruce logs. This represents an average of the red and white mixture. It would be safe to say 20,000 b.f. could be found on a single acre. The average log content is low, on account of the small size of the timber. The above figures give 21 b.f. for the average white pine log, and 29 for the average red, Doyle Scale.

Good Character of the Logs

The logs are for the most part very sound. This is especially true of the red pine, which does not seem to be subject to fungus diseases to as great an extent as is the white pine. It was only in the butt logs of the larger trees that rot was found. There seemed to be two kinds, a brown rot, which appeared at the centre, and worked out, leaving finally a hollow and also a punky rot, in color, which spread irregularly through the wood.

An interesting and important feature of the pine forest was the understorey of balsam and spruce, which trees were rarely of large size, but were everywhere numerous, except on the most exposed sites, often forming an almost complete cover over areas several acres in extent. On the single acre described above there were 150 of these trees, most of which were balsam, from 5 to 20 feet in height. Pine reproduction was conspicuous by its absence. Only around the lake shores, and in occasional openings in the forest, were any young trees seen above the snow.

On account of the location of its mills in relation to the limit, the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company must carry over a large number of logs in its booms in order to keep the mill running until the season's cut arrives in July. Logs floated in Panache Lake in the spring do not reach Victoria Harbor till July or later. Ordinarily from six to ten million feet of logs are kept over the winter.

The number of logs taken out of the woods in a season is determined by the available supply, the mill capacity and the cost of delivery in relation to the selling price of lumber. Last year's operation was undertaken on account of the existence of the camp in a tract of easily logged and good timber, when operations had been carried on during the two previous seasons, and from which, under the present wage scale, logs could be profitably delivered at the mill.

The Equipment for Log Hauling

From September 1st, fourteen teams of horses were required by the camp, one team being used exclusively for toting. After hauling commenced, early in January, six more teams were secured from Whitefish. The horses used would average 3,200 lbs. per team. The daily ration consists of 1½ bushels of oats, and about 50 lbs. of hay. During the summer the horses are pastured at Whitefish, on 200 acres of land which the company owns.

The following road equipment is used: 16 set of logging sleighs, 1 iron plow, 2 wooden plows, 2 sprinklers. The logging sleighs are of the useful camp construction type, made of yellow birch, and very substantial. The iron plow, assembled in camp, has rutters attached. The wooden plows are camp constructed, and are drawn by one or two teams. Sprinklers used are 14 feet x 8 feet x 3 feet, holding about 200 gallons. One team is used to draw the sprinkler. Jammers are used for log loading. These are constructed in camp. The skidding tongs are manufactured by the blacksmith, from rod



View of the houses, storehouse, alligator and other equipment



One of the camps, showing from left to right, barn, sleeping quarters, dining room and cookhouse, sleep camp at the right and storehouse in the middle

iron. Skidding chains are 12 feet long and are cut and fitted with hooks in clamp.

When hauling commenced there were about 20 inches of snow on the ground. The roads had been kept fairly open by occasional plowing, and a week before hauling was to begin the sprinklers were put on the roads. In order to improve the grade on the hill on the western haul road, over which the loads were drawn by donkey engine, two hundred feet of log bridging was constructed. This was done while the last logs were being skidded. The structure was a simple network, the logs roughly notched, and poles placed on top for surface.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the roads in shape over the lakes. Although there had been some very cold weather, the early and heavy fall of snow had kept the ice from thickening. When more snow came, at the end of December, the lakes flooded and it was several days before the deep slush froze. Fortunately, this happened before preparations for hauling had been completed.

How the Scaling is Done

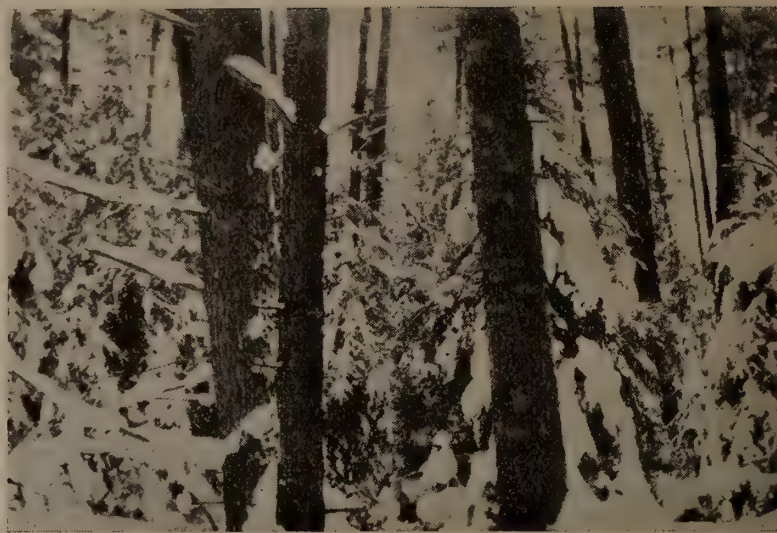
Scaling is by the Doyle Rule. It was done by three men, a head scaler, an assistant scaler, and a tally man. A detailed report of the cut is prepared by the head scaler, and in the spring, a copy is sent to the company head office, and to the nearest crown timber agency office. This is a sworn statement, and it is on these specified amounts of timber that the dues are paid to the government. A copy of the cullers return is appended.

The timber on the area being logged is small. As a result of the use of the Doyle Scale in measuring the logs, a large overrun occurs at the mill. A comparison of the scale by Doyle Rule and by International rule (taper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in 4 feet, saw $\frac{1}{8}$ inch) of the logs found on five representative skidways, is made below:

	No. Logs	Scale b.f. (Doyle)	Scale b.f. (International)
White Pine	1,922	39,805	97,235
Red Pine	1,163	34,425	73,245
Total	3,085	74,230	170,480

The International Scale thus gives an overrun for the Doyle of 129.6 per cent on these logs.

The river improvements were purchased by the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company at the time the limits were secured. These consist of seven slides around falls and rapids on the stream. Between



Some white pine on the limits of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. Note the under-storey of balsam and spruce

these places the water is practically dead, and there are three lake expansions of considerable size, of which Long Lake is the largest. On these lakes the logs are either boomed up and towed or swept across, if the wind is favorable. The company has two alligators and a tug for handling the logs on Lake Panache and on the drive. These boats were built on the lake, the machinery being hauled in from Whitefish. The alligators were supplied by West, Peachey & Sons of Simcoe, Ont. One is propelled by double screws and the other by paddle wheels. The one with screw propulsion has proved to be the most satisfactory. They burn wood or coal, have a 4-foot x 8-foot boiler and a single 10-inch x 12-inch cylinder geared down to the paddle or screws, and they are provided with a 36-inch drum carrying about half mile of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cable, which can be geared to the crank shaft.

Collecting Logs Lost in Towing

The logs reach Georgian Bay about July 1st. With favorable weather conditions, they are towed to Victoria Harbor 125 miles from the river mouth, in about ten days' time. The tugs used for lake towing are 100 feet in length, and carry a 14-foot screw. An ordinary tow consists of 50,000 pieces, so that two tows are usually made up from a winter's cut. A double boom is placed around the logs, each containing 300 sticks. The tug carries a steam winch, with one mile of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel cable.

There is always some loss of logs during the tow. With good weather, less than 500 logs may be lost but in unexpected storms occur, there is a possibility of losing the whole tow, and serious loss is certain. Weather conditions are carefully watched before making the trip.

In order to collect lost logs, a co-operative picking company was formed by the operators on the north shore. It is entirely a non-commercial concern, the object being to return the logs to the owners as cheaply as possible. The price charged is determined by the operating expenses. During the summer of 1920, 48,000 logs were collected by this company.

In considering the future of the area in Berth 83 logged last winter, the most important factor to remember is that it may or may not be burned. Judging from the appearance of the rest of the township, one is inclined to believe that the chances of its surviving for many years without being burned, are pretty slight. If it is burned, the fire will be severe, on account of the unusually large amount of brush resulting from the close stand, and practically



Scaling logs at Lake Panache for the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.



The alligator of the company tied up for the winter

nothing will be left. The area around the storehouse on Lake Panache was logged in 1908, and burned over shortly afterwards, to the edge of the standing timber. Today there is nothing on the area but a scattered growth of poplar here and there, with occasional patches, a few square rods in extent of fir, spruce and pine, in the hollows. The region between High Lake and Bear Lake is in the same condition. A fire absolutely destroys any possibility of a naturally regenerated commercial forest, and frequently any kind of forest.

The Danger of Fire From Bush

Two conditions exist on the logged-over tract which are of paramount importance in indicating its future, first, the relatively small amount of pine left, and second, the large amount of brush left on the ground. The fact that the brush constitutes a grave fire danger has already been mentioned. The remaining forest cover is composed mostly of inferior trees of inferior species. A few possible seed bearing pines, less than 6 inches, D.B.H., are left standing, but will probably be wind thrown or broken. There are also occasional mature spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar, which in places form small dense groups, these species not being cut, but forming only a very small part of the original stand. There are also specimens of yellow birch, black ash, poplar, elm and other hardwoods, which form, perhaps the most important part of the remaining mature trees.

A striking feature of the remaining woods is the number of small balsam, hemlock, and spruce, which had existed as a suppressed understorey beneath the pine. The removal of the pine has caused very considerable damage to these trees, but there still remains a sufficient number to influence very appreciably the composition of the future stand, if they respond to their release from suppression.

The pine does not reproduce under its own cover. In occasional openings in the forest and around the margins of lakes, satisfactory pine reproduction was observed, but, generally speaking, there is no young pine under the old stand. The possibility of reproduction from seed on the ground, after the removal of the crown of old trees must be considered. After a good seed year, such as occurred last year for red pine, a satisfactory restocking might take place.

In order to observe the conditions of unburned logged-over land, a large island in Panache Lake, which has been logged about fifteen years ago, was visited. Besides the growth of inferior species, which had been left at the time of logging, there were in openings and especially on the higher parts of the island and also close to the shore, dense stands of young red pine, and occasionally white pine, indicating that where conditions had been favorable for germination and development, natural seeding had resulted in good reproduction.

The brush on the ground is probably disadvantageously to the securing of reproduction from seeding. It offers very serious mechanical obstruction, and though conserving moisture, shades the ground to an undesirable degree. Brush also encourages the development of harmful insects and of fungus diseases, which makes its existence undesirable.

How Reproduction May Be Encouraged

Assuming that it is impossible or undesirable to change radically the present logging methods, reproduction could be encouraged and a potentially valuable forest maintained by improvements in the present system which would seem to be practicable and desirable.

The first of these is disposal of brush which, for silvicultural reasons might best be done by lopping during poor seed years, and lopping and piling if the operation took place during a good seed year. On account of the fire danger, however, disposal of brush by live burning is, probably, the procedure which should be recommended.

Another desired improvement in the logging practice is that the trees left by the operator, especially the well-established understorey of balsam, hemlock and spruce, should be spared the very serious damage to which it is now subjected, by the taking out of the pine. Many of these small trees are carelessly destroyed in felling and swamping, which if spared, would improve the present cover of the soil and form a part of the future forest.

If fire is kept out of the area, a mixed forest will mature here, largely balsam and hemlock, in other places largely birch and maple. Though much inferior to the stands now being removed, with the development of certain economic conditions, which will result from an increasing population and diminution of the timber supply, this future stand will help to satisfy a certain need and will have preserved the soil factors which some day it may be possible to utilize more carefully.

United States Faces Pulpwood Shortage

The National Bank of Commerce in a recent issue of "Commerce Monthly" in an article "Chemical Pulp and Wrapping Paper" says:—

"Canada ranks after the United States and Sweden as a producer of chemical pulp, with an output of 148,000 tons in 1913. Twenty

per cent. of this amount was exported, chiefly to the United States, Japan, United Kingdom and China. The remainder was manufactured into paper by the local mills. By 1922, production of chemical pulp had increased to 690,000 tons, and Canada is regarded as the main source of the world's future supply.

"During the war period, Canadian exports of chemical pulp to the United States were stimulated by the exclusion from the American markets of the larger part of Scandinavian products, through lack of shipping, and its being placed elsewhere. Since the war, although imports from Europe have grown to large proportions, Canada has retained its position as the leading foreign source of American imports of chemical pulp. Imports from Canada in 1922 were more than seven times the volume of the pre-war period."

In referring to the possibility of exhaustion of accessible supplies of pulpwood the bank says:

"During recent years and even before the war the matter was brought into special prominence as the result of the increasing cost of pulp. This is due in large measure to the gradual exhaustion of the more accessible and therefore cheaper supplies of pulpwood. The demand for wood-pulp is increasing, not only for paper making but for the manufacture of a large variety of widely different materials and articles such as artificial silk, wallboard, shipping containers, and utensils for dairy products.

"The United States has, in times past, imported considerable quantities of pulpwood from Canada. However, there is at present an embargo on exports of pulpwood from Canadian crown lands (covering about 85 per cent. of the forest area), while recent legislation empowers the government to prohibit all export of pulpwood. To meet the situation caused by the depletion of domestic pulpwood timber as well as Canadian embargo, the paper and pulp companies of the United States are conducting a campaign for Federal and state forestry legislation to encourage timberland owners to reforest their cut-over lands so as to create a continuous supply, but so far have received small encouragement. Under present conditions the United States faces a pulpwood shortage for half a century. With a decreasing supply of pulpwood in the United States and an increasing demand for paper, this country is the leading importer of pulp. Imports of chemical pulp for 1922 were three times as great as average imports for the pre-war 1910-1914 period."

Hauling Heavy Boiler Over Rough Roads

Charles Murphy, who operated a sawmill at Steenburg, Hastings County, has had a satisfactory season in the lumber business. His mill is five miles west from St. Ola station on the Central Ontario railway and turns out hardwoods, hemlock and railway cross ties. This season Mr. Murphy installed a new boiler, and in moving it from the siding to the mill site, it was necessary to cover a dis-



Upper view—Hauling heavy new boiler to the mill of Chas. Murphy at Steenburg, Ont. Lower—The arrival of the boiler at the mill ready to be unloaded

tance of several miles over rough hilly roads. It required three teams of horses for the heavy haul. The boiler is a 60 h.p. one and weighs about six tons. The accompanying picture shows the boiler on the way to the mill and also the old and the new one in the mill yard. Mr. Murphy has been in the sawmill line for several years and is well known throughout the Hastings County district.

Sudden Death of Thomas Phillips



The late Thomas N. Phillips, Toronto

Thomas N. Phillips, wholesale lumber representative, who died suddenly at his home, 19 Edgewood Crescent, Toronto, after a brief illness from blood-poisoning following the extraction of an ulcerated tooth, was widely known in the lumber arena. He had resided in Toronto for the past three years, managing for two years the eastern branch of Timms, Phillips & Co. About a year ago he opened an office for himself, specializing in British Columbia forest products. Mr. Phillips was born in Kenora in 1883, his father being engaged on some of the most important western contracts on the C. P. R. After attending school in Kenora and latterly McGill University for a couple of years, Mr. Phillips secured a position with B. L. Mather who was taking out a large quantity of ties at Vermilion Bay, fifty miles east of Kenora, and had a tie mill at that point. He spent some time at river driving and later was employed in the mill. Next he became identified with the Rat Portage Lumber Co. where he was engaged in both the sawmill and planing mills. Then he entered the office of the firm and specialized in the selling end. After some three years with this organization he took up his residence in Vancouver where he was associated with the Burley Lumber Co., with whom he remained for a long period. Subsequently he became identified with the Imperial Trading Co. and in 1912 became a member of the wholesale lumber firm of Timms, Phillips & Co., which until a year ago conducted an extensive business throughout Canada. In his younger days Mr. Phillips was a widely-known hockey player in which arena he won national fame. He always stood for what was fair, square and upright in sport and business life. The funeral which took place on December 3rd. was largely attended by representatives of the industry and floral offerings from various lumber bodies bore tribute to the esteem in which the late Mr. Phillips was held. The remains were taken to Hamilton for interment. A wife and three small children, are left to mourn a kind father and respected husband. There was no man of the younger generation in the lumber industry more highly regarded for his genialty, kindness and probity than "Tom" Phillips.

Will Cut Heavily Burned Areas

The Quebec limit holders and shippers, sanguine of better times ahead, are preparing for a busy 1924 season. Besides this demand for lumber from the American market, it is expected that there will come a big demand from the United Kingdom. The spirit of optimism prevails and as a consequence it has been decided to make a larger cut than usual in the woods. Of course, this applies in toto to the burnt areas, with a view to saving as much timber as possible before the borer, the budworm and fungus set in their work of destruction.

Chief Forestry Engineer of the province of Quebec, G. C. Piche, is responsible for the statement that one of the biggest cuts ever recorded in the province of Quebec is expected for the season of 1923-24. There will be approximately 30,000 men employed in 3,000 lumber camps, and to cope with the situation the staff of forest rangers have been doubled in number who will look after the interests of the Government and visit the camps to observe that only the proper timber shall be cut.

A feature in labor in the lumber camps this season is the employment of Czecho-Slovakias. Nearly 1,000 were brought to Canada from abroad under contract to work in the woods this winter by pulp and paper manufacturing interests. These importations, who landed at Quebec, are a splendid aggregation of physical manhood who intend to settle permanently in Canada.

An Englishman, who has worked for nine years in lumber camps, commenting on the arrival of Czecho-Slovakias to engage in logging operations, said there was no reason why such labor should not be brought over from among the unemployed in England, Ireland and Scotland. He said this could be accomplished if British manhood were educated as to the true conditions of lumber operations and made to understand that the work was congenial as well as healthy,

in contrast with the opinions they are allowed to entertain that a job in the camps is a hardship. If British farm laborers were educated to the truth as regards logging activities, there would be no need to bring in foreigners as thousands of Britishers could be induced to come out and work in the Canadian woods during the winter and take up farming in the spring. This is a question that should be studied in the interest of immigration as well as a precaution against scarcity of bush labor, and would, at the same time, regulate the rate of wages on a fair and equitable basis.

Secures Judgment in Claim for Timber

Alex. McCannell, of Saugeen Township, who is a former warden in the county of Bruce, brought an action recently at Walkerton against William Eldridge of Amabel, near Wiarton, and F. Beumer, of London, for \$1086.74. Mr. McCannell was awarded the full amount of his claim.

The case arose over a bush in Saugeen Township which Mr. McCannell had sold to the defendants in 1919 for \$4200, the balance due him on this transaction being \$1086.74. Messrs. Eldridge and Beumer were at that time doing business under the name of the Wiarton Lumber Co., which was later converted into a limited stock company known as the Wiarton Lumber Co., Limited. This firm later assigned.

The defendants were alleged to have tried to show that McCannell's debt was against the insolvent company as he had accepted cheques from the latter at different times in instalments on the bush. The plaintiff, however, showed that his bargain was with the two men, who were in partnership, and, on their failing to appear, he received judgment against them in full of claim and costs.

English Interests Acquire Big Limits

A block of timber lands located in the basin of the Manicouagan River, the continuation of the Manicouagan and English Bay Export Co., limit, of a total area of about 2,500 square miles, were sold by public auction in Quebec to English interests, said to include Lord Rothermere, who already have large areas of timber limits on the north coast. F. W. Clarke represented the buyers. The sale was presided over by Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests and both from the price involved and the development projected as a result, was the most important deal in many years.

There were only two bidders, the Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold, and English interests represented by Frank Clarke. One bid was 5 cents over the stumpage dues of \$2.70 and whatever amount they may be in the future, by the Ontario Paper Co., of Thorold and the other 10 cents, putting the price of stumpage dues at \$2.80, which was made by Mr. Clarke and accepted.

The successful bidder will have to pay \$1,000,000 in three instalments. The first on the day the contract is signed, the second in one year and the third in two years, interest in the meantime being at the rate of 6 per cent. In addition, the ground rental is set at \$6.50 per square mile, making a total of \$16,000 per year.

The successful bidder also will deposit \$50,000 to guarantee the fulfilment of the conditions, which include the construction of a pulp and paper mill in one of the largest centres of the province.

In addition to those blocks of land, small lots were sold in Metapedia region, the bidding in the latter case reaching \$3.30 over the upset price of \$2.70. This area, however, was very small and was adjudicated to Mr. Galland. In the Gaspé Peninsula 3½ square miles of land were sold at a price reaching 25 cents over the original \$2.70. In this case the successful bidder will have to pay \$1,000 per square mile as a bonus. Burnt timber in the Abitibi region was sold at 5 cents over the stumpage dues of \$1.50 but the sale of several of the lots was withheld.

Glimpse into The Ancestry of Trees

An interesting and instructive book entitled, "Tree Ancestors, A Glimpse Into the Past," has been issued by Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md. The work, which is by Edward Wilber Berry, Professor of Paleontology in the John Hopkins University, is admirably printed and suitably illustrated. Prof. Berry gives a clear viewpoint of the marvellous history of present-day trees, the wonders of their present state and the greatness of their history. "Tree Ancestors" possesses all the charm and interest of a novel, is written in plain, understandable language and with the avoidance of all unnecessary technical terms. Not every tree, of course, is included in the work but rather those whose history is better known, but not worn threadbare.

Alphonse Ousts His Competitor

Human Interest Tale of the Experiences of a Travelling Salesman on His First Call Upon the Lumber Trade in the East Just Before Xmas

By A. T. Williams

I ALWAYS remember Alphonse Gagne. That was not his proper name, of course, but it will do as well as any other. Alphonse lived in a town on the old Intercolonial Railway, between Rivière du Loup, and Campbellton; its exact location is of little import. A good natured soul was Alphonse, and the first time I met him I almost threw my arms around him and shed tears of joy, because he could speak English.

I got into Alphonse's town one morning just as it was breaking daylight, from Montreal. It was a beautifully clear winter morning about a week before Christmas. Snow covered the ground to a depth of about twelve inches. The few men standing around the station, mostly sleigh drivers were muffled to the ears, and in the frosty air their breaths gave one the impression that they were all furiously smoking "tobac Canadien."

They swung their arms backwards and forwards; slapping their hands on their sides, to keep warm, toed the line, which railway companies have told cabbies "They shall not pass," and shouted and gesticulated to attract the attention of the three lone commercial travellers that stepped, reluctantly, out into the frosty air.

Two of these travellers were, unmistakably, French. This was their regular territory. They worked out of Quebec, and "made" all the towns along the lower St. Lawrence. The other man had the appearance of being a stranger to the town, and this impression was borne out when he addressed one of the drivers in English.

Two of the travellers climbed into one of the sleighs, and the stranger followed them, then changed his mind, remarked that it might be as well to distribute the meagre passenger list among the various competing cabmen as far as possible, and jumped into one of the other sleighs.

Down the Street, about a quarter of a mile to the main Street, around the corner by the big stone church, and along to the hotel St. Laurent,—pronounced "Sain Lauron,"—I believe, the bells on the horses jingled gayly in the frosty air. The main thoroughfare skirted the St. Lawrence, and this mighty river flowed and forbidding, its blackness enhanced by the snow covered shore, on towards the gulf. Later in the day, perhaps, if the sun came out the stream would look more friendly.

The big box stove in the hotel made the place comfortable, and several husky men in mackinaws and moccasins lounged around while they filled their pipes preparatory to setting out to their work. Cheery greetings were exchanged between the proprietor and the new arrivals, two of whom were well known to him. The English speaking stranger was greeted in his own tongue and made to feel at home, his brother travellers, who spoke English fluently, assisting in the welcome.

The two Frenchmen had some telephone calls to put in, for customers in nearby towns, so the other man went in for breakfast. He was alone in the dining room, the regular boarders having already breakfasted, and there being few salesmen on the road on account of the nearness of Christmas. The menu, in French might as well have been in Italian, as the English speaking guest could have read the one as easily as the other. Laying it down, after a perusal which told him nothing, he smiled at the petite French maiden and told her to bring him poached eggs on toast. She returned his smile with a "Oui, monsieur," and came back with steak and potatoes. In Quebec all waitresses have a motto, "When in doubt give him steak and potatoes."

After breakfast I, (you will probably have guessed by this time that I was the English speaking stranger) set forth to find the office of the Pierre Lumber Company. I wandered up and down three or four streets, without finding the

object of my search. Foolishly, I had neglected to ask for directions at the hotel. The town being quite a small one, I had thought that a lumber company's premises would have formed an important part of the landscape. I was mistaken, however, as it was nowhere to be seen.

Stopping several gentlemen on the street to make inquiries availed me nothing. They could not understand me, and I could not understand them. Mentally, I resolved that if I once found the gentleman I was in search of I would certainly learn to speak French before I again put my foot in Quebec province.

I pondered the situation, and decided that if there was one man in the community that should be able to speak English it was the station agent, and I was no far from the station by this time.

My reasoning was good. The station agent comprehended perfectly, and directed me to a house nearby, which didn't seem queer to me at the moment. When I opened



Come, come Alphonse, this is Christmas Eve. You don't want to kick a man when he's down, do you?

the door and walked in, I began to think the station agent was having a joke at my expense. It was, obviously, a private house, and I could not get out again without being seen, because a swarm of children rushed out into the hall in the course of their play, and stopped their noise, as if the earth had swallowed them up, when they saw a strange man in the house. In an attempt to explain my presence, and calm their fears, I asked the children if this was the office of the Pierre Lumber Co. They gazed at me blankly, and then one of them ran shouting for his mother, and mother came in and confronted me.

Had I been able to speak French it would have been a simple matter to apologise, and retreat. As it was, how on earth was I going to give the lady a reason for intruding in her home. As I hesitated she called her husband. The two of them waited for an explanation, while a cold sweat ran down my spine. I had visions of policemen, and spending the rest of my life in gaol, owing to my inability to speak French. Again I swore with all my heart to make a diligent study of the French language if ever I got out of this situation alive.

It was plainly up to me to say something, so I addressed the lady and her husband in English, intimating that I was in search of the office of the Pierre Lumber Company, but it meant nothing to them. They still awaited an explanation of my unseemly intrusion. An inspiration came to me. Frantically, I searched through my pockets, and pulled out a letter written on one of the company's letter-heads, and held it up for their inspection. Wonderful inspiration! They

both started to talk at once, and as nearly as I could learn from their gesticulations, some person had cut his throat.

What was I to do? Would I take the next train out, go back home and tell the boss I could not find the outfit? Or, had I better go out somewhere and see if I could bag an interpreter?

While I was turning these possibilities over in my mind a light step sounded on the stair, and a young man came bounding down. He paused as he saw a stranger and, taking in the situation, he said: "Were you looking for me."

And that is how I met Alphonse Gagne, manager of the Pierre Lumber Company. The sound of those simple words spoken in the English tongue were music in my ears.

Alphonse welcomed me cordially when I had explained the purpose of my visit, and told me that he had just been having a shave before going down to the hotel for breakfast. This, apparently was the throat cutting tragedy I had pictured. Fortunately, it was not as serious as that.

The Pierre Lumber Company used one of the front rooms downstairs in the house for an office, their yard being down the railway track about half a mile. They were planning to erect a mill and put in several fast feed matchers and resaws for milling-in-transit. I was there to try and sell them the equipment for this mill.

After we had discussed the matter in a preliminary way in the office Mr. Gagne asked me if I would excuse him while he went for his breakfast. He suggested that I take a walk down to the mill and look the situation over, and he would join me after he had appeased his hunger.

There wasn't much to see, so I climbed the fence and crossed the railway track to what looked like an opposition outfit directly opposite. Entering the mill I inquired for the boss, and that gentleman was pointed out to me. He was busily engaged setting up a matcher which, on closer view, had all the appearance of being a recent installation. A few feet from it was a resaw which, also, bore all the evidence of being just newly set up. This seemed to be an instance where the old proverb, "Better late than never," did not contain much comfort for me.

I stood watching the boss for a minute or two as he tinkered away with his machine, and then ventured to ask him if he were planning to add more machines to his equipment. He looked up at me and said: "Parlez vous Francais?" For answer I shrugged my shoulders, and stated in English that, unfortunately, I did not. Immediately he bent down to his work again and ignored me. I stood for a few minutes to see if I was to get any further attention, and while I did so one of the men came over to help the boss. They held a short conversation together, the outcome of which was that they looked at me and laughed, and continued their work.

Realizing that I seemed to be an unwelcome guest I departed with what dignity I could muster, with the sound of further amusement in my ears. The impression I got was that the boss had told his man what an awful lot of nerve I must have to attempt to do business with him without being able to speak French.

I returned across the railway track the way I had come, and waited for Alphonse. He arrived in a few minutes, and I related my experience. Alphonse laughed in his jovial way, and said: "Don't worry monsieur. That fellow thinks he has stolen a march on me, but he will be out of business in a very short time. I've got him sewed up tighter than the ice on a river."

Gagne impressed me as being a shrewd business man, in spite of his jovial nature. It was evident that he was acquainted with the lumber game in all its aspects. He had been brought up with it, knew the woods and milling end of the business first hand, and had travelled for some time for a firm of wholesalers in Montreal. He would be a hard nut for an opposition firm to put anything over on.

I did not understand the full significance of his remark about having his opponent "sewed up" until later. We were returning along the railway track to the office when Alphonse asked me if I would mind if he made a call at a house nearby. He explained that if he got it off his mind

now it would save him making a trip back later in the day. I was agreeable, so we went along to the house he had indicated.

It was a frame house, typical of towns where lumbering is the chief industry. The door was opened by a man well along in years, and we were invited into the living room. It was plain that Monsieur Gagne was considered a fairly important person, by the reception accorded him.

I was, of course, unable to follow the discussion, it being conducted in French, but it must have been satisfactory as the old gentleman produced a bottle of good brandy, and glasses. We drank to a successful culmination of "the deal," this much being explained to me by Alphonse, although it mattered little to me why we were drinking. The day was cold, and the brandy good; what more could one ask?

After we had left and were walking down to the office Monsieur Gagne burst into laughter, and slapped me on the back. I waited for an explanation of the joke, and Alphonse continued to chuckle. Then he let me in on it.

"I have an option on twelve acres of the old man's land that I want for piling space," he said. "I go along and discuss the deal with the old fellow every other day, and I think I will keep on renewing the option as long as his brandy lasts," and he continued to laugh heartily.

"But the biggest joke," he continued, "is that the twelve acres I've got the option on are across the railway, surrounding Chalfont's mill. All the land he has is that what his building stands on. He hasn't even got room for a siding, and he knows it now. He thought he was putting something over on me by rushing up a building and getting in machinery as soon as he heard we were going to put in a dressing plant. But, while he was sweating over his building and machinery, I grabbed off the land. The only thing he can do now is sell out to us, or move his outfit out of town, and he hasn't got enough money to move," and Alphonse laughed again at his competitor's predicament.

I was in town with Monsieur Gagne for several days, preparing plans and data relating to the new mill. The situation was this. If Chalfont realized the hopelessness of his position and approached Gagne with a proposition to sell out the latter could dictate terms. If these were accepted it would mean that the Pierre Lumber Company would require one less matcher and resaw. On the other hand, if Chalfont chose to be stubborn, it would simply mean that he would be left with a mill and machinery on his hands which he could not use, and the Pierre people would proceed to carry out their original plans.

I had accepted an invitation to accompany Monsieur Gagne to Montreal to spend Christmas. He had a young daughter at school there, and he wanted to pass the yuletide festival with her as well as to consult with the principals of his company. It was understood between us that, if Chalfont did not come to terms before that time, the deal would be closed in Montreal, and we had our reservations arranged for two nights before Christmas, which would get us into the commercial metropolis on the morning preceding Christmas eve.

Chalfont knew of Monsieur Gagne's plans, but he hated to knuckle down and acknowledge that he was beaten. Desperate as his position was, he continued to squirm around in search of a way out. But it was just as Alphonse said; he had him sewed up tighter than the ice on a river. He had taken up his option on the twelve acres of land around Chalfont's mill, and there was not another site available in the town.

Time passed quickly enough till Christmas. We were busy in the daytime, preparing the hundred and one details connected with the equipping of a new mill, to place before the principals of the Pierre Lumber Company when we reached Montreal. In the evenings we smoked, played cards and talked. Alphonse took all his meals at the hotel, so I had an interpreter and was doing very well from the food standpoint.

Twenty minutes before train time, on the night of our departure for Montreal, Monsieur Gagne and I were walking up and down the platform, killing time until our train should

pull in. Alphonse had by this time abandoned any hope of his fellow competitor seeking to come to terms, and had decided to let him stew in his own juice.

Personally, I felt rather sorry for the fellow, in spite of the fact that he had given me the cold shoulder, and considering, also that it meant a larger order for me if he stuck to his guns.

It was a bitterly cold night, but we chose to remain out of doors rather than tarry in the stuffy waiting room, filled as it was with women and crying youngsters. We took another smart walk down the platform, and were striding briskly back to be sheltered from the biting wind when Alphonse spied a figure hurrying to meet us. "Well, well," I heard him say, "here's our friend Chalfont at last. He left it pretty late; well, he can go to the devil now."

Chalfont approached us, and intimated to Monsieur Gagne that he would like to speak to him alone. They walked over to the shelter of the station, and as I stood some yards distant I could hear sharp exclamations in French.

They only had time for a short conversation, when our train steamed in, and we were off for Montreal. Alphonse did not speak about his talk with Chalfont, but I gathered from his manner that he was put out, and had turned down whatever proposition the latter had to make.

The night was Christmas eve, and we sat at dinner in the Windsor hotel, in Montreal, Monsieur Gagne, his

daughter, his two principals, and myself. It was a trifle early for the usual Christmas festivities, but we were dining early because Monsieur Gagne had promised to accompany his daughter to the school she was attending, where a Christmas tree was to be decorated. The other two men had promised to return home to their families as early as possible. The dinner before us was an excellent one, and the spirit of "Peace On Earth, Goodwill Towards Men" permeated the atmosphere.

Monsieur Gagne was relating to his principals the progress he had made in his preparations for the new mill, which was to be started as soon as the weather permitted. He told them, also, of Chalfont's proposition, made at the station a few minutes before the departure of the train, the evening before. The proposal, as outlined, meant a loss to Chalfont, but nothing in comparison with the loss he would sustain if he did not sell out, and the deal would be a profitable one for the Pierre Lumber Company.

You could gather from Alphonse's tone in communicating the information that he was disposed to let Chalfont hang on to his mill now as a souvenir of his folly. But, wiser counsel prevailed. "Come, come, Alphonse," said the president of the company, "this is Christmas Eve. You don't want to kick a man when he is down, do you?"

Alphonse's joviality asserted itself, and calling a waiter, he asked for a telegraph blank. He hastily scribbled, "Accept your proposition. Merry Christmas. Gagne," and we continued with our dinner.

Forest Resources of Canada Should Not Be Pawns on Political Chessboard

. By Fred Brown

The desire of the commonweal in forest conservation is to obtain natural blessings supplied by the forest, such as water supply, moderation of temperature, and rainfall.

To conserve our natural resources, the lumber, pulp, and other wood consuming industries, and our water power, Canada's supply of saw timber has been estimated at eight hundred billion feet.

Since then about one hundred and fifty billion feet of saw and pulp timber fell victims to the demon fire or about two and one-half times as much as the annual consumption of lumber.

We have used during that time nearly one hundred and forty billion feet of lumber and ties which amount represents only forty per cent. of the timber actually cut. Responsible for this wastage are market conditions, logging methods, and human greed. Today, no one knows approximately the remaining stand of timber, as during the past years damages done by insects, fires and windfalls, etc., have not been taken into consideration in our forestal inventories, but we know now that the available supply is receding from the centers of consumption, which means a high cost of manufacture and transportation. The fire hazard will be with us until doomsday, unless, we are able to prevent the periods of draught, but we can and we must prevent forest fires at all costs. One man, one organization, or a half dozen organizations are almost powerless to accomplish anything as long as the people of Canada are looking upon the forest as something to get rid of, as an encumbrance of the soil.

The present generation remembers the time, when our continental railways burned their way across the continent regardless of the actual and potential timberwealth destroyed, and to eradicate that erroneous conception it will tax the combined efforts of the press, the pulpit and schools. Fires in virgin forests are not so destructive as fires in second growth. Second growth has a potential value beyond calculations. Fire-killed wood in mature forests has a commercial value provided the facilities are at hand to mill and to market the wood.

The greatest menace to our forests and second growth is the permit dodger, the careless tourist, the irresponsible

hunter and fisherman. On the face of these facts it is absolutely necessary to issue permits to those desiring to enter the woods during the danger season, and when a culprit is brought to book put sentimentality and petty politics aside, and impose the jail sentence provided by the law. A little law enforcement for the reason of the novelty thereof will act as a deterrent.

The provincial government at present are spending about twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the forest revenues for protection and perpetuation of the forests. This amount is inadequate and unjust.

The government in following such a policy acts similar to the spendthrift who consumes the interest of his patrimony as well as a portion of the capital until sometime he lands in the bankruptcy court. No government has a right to spend from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the revenue derived from forests until such times as the perpetuation and protection of the forest is absolutely assured.

While the embargo on pulpwood is a necessity from the standpoint of conservation and while it is most desirable for the maintenance of our national independence it can only be a palliative and not a panacea for the ills of Canadian forestry.

The remedy for the ills of Canadian forests are fire protection, regeneration and cutting for an annual sustained yield.

A few dollars well spent in fire protection will work wonders. As it becomes evident to the public that the forest wealth of the Dominion is receiving consideration from our governments, the people will naturally turn to reforestation.

To plant large areas now, say five or six million acres per year cannot be done, there is not enough money in the country to undertake a job like that at the present time.

To inaugurate a policy of cutting for an annual sustained yield is rather in the province of the Dominion government, the government being the logical custodian of the people's remaining forest wealth. The Dominion parliament has the power to create forest reserves and on those the policy of cutting for sustained yield could be tried out.

Embargo on Pulpwood is Leading Issue of Day

Editor of the Canada Lumberman:

I am very glad of the opportunity that is from time to time afforded me by some correspondent, who has little knowledge of what he writes, to further emphasize the alarming situation that is facing Canada with regard to its rapidly diminishing wood supply. Ellwood Wilson, one of Canada's foremost foresters, says that this is not only the most important pending question before the Dominion today, but is one for Canada alone to solve.

The figures pertaining to the amount of pulpwood now standing in Canada, as quoted by a correspondent in a recent issue of a Canadian newspaper, are, to say the least, very wide of the facts. The makers of these figures frankly state that they are a mere guess at best. In any event, we in the East are only concerned with the stand of spruce and fir pulpwood in the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this connection, I will quote from this same Dominion Forestry Branch document, referred to by this correspondent, which states that these Eastern Provinces contain 552,210,000 cords of all kinds of softwood, but as only two-thirds of this amount would be merchantable pulpwood, this would be reduced to 368,000,000 cords and deducting 80,000,000 cords for inaccessibility, we get 288,000,000 cords of accessible pulpwood in these provinces.

Accepting these figures, which I shall challenge later on, and allowing for an annual cut of 5,000,000 cords and a far greater depletion caused by insects, fungi, fire and wind, the situation is critical indeed. In support of this I need refer only to what has happened along just one line of railway in Canada, the Transcontinental between La Tuque and Cochrane, where, by an actual cruise, it was found that 20,000,000 cords of standing wood were destroyed by fire while the railroad records for the same period show that only 1,000,000 cords of all kinds of wood products were shipped, showing a loss of twenty cords by fire to one cord utilized. This, with the loss of 200,000,000 cords by the spruce budworm in these same Eastern provinces, will enable the people to understand how rapidly we are losing our wooded areas.

Over Optimistic Regarding Supply

The reason I challenge some of the figures that have been published in Government and Conservation Commission reports, which, as I stated before, even the makers say are largely mere guesses, is because some of these, by an actual cut, have proved to be over-optimistic as to the supply.

The exhaustive aerial survey made a year ago by the Ontario Government over the James Bay Watershed is a case in point. This territory has always been considered as a part of our future wood supply, while this survey revealed the fact that the wood resources of that region were a mere myth, as that whole area consists of either burns, muskeg or scrub, with merely narrow strips of wood along streams and in patches too small and remote to make commercial operations possible. As one member of a party who recently flew across that country stated, "the only visible resource was duck shooting."

The amount per acre that some of this small pulpwood timber will actually cut out has been alarmingly small, deceiving some

Mr. Barnjum Thinks That Royal Commission Should be Disbanded and that Public Money Spent on Investigation of Conditions Which Are Already Self-Evident, is Worse Than Wasted—Cry About Settler Having no Market is Misleading

of our very best foresters and lumbermen, as evidenced by actual operations in this small northern growth. I can refer to instance after instance where this has occurred. The most recent case that has been brought to my attention was at a hearing in Halifax, when the president of the company holding the "Big Lease" in Victoria and Inverness counties, Cape Breton, publicly stated that the territory covered by this lease contained only three million cords of pulpwood, while in the report of the Conservation Commission, it is stated that this lease contains twelve million cords. This estimate of twelve million cords, which was later corroborated by some of the best foresters and lumbermen of Maine, was made by the late Dr. Fernow who was probably the most noted, capable, highly educated and trained forester of his day. As it was also stated by this same witness that there was no budworm on this tract, and that only a matter of one hundred and fifty thousand cords had been cut since this estimate was made, it shows clearly that the amount called for in this report fell short just seventy-five per cent and this is only one instance of several of the same nature that has recently been brought to my attention, proving conclusively that the estimates in this small growth are almost invariably too high.

Ignoring Some Concrete Facts

In their frantic endeavor to fool the Canadian people, some of these American representatives, with their large figures, totally ignore the fact that we have lost two hundred million cords of pulpwood through the ravages of the budworm alone, while our forest fire loss is increasing from year to year, the present season having shown the greatest loss from this cause in Quebec and New Brunswick that has been experienced in the history of these provinces. There is not a water power or water shed in the Dominion that is not already suffering from a lack of forest cover, many rivers having been lower the present season than ever before, and many wells and springs having failed for the first time. This drying up of the earth's surface is accountable for the alarming increase of our forest fires, and is a phase of the situation that our puny politicians at Ottawa will be forced to recognize.

Judging from the "testimony" given by some American pulpwood dealers at these "hearings," one might be led to believe that with the advent of an embargo at least one-fifth of all the newspapers in the United States would go out of business,—while as a matter of fact, the only change that will be brought about will be the erection of at least sufficient new pulp mills in Canada to make good the deficiency in the unmanufactured wood that is now being exported. In order to provide a market for what actual farmers or settlers wood is now leaving the country,

not more than six mills of a hundred tons capacity each would have to be built.

No other solution would be open to the American newspapers whose owners care not whether their pulp or paper is manufactured one side of the line or the other, provided they can only be assured of a sufficient supply. They must have the paper, and if this cannot be obtained through the export of raw wood, then they will be only too glad to take it in pulp or paper.

All this hue and cry by the American pulpwood dealers for the farmers' and settlers' rights is pure bunkum. The farmer and settler will be very appreciably benefited by an embargo, as he will not only have ample home competition for his wood through the advent of, I am afraid, too many new mills, but he will have a home market for his farm produce and labor for himself and family as well.

Settler Benefited by Embargo

The Government of Ontario has already received applications for locations for ten new pulp mills, which causes the efficient Minister of Lands and Forests, the Hon. James Lyons, to remark that if all of these requests are granted, he does not know what will become of the pulpwood supply of the province. Several new pulp mills are projected in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. If the mere agitation for an embargo has already produced such substantial results, I will leave the people to judge what the announcement of the actual embargo would accomplish for the welfare of Canada. As soon as the embargo goes into force, it will then become immediately necessary to take up the question of a reduction in the cut, better fire protective measures and a real forest conservation programme.

With reference to the embargo, it is with much pleasure that I quote what Sir John Willison, as President of the Canadian Reconstruction Association says, as follows.—

"We must either manufacture the raw materials of Canada within the country—thus employing labor, rearing new communities, providing local markets for merchants and producers, strengthening the national structure, making the back of Canada strong to bear its accumulating burdens—or the sons of Canada will follow these raw materials out of the country, establish themselves in foreign industrial centres, and more and more from year to year, the national burden will become heavier and the same issue of the great political experiment in which we are engaged become more difficult and uncertain. Every sound economic and natural reason, therefore, demands that the raw materials of Canada shall be manufactured in Canada, and the Canadian people protected in the possession and control of their natural inheritance."

Thinks Commission Serves Uselessly

The opinion and corroboration of such outstanding loyal Canadians and high authorities as those whose names I have the honor of referring to below will carry greater weight with the people of Canada than the mere rhetoric of a man engaged in the foreign export of his country's most vital natural resources.

The Right Honorable Robert Laird Borden, Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir William Price, Sir John Willison, J. R. Booth, Dr. C. D. Howe, Edward Beck, G. C. Piche, Ellwood

Wilson, Robson Black, and hundreds of others, including the editors of all of Canada's best newspapers, who have given the question serious study.

If the Government at Ottawa does not possess a sufficient sense of propriety to now issue an order disbanding the worse than useless waste of the people's money, the

Royal Pulpwood Commission, then the members of this Commission, out of self-respect, should hand in their resignations and decline to any longer continue participating in these farcical proceedings.

Frank J. D. Barnjum.

Montreal, December 3, 1923.



Automobiles or Homes—Which Will It Be?

In any city and even in the smaller towns a common sight nowadays is to see the old vacant lot filled with second hand motor cars, bearing attractive price tags. In most cases the tags are more enticing than the cars.

The dilapidated old speed wagons represent thousands of dollars that were poured in to the hands of the automobile manufacturers by people to satisfy their desire to roll independently along the highway of life, and live by the well-known hand-to-mouth existence.

These paragraphs are not intended to pull to pieces the pleasure derived from motoring; neither are they questioning the merchandising methods of the automobile salesman; but they are definitely intended to sew a few seeds for thought throughout the allied building industries.

It is not as hard to-day, to sell the average man the idea of owning an automobile as it is a home. But this does not mean that the purchaser will get more satisfaction from the car than he will from a home. Everybody knows, whether he admits it or not, there's more satisfaction in owning a home. It is true that motor cars can be purchased cheaper than a home, but it is also true that the same money could be the means of a start towards buying a home—and a guarantee of future happiness. Because joyriding is sensational it has emptied many a man's pocket book, who could ill afford it, and left him nothing but a car with a depreciation at the rate of thirty per cent yearly.

The automobile manufacturers have naturally played up the superficial benefits of having a car to drive around in. They have sold cars to people on the installment basis, who do their housekeeping in two rooms, and spend the remainder of their time in the automobile. These people drive about town like well-to-do citizens and to look at them, one would imagine they owned a ten roomed home. Many earnest folk, who are really better off than these gasoline fiends, and are trying to pay for a roof over their heads, see their neighbors driving around in cars and

become discontented. They sell their homes and put their savings into a car, just to be in the swim.

It is a common thing to hear men engaged in the executive ranks of the building industry declare that the automobile is ruining their business.

We must admit that the automobile has a strong pull on the people's money, but the home building and allied industries should have an even stronger pull, because, for the money spent on a home, more satisfaction is derived.

Must Use High Power Methods

Unity and enthusiasm are needed in the home building industry, together with the very necessary help and backing of the electrical installation and appliance people, the furniture and furnishings trade, plumbing and heating trades, etc., because without the erection of homes, these businesses would languish. High powered methods must be used by the building and allied trades because they are competing with a high powered competitor—the automobile manufacturer.

The people, who are now spending their hard earned dollars for automobiles, instead of homes, can be definitely brought to see the many more advantages and satisfactions of owning a domicile to that of a motor car, if the building trades will stand together and be persistent in bringing the home owning idea and all its consistent comforts and advantages before the public mind.

As an example how viewpoint will decide a person's mode of living, when the writer was a small boy he had a great distaste for brushing his teeth. It was much easier and less bothersome to run out and play ball without cleaning his molars after meals. One day his father called him and said: Your mother tells me you are not brushing your teeth. When you grow up to be a man, do you want to have dirty yellow teeth like the Chinaman? If you let your teeth get very dirty, you won't be able to get them nice and white when you go to parties, and that would make you very much ashamed.

From that day on my teeth were brushed regularly because my father had wisely ap-

pealed to my sense of pride, which is after all the chief reason why people like to be healthy and clean.

It is the same with selling homes. Many people who are now giving practically no thought to their old age, but just living for the present, can be made to see the true value of owning a home, by appealing to their sense of pride.

If the allied building industries would get together for the purpose of carrying on a vigorous campaign for the education of the public toward taking a deeper appreciation in the home, the effect would not go unrewarded. The sign board would be an excellent method of bringing the message of home owning before the public. The illustration accompanying this article is not meant as a work of art, but merely to convey an idea that would have far reaching results.

Waste in the Woods Must Stop

"Waste in the Woods" was the subject of an interesting address recently delivered by B. T. McBain, assistant general manager of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis., before a gathering of paper mill superintendents at Springfield, Ohio. The speaker dealt with the subject in a plain, pointed way and what he says regarding waste of timber in the United States is applicable to many sections in Canada.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McBain said:—"The more I study this subject of waste, the more I am convinced that we have only scratched the surface of the possibilities. It is waste in every department of the industry that keeps us in the loss column more than it is market conditions and price. We must, therefore, put our own house in order before we can expect to get much encouragement from the outside. If there is a profit in our waste, why not save that waste and find the profit?"

Now as to the subject of this paper. I was surprised to find on investigation that from eight to twelve million acres of timberland are burned annually in our good old United States. I was further surprised to learn that 78 million cords of firewood are burned for fuel by farmers alone each year in the United States alone.

I was further surprised to find on checking up the amount of wood consumed by American pulp mills, that not to exceed 12 million cords are used annually by the industry in the United States and part of this is imported from Canada as wood and from other countries in the form of pulp. From these surprises I have summarized the following:

Eight to twelve times as many cords as we use each year are burned in timber fires if an acre only produces ten cords of wood.

Seven to eight times as many cords as we use each year are burned for firewood by farmers.

Pulpwood requirements are only a small percentage of the annual legitimate consumption of wood for all purposes.

One to two times as many cords of wood are lost to the forest each year from insect life and disease.

Therefore, the waste in the industry in cutting, in shipping, in wood yards, in process and from every other point of view is only a very small part of the waste in wood, and while I am not asking that we let up in our efforts to conceive waste from the point where we take a hand in the wood business, I am asking that we all take more of an interest in the prevention of the greater waste that results before we in the pulp industry come in contact with the matter at all.

Christmas Eve at Camp Four

(Continued from page 50)

convulsively, as though what they would do to this upstart would be—plenty.

English Jack had removed his coat, folded it carefully and placed it away in his bunk. At French Joe's bellow, he stepped down from the deacon-seat, for his bunk was on the hurricane-deck, and walked directly into the enemy's lines, where he side-stepped the big Frenchman's lethal rush, slapping him smartly on the cheek as he swept past.

"Youah manners are simply disgustin', old deah," he said mildly.

Joe returned to the fray with murder in his eye and erupting censorable language, the burden of which was his intention to remove certain vital organs from the internal economy of "Eenglesh," and burn them in the stove. English Jack, looking if anything, a little bored, made no reply.

Ready hands transferred moveable objects to out of the way corners, and to the tops of bunks, for this looked like it would be the real thing; and the men crowded around to see the show.

"Keep back an' give 'em room," ordered Angus McLeod, restraining Spike Taylor by the neck-band of his shirt from becoming an active ally of English, who was dancing on tip-toe around French Joe, eluding the clutch of his powerful arms, and as a profane admirer remarked,—"hittin' him when an' where he liked."

"Just wait till Joe lands on him or gits holt of him," said another, "five bucks says English don't last ten minutes." The bet was immediately snapped up by Spike Taylor.

A fight was practically an every-day occurrence and gave an opportunity of keep-

brisk even when French Joe's backers offered odds of ten to one.

Joe had ceased swearing and had settled grimly down to business. Although his face was cut on both cheek-bones, and one eye was rapidly closing, while bruises on his ribs screamed of the Englishman's punching ability,—he had not yet succeeded in laying a finger on the elusive enemy who kept up his maddening will-o-the-wisp tactics; but when he did—. He growled deep down in his throat, in the primitive profanity of the man-animal before articulate speech had become a usable implement, and the crowd waited for the fatal moment when English Jack would slow down from lack of steam and come within the reach of those great hairy arms.

But, if some of the spectators were fearful on Jack's account, he, himself, did not seem to be worrying as he stepped lightly about, alert for openings that he might use in working French Joe's face over more in accordance with his own ideas.

"O man, he knows how to handle himself," Spike Taylor enthused, as English Jack took a glancing blow on the left shoulder in order to bore deeply into Frenchy's bread-basket with his right. "Hit him where he lives, English; that's the stuff," he yelled.

And so the fight raged without rounds or intermission; English Jack unfurried, his breathing normal; his only mark of conflict the bleeding knuckles of either hand: French Joe with face badly bruised and cut, one eye in mourning, and his wind equipment working in hoarse gasps; till English decided that it had gone far enough, and, changing a feinted side-step into a forward leap, smashing money in circulation; but this looked to be a one-sided affair and the betting was not

ed his right into French Joe's solar plexus, doubling him up and bringing out the point of his jaw to meet a 'haymaker' left that Spike Taylor swore afterwards had not travelled over ten inches.

Whatever the distance may have been, it certainly did the business, knocking the big fellow on top of the stove—dead to the world. Down came the stove-pipe, and Joe's slumbering form was pulled away from the wreck of the heater, appropriately decorated with soot as a sombre tribute to the fall of the mighty.

Joe's return to consciousness was, probably, accelerated by his first having struck the stove in a sitting posture. It was only a minute before he scrambled to his feet. He looked around and grinned, though the pain of the facial contortion brought tears to his one open eye.

Grabbing up the tin dipper from the bunk where it had been tossed, he strode over to where the can had been placed out of harm's way, and poured out a drink. Then, turning, he walked the length of the room to where English Jack was bandaging his bleeding knuckles.

"Eenglesh," he said, "By gar, I lak you have leetle drink wit me."

"Sure, Frenchy, old top, glad to," returned English Jack heartily. The crowd, Joe included, looked on admiringly while English took his medicine.

"By gar, she's fight lak bunch dam wile cats," said Frenchy, "I lak you be ma fren'."

"Fine," said English Jack as he clasped the extended hand, "you teach me how to use an axe, and I'll teach you how to fight. How's that, Eh?"

French Joe slapped him on the back.

"She's be de bargain, by gar," he said.

Effect of Rate of Growth

(Continued from page 48)

the ring is obviously the part of the wood which furnishes the most strength. Large pores have so little actual woody material that from the standpoint of strength they are little more than air spaces. The weight and strength of the material is determined by the summer wood. The medium growth wood represented by the middle photomicrograph, Figure 3B, has a narrower band of pores in the spring wood than the fast growth specimen with the wide ring. Moreover the summer wood of the specimen showing moderate growth rate occupies a larger proportion of the annual ring than the corresponding heavy wood in the wide-ring sample. Having a greater proportion of the annual layer composed of heavy summer wood, the moderate growth is heavier and stronger than the fast growth material, the broad rings of which contain a large proportion of pores and the summer wood of which is likely to contain many thin-walled fibres.

Ring-porous wood of extremely slow growth may be quite low in strength. Examination of Figure 3C, showing ash with very narrow and numerous rings, indicates why this is the case. After the first row of spring pores is formed, subsequent growth has been insufficient to add many fibres and the annual ring consists so largely of air spaces that the strength of the wood is much below normal.

The same kind of variation in strength as occurs in the ring-porous woods is sometimes found in diffuse-porous woods, but is usually less extreme.

Figure 4 represents the variation in strength of some diffuse-porous species of various growth rates.

Figure 5 (A, B, & C) showing a diffuse-porous wood (paper birch) indicates that these variations are related to anatomical features just as in the ring-porous woods. The amount of space occupied by pores in diffuse-porous woods tends to vary but little whether the annual rings are wide or narrow and the slight change in pore content explains, therefore, the relatively small differences in strength.

In fact the strength of some of the hardest and heaviest of North American diffuse-porous woods seems unaffected by changes in growth rate. The strength of yellow birch is but little altered by changes in the rate and very slow growth hard maple is undiminished in strength, the wood showing no appreciable difference from normally rapid growth wood in the volume occupied by pores. There

seems to be no doubt however that abnormally fast growth is never conducive to strength.

From tests made at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, the following conclusions may be drawn.

(1) The strength of any kind of wood is approximately proportional to the density of the wood.

(2) Hardwoods are heaviest usually when they have from 6 to 15 rings per inch.

(3) A hardwood with less than 4 rings per inch is below the maximum in strength value for the species.

(4) Variations in strength of hardwood timber of the same species but of different rates of growth are due to variations in the "pore content" of the wood.

(5) Variations in "pore content" are greatest in ring-porous woods and are of some consequence in the soft diffuse-porous hardwoods but are least noticeable in the hardest diffuse-porous woods.

(6) Ring-porous hardwoods and some of the softer diffuse-porous hardwoods decrease in strength as the growth rings narrow beyond 15 to the inch.

(7) The hardest diffuse-porous woods are least affected as regards strength by changes in growth rate.

The Cut in Quebec Will be Heavy

The lumber operations in the province of Quebec are progressing exceedingly well with the continuation of the fine weather, stated Gustave G. Piche, chief forester, and one of the biggest cuts ever recorded in the province is expected for the season of 1923-24.

In all there will be about 30,000 men working in the various lumber camps during the winter, if the different companies have been able to obtain all the help they required. This figure is an increase of 5,000 over the number given about a month ago as being how many would work in the camps this winter. The camps themselves will number about 3,000, it was stated.

To cope with the situation the staff of forest rangers has been increased by fifty per cent, and now number around 160 men, who will look after the interests of the Government and visit the camps to see that only the proper timber shall be cut. It is expected that all of the 3,000 camps in Quebec will be visited twice a month by the forest rangers.

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Some Reflections at Yule-tide Season

Another year is closing in the lumber business and at this festive season the thoughts of men turn to the joys and delightful associations of Christmas time rather than to business cares, potential profits and quick turnovers. Holiday greetings are being extended on all sides and the spirit of "Peace on Earth and Goodwill to Men" is surcharging the atmosphere and creating kindlier feeling, greater happiness and wider generosity than is manifested at any other time.

The lumber business has often been described as a game that is full of speculation, uncertainty, struggle and triumph. In it, true exponents of the industry find their chief delight. Happy is the man who discovers fun in his daily work; if he does not, he will get but little enjoyment out of life. Most men are in the lumber line because they love it and are anxious to see it grow and become established on a firm pedestal. Supplying the material needs from which homes are built, is one of the greatest vocations of the present period.

It is well, however, for men at times to detach themselves from every-day duties and anxieties and reflect upon the blessings which have attended their efforts during the past year. While results may have fallen short of expectations, there is much to be thankful for both in personal affairs and in the realization that Canada is to-day in a much better shape from an employment, industrial and financial standpoint than many other countries. Her people are contented and happy and her citizens for the most part, industrious and thrifty, while her outlook in the larger affairs of world activities was never more luminous.

This, however, is not a dissertation upon trade topics or statistics. It is more in harmony with the thought that each one is entitled to the fullest measure of health, happiness and prosperity, coupled with the wish that good fortune may attend their particular ventures and the great lumber industry in general during 1924.

While there is rise and fall in the volume of turnover, prices and production, it must be remembered that back of all the lumberman has a high calling. His perspective must be wide and his sympathies deep. There is no finer study than that of forest products, and the successful manufacturer and distributor of them cannot possess too much knowledge relating to their growth, conversion and transportation. The question ever present is that the retail lumberman to-day occupies a big place in the plans and purposes of any community. From doing business on low-lying ground, in an out-of-the-way location and tumble-down premises, he has come to the forefront as an important factor and real force in the progress and stability of any centre. He believes in service and has broadened the scope of his activities until now the yardman might be dignified by the name of "home builder." He can do much by example and precept to encourage the construction of more and better houses in his town or city.

The trend is in the direction of better and more commodious dwellings. Any man, who fosters this spirit and points the way to more sanitary and comfortable domestic surroundings, is doing a work worth while. He, who gets behind the home campaign and assists in giving it impetus and strength, is a real live resident and of proportions, ample enough to rejoice in the welfare of his fellows and point with pride and satisfaction to the attractiveness and prosperity of the place in which he does business.

The community, which is one of homes, rightfully takes its place in the forward movement of the present day. The home-builder becomes a solid, substantial citizen, vitally interested in everything that relates to the advancement and reputation of the place where he resides.

It is interesting to note that last year 65 per cent of the occupied homes in Toronto were owner occupied. This is a splendid showing and a remarkable feature of the houses in all the leading cities of Canada is the preponderance of the substantial, brick structures. In these, surrounded by loved ones and in the association of friends, many a joyous hour will be spent at the present Yule-tide occasion. Around the family hearth scenes of other days will be recalled, reminiscences related and the spirit of unity, friendship and affection will have full sway.

So far as all members of the trade are concerned, they cannot get a better grasp of affairs during the coming year and start off under more propitious circumstances than by attending conventions, for January is a month of trade gatherings. They should not come to remain silent so much as to help and take part in the discussion, give their own views and listen to what others have to say on topics of mutual interest. By rubbing shoulders with the other fellow and coming in close personal contact with him, one is able to realize that, after all, the great human family is sound at heart and co-operative in spirit. The other fellow, too, has the same trials and troubles, as we ourselves, and, in mingling with ordinary mortals, we learn to appreciate the honorable, upright and true, and to discard the base, the mean and the false.

Longer Lengths in Hardwood Lumber

In birch, maple and elm a larger percentage of 14 and 16-foot lengths is being asked for by consumers and wholesalers and more particularly for the export trade. At a dinner arranged by W. Frank Oliver, of Toronto, (who is a director of the N.H.L.A., and held recently at the National Club Toronto) many Canadian members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association were present to discuss conditions in general. Among those present were W. C. Boadway, of the Wood Sales Co., who is experienced in operating, and John J. Miller, of the Anderson-Miller Co., who is a former National inspector and familiar with wholesale conditions. They were asked to frame a letter for publication in the "Canada Lumberman" urging, among other things, that, owing to the increasing call and great demand in hardwoods, particularly birch, maple and elm, that every jobber, mill man or lumber manufacturer do his utmost as far as possible, without entailing loss of timber, to largely increase the number of 14 and 16 ft. lengths.

By doing so it will not only be a decided benefit to consumer, but will be of equal or greater advantage to operator, as logs in 14 and 16 ft. lengths, although containing a much larger number of feet than shorter lengths, can be logged about as cheaply, which also applies to the milling end and the handling of lumber, both in mill yards and in course of inspecting and shipping. A larger percentage of these lengths would increase the cuttings in the No. 1 and No. 2 common, by one or two pieces in each board.

It is well known that many mill men are not giving the attention they should, to trimming and edging their lumber properly. Some have the idea that something is gained through increasing the width by leaving waney edge and also the length by not closely trimming. This is, of course, an entirely mistaken idea and instead of increasing, lowers the grade and value. Trimming and edging should be looked into more closely than at present. Bark is not even classed as a sound defect and so edging and trimming all bark from stock, would raise the grades 5% or more.

It is found that considerable stock, after being seasoned, runs thin of the thickness intended, owing to not enough being allowed for shrinkage when the lumber is sawn. Mill men should watch this important feature.

A. C. Huber, of Milwaukee, Wis., who for several years was associated with the Adams River Lumber Co. Chase, B. C., will arrive in Toronto shortly to look after the eastern interests of that firm as well as the Associated Mills, during the illness of J. T. Todd who was badly injured recently in a street car collision in Windsor. W. F. Lammers, managing-director of the Adams River Lumber Co., is accompanying Mr. Huber to the East.



Clever ball players from the woodworking plant of James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, who have carried off many trophies in local league contests.

Woodworking Boys Who Can Play Ball

The aggregation of smart baseball players in the accompanying illustration represent the team of James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa. The boys won the championship in the Manufacturers' League during the past season.

The Manufacturers' League was formed in Ottawa in the summer of 1922 and consists of six teams,—McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co.; J. R. Booth, Limited; James Davidson's Sons; Ottawa Dairy; British American Bank Note Co. and the Mortimer Co.

The members of the Davidson team have an enviable record and one that any club might well be proud of. In the summer of 1922 they played 56 games and lost only 3, thus capturing the championship of the League for the Reach trophy presented by the Reach Sporting Co. of the United States. The boys came up this year and repeated their past performance playing 30 games and losing only 3, and carrying off the Spanding trophy put up by Spanding Bros., of New York.

During the past season the Davidson team played off with the Beach Foundry, champions of the Mercantile League, for the Booth trophy donated by J. R. Booth, Jr. They landed the award by a score of 5—0.

The line-up of the James Davidson's Sons baseball team in the picture is as follows:—

Front Row—H. Rathwell, 3rd. base, Smith, pitcher, C. Craig, short stop.

Second Row—Woods, catcher, T. Hammell, 1st base, G. P. Davidson, A. Goulet, 2nd base, L. Fahey, pitcher.

Back Row—E. K. Davidson, Barclay, pitcher, Avotte, left field, W. Munroe, right field, Letang, centre field, J. Hartnett, manager.

Millwork Publicity Committee Meets

A conference of far-reaching effect, namely, the initial meeting of the Publicity Committee of the Millwork Cost Bureau occurred in Chicago lately, at the Congress Hotel. The committee which was created by resolution of the Bureau's ninth annual convention last April is representative of each branch of the industry, as well as of the various regional Millwork associations. Its members have given much study to the matter of collective advertising and this initial meeting was called for the purpose of deciding upon a proper plan of procedure.

F. J. Mose was unanimously elected chairman of the committee and W. P. Flint, secretary. The meeting was then given over to a thorough discussion of the requirements and effects of a national advertising campaign. Every one agreed that the general public knows less of millwork than of any other of the important industries, and that the millwork industry cannot hope to assume its rightful place except by overcoming that condition through the medium of

educational publicity. It was decided that the proposed campaign be directed to architects, contractors, and the general public, and that it be conducted under the name of American Millwork Institute. Because the entire trade is concerned, it was decided also that the whole industry rather than simply the members of the Millwork Cost Bureau, should be asked to participate in the campaign.

A complete prospectus of the campaign will be submitted at the annual convention of the Millwork Cost Bureau next April. The members of the Bureau will then be asked to decide whether the Millwork Cost Bureau shall become the American Millwork Institute, with a department devoted to the publicity campaign, or whether its name and functions shall remain as they are and the advertising program carried on by a separate organization. Meanwhile, in order that the committee may ascertain in advance the appropriate number of firms that will co-operate in the movement, all millwork establishments in the country will receive an outline of the program and will be asked whether or not they may be counted on to subscribe to the campaign fund.

How Trees Can be Colored Many Shades

By feeding dye to the living wood, according to S. Weinberg, a chemist, trees can be colored thirty-two different shades, including apple green, olive green, ebony, weathered oak, and salmon pink.

Experiments with a dye, which Weinberg has discovered, are being conducted in the botanical gardens of the University of Pennsylvania with three trees which have been presented to him by the department of botany.

Introduced into the base of the tree, the dye is diffused throughout the branches by the natural functioning of the tree, Weinberg said. Evidence is furnished by the presence in the botanical gardens of a dark blue tree, a vivid green poplar, and a salmon pink maple.

Assisted by Dr. Herbert Renner, of Germany, Weinberg also has experimented with a purple apple tree in Lansdowne, Pa.

Wood, which has undergone the coloring process, is more durable than the ordinary wood used in the manufacture of furniture, according to Weinberg, who mixes a preservative with the dye solution to be spread throughout the tree. The result, he said, is wood stained through and through, and not only on the surface, so that scratches and dents will not mar its presentability when made into furniture.

The dyeing operation is not a new one, but Weinberg declared that efforts heretofore have not been attended with success. Weinberg's method is to confine the sap to the roots of the tree by a series of borings at its butt. Above this the coloring is permitted to flow in, to be drawn up to the very top of the tree by pressure created.

Embargo Issue Has Tendency to Cripple Trade

On Both Sides of Border Lumber and Pulpwood Dealers Are in Uncertain Frame of Mind Regarding Outcome—Contracts Not Entered Into With Operators

By George S. Kerr, Campbellton, N. B.

Personally I feel similar to the majority of other pulpwood dealers and lumbermen throughout the country as being opposed to this much discussed question termed an embargo.

I have had the opportunity of hearing both sides of this question argued. I mean by both sides, that I have had heard this matter discussed by manufacturers and pulpwood owners throughout Northern New York and elsewhere, as well as the producers in Canada. The question has been brought up on several occasions as to how far the restriction regarding exportation would be involved. If it is, as I understand, that private lands—such as granted and freehold lots will come under this embargo, my opinion is it would be rather drastic and unfair to the multitude of farmers and settlers throughout the Province, who are depending solely upon that source of revenue, and in some cases the only source for their daily bread and butter.

We personally ship in the neighborhood yearly about 30,000 cords of pulpwood from all over the province in lots from one carload to ten carloads or more, having on our list about 75 shippers. These shippers as a rule are small dealers and merchants throughout New Brunswick and Quebec, which in turn buy from a number of farmers and incidentally homesteaders making their yearly required improvements and manufacturing into pulp such wood as is cut from said improvements which is naturally their only source of revenue during the fall and winter months. This is the only bit of encouragement the majority of younger men have to keep them home and on the farm, therefore, we naturally can form an idea of what it would mean to a multitude of people if such restrictions were put into effect.

The opinion I have heard expressed by some, who seem to be in favor of an embargo, is that the American manufacturers would be forced to come to Canada and, at least, build and operate ground wood mills, shipping their pulp to the other side and thus creating a finished product. I have been told by mill owners that it is only in cases of necessity that they buy ground wood in preference to buying the raw material and grinding it themselves, due to the fact that it costs in the neighborhood of \$5.00 per ton to have to lay up this pulp and put it again through their wet machine.

Can Paint Bright Picture Best

I do not know of any commodity whereby a more beautiful and profitable picture can be painted and brought to the favorable attention of the general public than the pulp business and the wonderful possibilities it would have and mean to Canada if such an embargo would be put in force. I have heard one speaker claim that the North Shore would be lined with pulp mills employing thousands of men. It is needless to say that this form of argument is far fetched and any party making such argument is certainly not in possession of all facts.

In the first place we have not sufficient power developed in New Brunswick to induce the American manufacturer to pull up stakes and leave behind the mill in full operation and migrate to Canada. It has been for five years the aim of the Canadian people and government to encourage foreign capital into the country. Today a great percentage of our timber lands and timber operations are owned and held by American capitalists, who have in the past and in good faith invested their money in our country. Would it then be fair on the part of the Canadian government to place restrictions such as are being agitated, without first giving the people that they have in the past encouraged over here, sufficient time and opportunity to find ways and means of bringing their business to Canada. This would naturally take, at least, from three to five years.

My opinion is that the sanest way of handling a situation of this kind would be for the Canadian Government to offer some inducement to the present established manufacturers in the U. S., as well as to others, that may be anticipating such a venture, to locate over here, if the Canadian people have not sufficient capital or enterprise to build and operate mills on their own behalf. It is certainly not to any advantage for the present pulpwood dealer in this country to ship his wood to the United States providing there

was a market in Canada equally as good as the existing one to the other side of us.

It would appear to me that we are endeavouring to force the American manufacturer over here to do something that we are failing to do ourselves. I feel quite certain that, if the Canadian Government could offer American capitalists some inducement and assist them to obtain water power and other facilities in Canada, that we would have no difficulty in getting our share of the business, and incidentally marketing our product in Canada. I would think that the present agitators in favor of this embargo were using a sort of dog-in-the-manger argument, and incidentally curtailing and trying to restrict the only profitable existing market which,



George S. Kerr, Campbellton, N.B.

if put in effect, would cause not only the mill owner in Canada to suffer, but would involve everyone down to the poorest immigrant who is depending upon this source of revenue for daily existence. As sane thinking people they now can see that such an embargo would be a painful realization if they were obliged to market their products altogether in Canada.

In other words the price, which would naturally prevail in Canada if we lost the present American market, would have a tendency to force the present lumbermen and small producer to leave thousands of cords of wood to rot in the woods, due to the fact that the existing demand would be limited, and not sufficient to make it profitable for them to manufacture tree-tops and the smaller lumber which is cut yearly in making slashings for clearing purposes and which to-day is manufactured into pulp and shipped to the United States.

Agitation is Crippling Business

My opinion is that this present agitation regarding an embargo has a tendency to cripple trade and commerce. It naturally has most of the lumber and pulp dealers on both sides of the line in a rather uncertain frame of mind as to what the outcome is going to be, restraining them from making preparations as to future contracts with the smaller operator. It seems to me that the Canadian Government should interest themselves by trying to find a way and means for diverting into pulp a vast amount of forest that has been unfortunately destroyed by fire. The latter is unmarketable as a long lumber product, and only fit for pulp. If some inducement was given to the people throughout the different provinces

to have this burned timber manufactured and shipped as pulpwood, it would naturally save thousands of cords of green standing timber. If this burned wood is not manufactured this year it will naturally be useless and unmarketable as either a lumber or pulp product.

I am safe in saying that the greater portion of the pulpwood shipped from the Province of Quebec, has a percentage of 75% balsam, and the manufacturers on the other side are unable to make a fair grade of paper from this class of wood. They are however fortunate enough to obtain thousands of cords yearly from the Adirondacks, Vermont and other parts of the country to mix with this poorer grade exported from Canada. If this wood was not cut and exported yearly it would only be so much more left in the woods as a prey of the bud worms and other destructive sources.

On the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that there are many ways in which our American friends can retaliate if the present discussed embargo was made effective. The friendly feeling existing between Canada and the U. S. at the present time seems to be mutual, and the present existing tariff wall between the two countries is, I imagine, sufficiently high. I think the people of New Brunswick should do all possible to reduce this tariff wall instead of trying to add to it.

Must Have Money to Carry On

Present conditions in New Brunswick are certainly not any too prosperous. The country must have money to pay its obligations and carry on and our greatest source of revenue is the lumber and pulp industry. This is a commodity that can quickly be diverted into capital which, if curtailed by an embargo or export tax, would naturally have a tendency throughout the East to make conditions in general worse instead of better. You certainly must all agree that the average lumberman and pulp man have had sufficient setbacks in the last few years to entitle them to a brighter future if they are to remain in business. Failures, we all must admit, have a tendency to give any Province an unhealthy advertising.

I think that the people of New Brunswick and Canada at large should consider themselves fortunate in having such a favorable market at the south of them, and should do all possible to retain such a privilege. I am of the opinion that any agitation to the contrary will only be forcing the American buyers to open up more friendly relations with the German and Scandinavian people. These people as we must regretably admit can land their products into the United States much cheaper than we are able to on account of the present rate of exchange, low freight rates and such like conditions.

Busy Eastern Organization is Expanding

One of the most aggressive and widely known organizations in the province of Quebec is the Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co., of Bromptonville, Que., which has built up a splendid business during the last three years. The company which was formerly known as the Tobin Mfg. Co., for ten years, runs a sawmill for about five months of the year sawing some 10,000 feet daily. There is also a lath department which produces about 20,000 pieces daily. In its busy and expanding woodworking plant, the company turns out one

carload of windows, sash and frames daily and 15,000 feet of hardwood flooring, particularly in beech.

There are a number of special lines in which the concern is engaged, such as the famous Brompton, B. C., fir pantries and also the pine kitchen pantries. The Brompton Company supplied all the millwork for the McGill University Medical Building, Montreal, the Sherbrooke Housing Co., Sherbrooke, and the interior and exterior trim for some 100 houses built in 1921 by the E.G.M., Cape Co.

During the winter months the firm puts in a few camps cutting about 500 cords of body wood, 2000 cords of lathwood and 50,000 cedar and other logs. The firm runs a well-equipped planing mill in connection with its varied operations and power is supplied by a 300 h.p. Jenckes Corliss engine. The company has two yards, the upper one being 1,000 feet long and 300 feet wide and the lower yard 500 feet long and 300 feet wide, with private siding, located on the C.N.R. main line between Montreal and Portland.

E. W. Tobin, M.P., who has been a life-long lumber dealer, is president of the company. The vice-president is Pierre Alegre, who has had 25 years' acquaintance in the woodworking line and is head of the factory department. J. O. Asselin, the managing director and treasurer, has had wide banking experience as well as insight into the lumber line. Romeo Lafontaine, who for several years has been in forest products activities, is secretary and sales manager.

The company sells its products to wholesalers and retailers and has obtained a splendid foothold in the Sherbrooke, Montreal and Quebec markets. Delivery is handled locally by means of two National trucks, (six wheels) with two additional 2½-ton trailers each, one Ford truck of one ton capacity and seven horses. The Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co. deals in Canadian and American lumber of all kinds and believes that the outlook for the coming season is particularly promising.

Veteran Lumberman Dies at Biscotasing

One of the oldest lumbermen operating in the Algoma district passed away recently at Biscotasing in the person of Patrick Shannon, who had been in poor health for some time. He was known throughout the northern country in connection with extensive bush activities which covered a long period.

Mr. Shannon was in his 76th year and, when 14 years of age started life in the shanties. He worked for several firms in the Ottawa Valley and some 30 years ago located in Biscotasing. He was in business in company with the late Robert Booth under the name of Booth & Shannon, which firm subsequently became P. & J. Shannon. The firm sold out their sawmill and other interests in 1923 to Pratt & Shanacy, of Midland.

The funeral of Mr. Shannon took place in Pembroke and was attended by many representatives of the industry. Mrs. William Burke, Toronto, is a daughter of the deceased lumberman, and John Shannon, of Sudbury, is a son.

The passing of Mr. Shannon marks another breaking of the link in the chain of pioneer sawmill men who have joined the silent majority. He was held in the highest respect and no greater tribute can be paid the departed than to quote the words of his employees that "the word of the boss was as good as a government bond."

Teacher—"Jonny, give me a sentence using the word 'diadem.'"

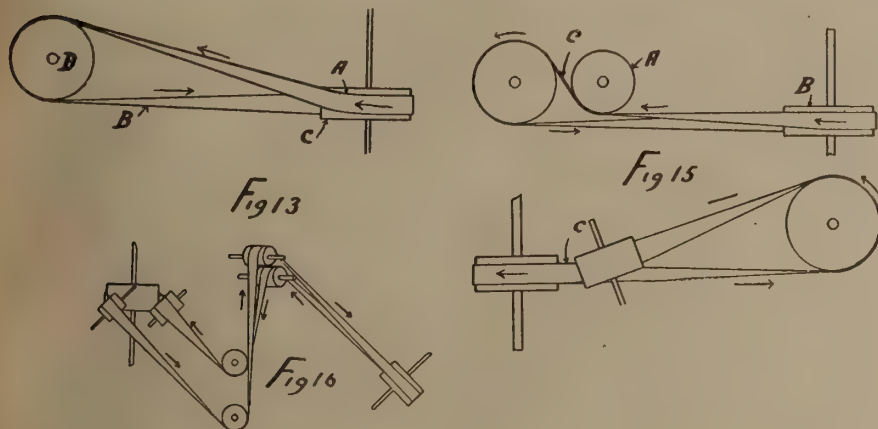
Jonny—"People who drink moonshine diadem sight quicker than those who don't."



General view of the well laid-out and admirably arranged factory of the Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co., Bromptonville, Que.

Belting Methods That Save Money

Proper belting should be a big consideration to every mill owner. There is always something new to learn about belting, and the advantage of obtaining smooth running belting shafts, with minimum wear, is worthy of attention being given to the experiments and experience of other mill operators. The North American Filer says: No matter what position two shafts are relative to each other, if they are only a reasonable distance apart, they can be successfully belted and at that without being very unduly destructive on the belt. It does not hurt a belt much to twist it as shown in some of the dia-



grams, as long as it is not twisted over ninety degrees. All it does to the belt is to elongate it some on the edges, but if the proper care is taken in pulley alignment, no undesirable effect will be noted on the belt, unless the pulleys are too close together.

If a four-inch belt is used, the pulley may be as close as sixteen inches, and for an eight-inch belt thirty-two inches, and so on. What usually ruins a belt is a bad edgewise strain as caused by a common old style quarter-twist belt operated with no idlers, as clearly shown in the accompanying Fig. 13. In Fig. 13 it will be noted what an excessive edgewise strain there is on the belt near A, and if the pulleys are very close together relative to their diameter, this side pull of the belt will be so severe that the belt will actually begin to slide sidewise on the pulley before it unwinds from the pulley, and this sliding will quickly wear the belt.

Fig. 15 is the same drive provided with what was known as the Leffel idler, A. The idler, A, is set angling as shown to prevent any edge strain on the belt, and is accomplished by simply slightly twisting the belt at C.

Fig. 16 is another example of belting possibilities, and it will be noted that the belt runs on and off all the pulleys with practically no edgewise strain and a belt so installed would run with perfect ease and success.

He Favors Export Duty on Pulpwood

C. Howard Smith, of Montreal, who is President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in a recent address in Toronto before the Ontario division, favored an export duty on pulpwood. On this point he said:—"I cannot see why we expect our resources of wood to last any longer in Canada than they have in the United States. We know what the indiscriminate cutting of wood has done in the United States, without exporting tremendous quantities of wood and raw material to the United States. If this is kept up the end is inevitable. Being a paper and pulp manufacturer, this matter is one to which I have given considerable thought and I have a suggestion to offer on this that may, at least, aid us.

"I can appreciate the position of a settler in the Northern Country that gets out a certain amount of wood. It is a paying crop and gives him money and he gets a ready sale. This man has to be looked after, and he is entitled to be looked after. On the shipment of his wood our railways get a certain amount of money in hauling the freight, although I cannot see why the freights on wood to the United States should be somewhat lower than freights on wood to Canadian points.

"But there are other conditions where the wood is cut on the St. Lawrence River, dumped into boats and brought to American points on which the railways get nothing.

"These woods are our heritage; they belong to Canada; they are what we have with which to develop the country and if these forests are not protected, our great pulp and paper industry cannot expand in the way it should in years to come.

"Now we have to spend a vast amount of money on these forests to protect them, and they have to be protected. It seems the logical thing to do would be to put an export duty on this wood and the amount of money so collected should be earmarked and returned to

the different provinces from whence the wood came and should be used exclusively for forest protection and cultivation. For example,

"I would say that pulpwood going out of this country for frontier points from the Gulf to the head of the lakes should pay a higher charge, a very much higher charge, than wood coming from the northern district. The charge for wood from these frontier points might be \$6 a cord and the charge from northern points might be \$1.50 a cord. This could be very readily worked out on the basis of freight rates. The advantage of this policy would be that neither trade or commerce nor the settlers' market would suffer, nor the railways lose their revenue, and I believe that the consumers in the United States would not be very much dissatisfied with this policy. They also save their money invested in producing pulp and paper, and they also look, with alarm, on the depletion of our Canadian forests.

"I estimate on this basis the Government would receive about four million dollars per annum and four million dollars put to forest protection and cultivation would accomplish a great deal.

"During the year ending September 1923 we bought from the United States goods valued at\$614,613,840 and sold to the United States goods valued at 406,563,363

That is, we bought \$208,050,477 more than we sold to them. In round figures, on the basis of population, our purchases from the United States averaged \$70 per head, while the United States purchases from us averaged \$4 per head. We are buying too much from the United States. I do not see how we can make much progress unless we change this."

Newsy Paragraphs of Trade Interest

The Bickwood Lumber Co., was recently registered at Montreal with Sidney Black one of the principals.

H. S. Perkins, of the H. S. Perkins Lumber Co., Calgary, Alta., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

William Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Sons Co., Montreal, was in Toronto recently attending the funeral of the late Thomas N. Phillips.

J. H. Green, of Saginaw, Mich., manager of the hardwood department of the H. W. Kanouse Lumber Co., Detroit, was in Toronto recently on business.

J. L. Macfarlane, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, who has been spending the past few weeks at Chatham and Newcastle, N. B., looking after the eastern interests of the firm, has returned home.

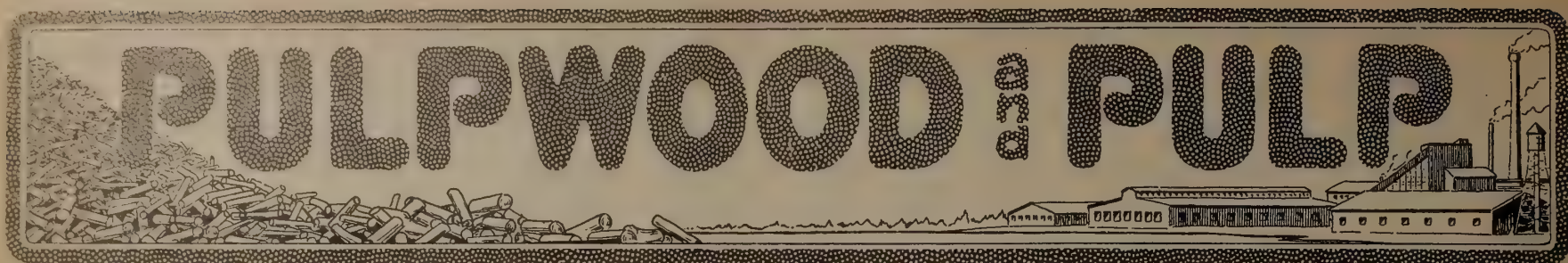
Cargill, Limited, of Cargill, Ont., announce that they are offering for sale their property consisting of 7,000 acres of timber and unimproved land, situated in the Township of Greenock, Bruce County, together with their mills in Cargill. W. D. Cargill is also selling his fine 720 acre farm adjoining the village.

R. S. Plant, of Toronto, eastern sales manager of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Vancouver, and Laurence Stark, of the sales staff of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, left recently on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast Province. En route they will visit Los Angeles, California, and other southern cities.

By a vote of 23 to 17 the Oliver administration was sustained in the legislature recently when opposition proposals to regulate the export of unmanufactured lumber were defeated. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, introduced an amendment proposing that the federal government be asked to extend the scope of the royal commission now considering an embargo on pulpwood export to include the British Columbia lumber situation.

W. A. Armstrong, of Flesherton, Ont., who for many years has been associated with timber activities in that section of Grey County, is taking out a quantity of spruce piling, and also several thousand cedar poles for the Hydro-electric Commission. The poles average in length about 30 to 35 feet and are 6 to 7 in. at the top while the piling averages about 35 feet with 7 in. top and 12 in. butt and is sold on a running foot basis. Mr. Armstrong also operates a portable sawmill at different times during the year and has bought up several timber and bush lots and does considerable business with the farmers in the surrounding district.

Taken suddenly ill shortly after leaving to visit his married daughter on Arundel Ave., Toronto, John Butler, former Mayor of Woodstock, collapsed and died. Mr. Butler played an important part in the municipal life of the city of Woodstock, Ont., several years ago. In 1903 and 1905 he served as Alderman and in 1906 was elected Mayor, which office he also held for two years. In 1855 he first came to Woodstock and opened a grocery store. A year later he formed a partnership with his brother, R. E. Butler, and went into the wholesale lumber trade. Later he came to Toronto, where he was in business for himself. Mr. Butler was 68 years of age and was born in Brighton, Ont. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.



Dryden Residents Oppose Pulpwood Embargo

At a recent meeting of those interested in pulpwood which was held in Dryden, Ont., S. Swanson was appointed a delegate from the district to appear before the Royal Pulpwood Commission when it sits in Northern Ontario after the Christmas holidays.

A resolution was carried at the meeting to the effect that those interested in the sale of pulpwood would regard the proposed embargo as detrimental to their interests by restricting the market for wood. At the same time they recognized that, if the duty at present imposed by the United States on kraft paper could be reduced or entirely removed, the resulting benefit to Canadian mills would go far to improve the lot of the settlers by providing a home market for their pulpwood and other products.

H. F. Bullard, general manager of the Dryden Paper Co., was called upon to state his views. He assured those present that so far as his company was concerned, there was no desire to interfere with their freedom to deal wherever their interests dictated. The problem of Canadian mills was not one of supply of raw material but one of wider markets for their product. Although they supplied a large portion of the western market, that after all was a restricted market compared to the immense market to the south. As long as raw material from Canada could reach American mills duty free and they were protected by a thirty per cent. tariff, the inequality would be to the serious disadvantage of manufacturers on this side. With a more equal adjustment of tariffs he believed the mills closer to the timber limits could hold their own. If they could supply the American market without the handicap of the tariff, his company probably would instal two more paper machines.

It surely needed no argument to convince them of the benefit that it would bring to the district. While the pulpwood embargo offered no particular advantage, he would be glad if the government could successfully place a case before the Washington government to leave the tariff handicap more evenly adjusted.

A. J. Clempson said that the Dryden mill was not asking for any privileges in the buying of wood, especially as they were able to use jackpine by their special process, and it was mostly spruce that was exported. There was, however, a heavy duty on the product of the mill when shipped across the line. If that could be modified, he thought the settlers around Dryden would not need to worry much about finding outside markets, for their own mill would buy all the pulpwood they could cut.

Would Stop Pulpwood Going Out

Hon. Dr. Landry, former Provincial Treasurer of New Brunswick, in a recent speech, severely criticized the appointment of the Royal Commission on pulpwood and came out strongly in favor of an embargo on the export of wood from Canada. In support of his contention he said that statistics showed that only about \$10 a cord was left in New Brunswick for pulpwood exported as such, whereas if it was made into paper, the benefits, which would come to the province, would be multiplied. The industries, which would result from an embargo against the shipment of pulpwood, would furnish employment for many people and serve to keep home the young men who were not leaving the province.

Mild Weather Adds to Logging Expense

The prevailing mild weather in the province of Quebec is having the effect of retarding and adding to the expense of lumber operations. Mr. John Power, in the employ of the St. Pâcome Lumber Co. as superintendent of operations in the woods, reached Quebec on December 3. Speaking to the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," he said the unprecedented mild weather and rain is greatly interfering with logging. The woods are filled with water, the ground slimy and, in consequence, the woodsmen have difficulty in maintaining their footing. These conditions especially apply to the low and marshy lands where the horses sink deep in the ground. In the high lands these conditions do not prevail,

nevertheless the ground is slippery, making it difficult for the loggers to hold their footing. Mr. Power also said that there are unusual activities progressing in the woods and the cutting for the season of 1923-24 will be as extensive, if not larger, than the previous year.

Although there are quite an army of woodmen and a large number of camps this season, there is an absence of the old-time, well-seasoned, capable woodsmen of the French Canadian race. The larger number of men at present employed are young French Canadians, and, though willing to work, are not of the same stamina as their forbears; hence the new scheme of importing Czecho-Slovakians to work in the woods by representative limit holders is hailed with satisfaction. Over 1200 Czecho-Slovakians have been brought to Canada during the past five or six weeks and have been distributed in the various centres of the mining camps of both Northern Ontario and Quebec. Their utility as woodsmen is being watched with interest by the firms who are making the experiment in such class of labor.

The importation of Czecho-Slovakians to work in the Canadian woods has of late attracted considerable attention and the question has arisen as to why the limit holders could not induce British labor to perform the same work. An Englishman, discussing this phase of the situation with the "Canada Lumberman," said that there were many thousands of sturdy men in England, Ireland and Scotland, who would be pleased to come out to Canada and engage in logging operations if they were properly educated regarding the true conditions. The Englishman in question said he had personally worked in the woods during nine years and found it a healthy and congenial work without much hardship. But in England and Ireland, as well as in Scotland, the sturdy men, who would be willing to come out and prove capable loggers, were under the impression that to labor in the Canadian woods during the winter season, was slavery.

New Barking Drums Being Installed

The Canadian Barking Drum Co., of Toronto, has recently sold two barking drums to Edward Lloyd, Limited, of Sittingbourne, Kent, England. The size of the drums is 9 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. Edward Lloyd, Limited, are erecting a 100-ton ground wood mill which will be the largest mill of its kind ever constructed in England, and the wood for the operations will be imported from Norway, Sweden and Finland. The drums will be used for rossing the wood. The Canadian Barking Drum Co. has also received contracts for one drum each from the St. Maurice Paper Co. for their plant at Cape Madeleine, Three Rivers, Que., and the Glengarry Pulp Co., of Cornwall, Ont.

Discrimination Without Justification

Editor of the Canada Lumberman:

At the hearing of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood in the Maritime Provinces it was conclusively shown by the evidence of practical lumbermen, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that an operation for either sap-peeled or rossed pulpwood distributes as much money in the district in which it is carried on as does the ordinary lumber and saw-mill operation.

What justification then can be urged for a measure which seeks to restrict the exploration of the one and not the other?

Where the cost of production, applies to some common unit of measurement, is as great for sap-peeled or rossed pulpwood as for rough sawn lumber, can a government fairly say:—

"You, A, may not sell your wood in a round stick to an American pulp and paper manufacturer to make pulp or paper with."

But:—

"You, B., may, nevertheless, continue to sell your wood in a square or flat stick to a Cuban or South American to build a shack with."

Very truly yours,
Ralph P. Bell.

Boulderwood, Halifax, December 2, 1923.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Toronto Hardwood Prices

The prices given below are the average quotations for carload lots, F.O.B. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths without any wide stock having been sorted. The quotations under plain and quartered oak refer to soft textured oak. Hard southern oak is usually quoted at \$10 less per M than soft oak. Dry weight white ash averages 3,800 lbs. per M. feet; birch 4,000 lbs.; basswood 2,500 lbs.; chestnut 2,800 lbs.; maple 4,000 lbs.; elm 3,000 lbs.; red gum 3,300 lbs.; hickory 4,500 lbs.; plain white and red oak and quarter cut white oak 4,000 lbs.

Ash (Brown)

	FAS	No. 1 com	No. 2 com
4/4 ..	\$ 95.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 35.00
5/4 ..	105.00	70.00	40.00
6/4 ..	105.00	70.00	40.00
8/4 ..	115.00	80.00	45.00

Ash (White)

	FAS	No. 1 com	No. 2 com.
4/4 ..	\$115.00	75.00	45.00
5/4 ..	135.00	90.00	50.00
6/4 ..	135.00	90.00	50.00
8/4 ..	135.00	95.00	50.00
10/4 ..	155.00	125.00	60.00
12/4 ..	155.00	125.00	60.00
16/4 ..	165.00	135.00	65.00

Basswood

	FAS	No. 1 com	No. 2 com.
4/4 ..	\$ 80.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 30.00
5/4 ..	85.00	55.00	30.00

6/4 ..	85.00	55.00	30.00
8/4 ..	100.00	70.00	35.00
Birch			
	FAS	No. 1 com. & sel.	No. 2 com.
4/4 ..	\$115.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 35.00
5/4 ..	120.00	75.00	37.00
6/4 ..	120.00	80.00	37.00
8/4 ..	125.00	85.00	40.00
10/4 ..	135.00	100.00	50.00
12/4 ..	135.00	100.00	60.00
16/4 ..	145.00	105.00	60.00
Chestnut			
	FAS	No. 1 com.	Sound Wormy
4/4 ..	\$118.00	\$ 73.00	\$ 36.00
5/4 ..	133.00	83.00	39.00
6/4 ..	133.00	83.00	39.00
8/4 ..	145.00	98.00	43.00

Elm, Soft

	FAS	No. 1 com.	No. 2 com
4/4 ..	\$ 80.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 30.00
8/4 ..	85.00	55.00	30.00
12/4 ..	120.00	90.00	50.00

Gum, Red

	Plain		Quartered	
	FAS	No.1 com.	FAS	No.1 com.
4/4	\$ 93.00	\$ 53.00	\$103.00	\$ 63.00
5/4	103.00	60.00	103.00	68.00
6/4	103.00	60.00	103.00	68.00
8/4	108.00	65.00	103.00	73.00

Gum, Sap

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4 ..	63.00	50.00
5/4 & 6/4	68.00	58.00
8/4 ..	73.00	63.00

Hickory

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4 ..	\$125.00	\$ 65.00
5/4 ..	135.00	70.00
6/4 ..	135.00	70.00
8/4 ..	145.00	75.00

Maple, Hard

	FAS	No. 1 com & sel.	No. 2 com.
4/4 ..	\$105.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 27.00
5/4 ..	110.00	70.00	35.00
6/4 ..	115.00	75.00	37.00
8/4 ..	115.00	80.00	40.00
10/4 ..	125.00	100.00	50.00
12/4 ..	125.00	100.00	50.00
16/4 ..	135.00	105.00	55.00

Red Oak, (Quarter Cut)

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4 ..	\$135.00	85.00
5/4 ..	150.00	90.00
6/4 ..	150.00	90.00
8/4 ..	165.00	95.00

Oak, (Plain White and Red)

	FAS	No. 1 com
4/4 ..	\$120.00	80.00
5/4 ..	135.00	90.00
6/4 ..	135.00	90.00
8/4 ..	150.00	95.00
10/4 ..	170.00	100.00
12/4 ..	170.00	100.00
16/4 ..	185.00	110.00

White Oak, (Quarter Cut)

	FAS	No. 1 com.
4/4 ..	\$165.00	95.00
5/4 ..	175.00	105.00
6/4 ..	175.00	105.00
8/4 ..	185.00	110.00

Toronto Softwood Prices

The following are average wholesale prices in car lots, f.o.b. cars Toronto, tax paid.

White Pine

Lengths:—10-16 ft. unless otherwise stated

W. P. "Good."

3 x 8 and up	\$215.00	\$230.00
2 x 8	195.00	210.00
1½ x 8	185.00	190.00
1¼ x 8	180.00	185.00
1 x 8	155.00	160.00
2 x 4 to 7	135.00	145.00
1½ x 4 to 7	130.00	140.00
1¼ x 4 to 7	130.00	135.00
1 x 4 to 7	105.00	110.00

W. P. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts

2 x 7 and up	110.00	120.00
1½ x 7	105.00	110.00
1¼ x 7	100.00	105.00
1 x 7	87.00	90.00

W. P. Mill Run (Culls out)

1 x 4 and 5	55.00	57.00
1 x 6	56.00	58.00
1 x 7-9-11	55.00	57.00
1 x 8	57.00	59.00
1 x 10	60.00	62.00
1 x 12	63.00	66.00
1¼ x 4 and 5	58.00	60.00
1¼ x 6	60.00	63.00
1¼ x 8	60.00	63.00
1¼ x 10	65.00	70.00
1¼ x 12	67.00	72.00
1½ x 4	58.00	60.00
1½ x 5	59.00	61.00
1½ x 6	60.00	63.00
1½ x 8	60.00	63.00
1½ x 10	65.00	70.00
1½ x 12	69.00	73.00
2 x 4	56.00	59.00
2 x 6	57.00	60.00
2 x 8	59.00	62.00
2 x 10	62.00	68.00
2 x 12	65.00	70.00

3 in. and 4 in. proportionately higher than 2 in. according to grade.

W. P. Mill Run Shorts

6/9 ft.

1 x 4 and up	36.00	40.00
1¼ x 4	40.00	45.00
1½ x 4	40.00	45.00
2 x 4	42.00	47.00

W. P. No. 1 Mill Culls

Lengths—6/16

1 x 4 and up	Sidings	38.00	39.00
1 x 10 and 12	Stox	42.00	44.00

W. P. No. 2 Culls

1 x 4 and up	Sidings	28.00	32.00
1 x 10 and 12	Stox	33.00	35.00

W. P. No. 3 Culls (Scoots)

1 x 4/12 in.	15.00	18.00
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Red Pine—Rough Lengths—10/16 ft.

1 x 4 and 5 in.	38.00	40.00
1 x 6 in.	40.00	42.00
1 x 8 and up	45.00	50.00
2 x 4	40.00	42.00
2 x 6	40.00	42.00
2 x 8	42.00	45.00
2 x 10	47.00	49.00
2 x 12	48.00	52.00

C. and C.F.

1 x 4 and up	6/16	73.00	76.00
1½ x 4	6/16	78.00	80.00
2 x 4	6/16	78.00	82.00

Spruce

Mill Run (Mill Culls out)

1 x 4 Dressed	40.00	41.00
1 x 5	41.00	42.50
1 x 6	43.00	44.00
1 x 8	46.00	47.00
1 x 10	47.00	48.00
1 x 12	48.00	49.00
2 x 4 Rough	38.00	40.00
2 x 6	39.00	40.00
2 x 8	43.00	44.00
2 x 10	46.00	48.00
2 x 12	50.00	52.00

Jack Pine

Mill Run (Mill culls out)

1 x 4 Dressed	40.00	41.00
1 x 5	41.00	42.00
1 x 6	42.00	44.00
1 x 8	43.00	45.00
1 x 10	44.00	46.00

Mill Run (Mill Culls out)

2 x 4 Rough	39.00	40.00
2 x 5	39.00	40.00
2 x 6	40.00	41.00
2 x 8	42.00	44.00
2 x 10	45.00	47.00

Mill Culls and Sound Wormy

1 x 4 and wider	32.00	33.00
2 x 4	33.00	34.00

Hemlock Ont. Stock

Mill Run, (D.C. Out) Rough

1 x 4 in.	8/16	\$30.00	32.00
1 x 5 in.	8/16	32.00	35.00
1 x 6 in.	8/16	37.00	39.00

1 x 8 in.	8/16	36.00	39.00
1 x 10/12	10/16	39.00	42.00
2 x 4 in.	10/16	37.00	40.00
2 x 6 in.	10/16	36.00	39.00
2 x 8 in.	10/16	38.00	40.00
2 x 10 in.	10/16	38.00	40.00
2 x 12 in.	10/16	38.00	41.00
2 x 4 and up	18 ft.	45.00	47.00
2 x 4	" 20 ft.	46.00	48.00
1 x 4	" 6/16 No. 2	26.00	29.00
2 x 4	" 6/16 No. 2	29.00	32.00

White Pine Lath (f.o.b. Mill)

3/8 x 1½ x 4 No. 1	\$10.75	\$11.00
3/8 x 1½ x 4 No. 2	9.75	10.00
3/8 x 1½ x 4 No. 3	8.50	9.00
3/8 x 1½ x 32 in. M.R.	4.50	4.75
3/8 x 1½ x 4 in. Ont. M.R. Spruce	6.50	7.00

B. C. Cedar Siding

F.O.B. Toronto

No. 1 and 2 Clear Cedar Bevel Siding

½ x 4 in.	8/18	\$44.50
½ x 5 in.	8/18	47.50
½ x 6 in.	8/18	46.50

B. C. Shingles

Wholesale Price, Car Lots, f.o.b. Toronto

XX—6/2 in. 6 in. C.B.	\$3.35
XXX—6/2 in. 16 in. Clear	4.95
XXXXXX—5/2 in. 16 in. Clear	5.67

Douglas Fir

Car Lots F.O.B. Toronto—Wholesale

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 3 —8/18 E.G. Flg.	\$70.00	\$72.00
1 x 4 —8/18 E.G. Flg.	70.00	72.00
1 x 3 —8/18 F.G. Flg.	52.00	55.00
1 x 4 —8/18 F.G. Flg.	52.00	55.00
1 x 3 —8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	52.00	55.00
1 x 4 —8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	52.00	55.00
5/8 x 4 —8/18 F.G. V.Jt.	40.00	42.00

Rough Clears, K D

E.G. \$12.50 higher than F.G.

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 4/12 — 6/18 F.G.	78.00	80.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/12, 6/18 F.G.	82.00	84.00
2 x 4/12 — 6/18 F.G.	78.00	80.00

Dressed Clears, K.D. (Western Standard)

No. 1 and 2 Clear

1 x 4/12 — D4S	74.00	76.00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/12, 8/18 D4S	76.00	78.00
2 x 4/12 8/18 D4S	80.00	82.00
1 x 4/6 in. 8/18 Casing	76.50	78.50
1 x 8/10 8/18 Base	80.00	82.00

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

Montreal

White Pine

(Weight basis, dry 2700 lbs.)
"Good"

1	x 4/7 x 12/16	\$105.00
1	x 4 & up x 6/11	90.00
1 1/4	x 4 & up x 6/11	140.00
1 1/2	x 4 & up x 6/11	145.00
2	x 4 & up x 6/11	145.00

Mill Run

1	x 6 x 12/16	57.00
1 1/4	x 6 x 12/16	60.00
1 1/2	x 6 x 12/16	55.00
2	x 6 x 12/16	57.00
1	x 8 x 12/16	57.00
1 1/4	x 8 x 12/16	60.00
2	x 8 x 12/16	60.00
1	x 9 x 12/16	57.00
1	x 10 x 12/16	60.00
1 1/4	x 10 x 12/16	60.00
1 1/2	x 10 x 12/16	60.00
2	x 10 x 12/16	60.00

Shipping Culls

1	x 8 & up x 12/16 (B.E.)	63.00
1	x 8 & up x 12/16 (L.B.)	45.00
1	x 8 & up x 12/16	48.00
1 1/4	x 8 & up x 12/16	70.00
1 1/2	x 8 & up x 12/16	72.00
2	x 8 & up x 12/16	72.00
1	x 4 x 12/16	50.00
1	x 5 x 12/16	50.00
1	x 6 x 12/16	50.00
1	x 7 x 12/16	48.00
1	x 4/7 x 12/16	50.00
1 1/4	x 4/7 x 12/16	55.00
1 1/2	x 4/7 x 12/16	55.00
2	x 4/7 x 12/16	55.00
1	x 4 & up x 6/11	40.00
1 1/4	x 4 & up x 6/11	44.00
1 1/2	x 4 & up x 6/11	52.00
2	x 4 & up x 6/11	52.00
1	x 10 x 6/11	53.00
1	x 12 x 6/11	55.00
5/8	x 4 & up x 6/16	25.00

No. 1 Mill Culls

1	x 8 x 12/16	42.00
1	x 9 x 12/16	42.00
1 1/2	x 9 x 12/16	45.00
1	x 10 x 12/16	47.00
1 1/4	x 10 x 12/16	47.00
1 1/2	x 10 x 12/16	47.00
2	x 10 x 12/16	47.00
1	x 11 x 12/16	45.00
3	x 11 x 12/16	46.00
1	x 12 x 12/16	45.00
1 1/4	x 12 x 12/16	47.00
1 1/2	x 12 x 12/16	48.00
2	x 12 x 12/16	48.00
1	x 8 and up x 12/16	40.00
1 1/4	x 8 and up x 12/16	45.00
1 1/2	x 8 and up x 12/16	43.00
2	x 8 and up x 12/16	43.00
1 1/4	x 12/16	33.00
1	x 5 x 12/16	34.00
1	x 6 x 12/16	40.00
1	x 7 x 12/16	40.00
1 1/4	x 4/7 x 12/16	40.00
1 1/2	x 4/7 x 12/16	40.00
2	x 4/7 x 12/16	40.00
1	x 4 and up 6/11	38.00
1 1/2	x 4 and up 6/11	40.00
1 1/2	x 4 and up x 6/11	40.00
2	x 4 and up x 6/11	40.00

No. 2 Mill Culls

1	x 10 x 12/16	36.00
1	x 11 x 12/16	36.00
1 1/4	x 10 x 12/16	36.00
1 1/2	x 10 x 12/16	36.00
1	x 12 x 12/16	36.00
1	x 8 and up x 12/16	35.00
1 1/4	x 8 and up x 12/16	36.00
1 1/2	x 8 and up x 12/16	35.00
1	x 4/7 x 12/16	28.00
1 1/4	x 4/7 x 1/16	30.00
1 1/2	x 4/7 x 12/16	30.00
2	x 4/7 x 12/16	30.00
1 1/4	x 4 and up x 6/11	30.00
1 1/2	x 4 and up x 6/11	30.00
2	x 4 and up x 6/11	30.00

No. 3 Mill Culls

1	x 4 and up x 6/16	22.00
1 1/4	x 4 and up x 6/16	20.00
1 1/2	x 4 and up x 6/16	20.00
2	x 4 and up x 6/16	23.00

Red Pine

(Weight basis 3000 lbs. per M dry)

C. & C. Face

1	x 3 and up x 6/9 ft.	75.00
1	x 3 and up x 10/16 ft.	75.00
2	x 4 and up x 6/16 ft.	75.00

Mill Run

1	x 3 and up x 6/16 ft.	40.00
1	x 3 and up x 6/9 ft.	40.00
1	x 4 x 10/16 ft.	40.00
1	x 5 x 10/16 ft.	40.00
1	x 6 x 10/16 ft.	45.00
1	x 7/9/11 and up x 10/16 ft.	45.00
1	x 8 x 10/16 ft.	45.00
1	x 10 x 10/16 ft.	45.00
1	x 12 x 10/16 ft.	45.00
2	x 4 and up x 6/9 ft.	45.00
2	x 4 and up x 10/16 ft.	43.00
2	x 4 x 10/16 ft.	43.00
2	x 6 x 10/16 ft.	45.00
2	x 8 x 10/16 ft.	46.00
3	x 11 x 10/16 ft.	48.00
3	x 4 and up x 6/9 ft.	43.00
4	x 4/6 x 10/16 ft.	43.00
3	x 6 and up x 10/16 ft.	43.00
3	x 7 x 10/16 ft.	44.00
3	x 9 x 10/16 ft.	46.50
2	x 9/11 and up x 10/16 ft.	48.00
4	x 6 and up x 10/16 ft.	45.00
4	x 9 x 10/16 ft.	50.00
4	x 10 x 10/16 ft.	50.00

Spruce

Merchantable Quality

(Weight Basis 2800 lbs. per M ft.)

1	x 3	8/16 ft.	\$35.00
1	x 4	8/16 ft.	36.50
1	x 5	8/16 ft.	37.50
1	x 6	10/11 ft.	39.50
1	x 6	10/16 ft.	42.00
1	x 7	8 & up	42.00
1	x 8	8 & up	44.00
1	x 9	8 & up	44.00
1 1/4	x 3	8 & up	37.50
4	8 & up		39.00
3	x 3	8/16	36.50
2	x 4	"	37.00
2	x 6	"	37.50
2	x 7	"	37.50
2	x 8	"	40.00
2	x 9	10 & up	44.00
2	x 10	"	46.00
2	x 11	"	50.00
3	x 5	"	38.00
3	x 6	"	39.00
3	x 7	"	40.00
3	x 8	"	42.00
3	x 9	"	45.00
3	x 10	"	48.00
4	x 4	"	39.00
4	x 5	"	39.00

4th Quality

1	x 3 & up	8 & up	35.00
2	x 4 & up	"	36.00
3	x 4 & up	"	35.00

6th Quality

1	in., 1 1/2 in., 2 in., 3 in.	6/16 ft.	28.00
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Mill Culls

5/8	x 3	6 & up	22.00
5/8	x 4	"	22.00
1	x 4 & up	"	28.00
1 1/4	x 3 & up	"	28.00
1 1/4	x 4	"	29.00
2	x 4 & up	"	28.00
3	x 4	"	27.00
4	x 4	"	27.00
2	x 4	"	22.00
3	x 4	"	22.00

Cedar

1	in., 2 in., 3 in., 6/16 ft.	37.00
6	in. x 6 in. Posts	12 ft. 38.00

Lath

Spruce

No. 1	3/8 x 1 1/2 x 4 ft.	8.00
No. 2	3/8 x 1 1/2 x 4 ft.	4.25

British Columbia Fir

P. L. I. B. Inspection

8	x 8	up to 32 ft.	\$54.00
10	x 10	" "	54.00
12	x 12	" "	54.00

Clears No. 1 & 2

1	in.	74.00
5/4	in., 6/4 in. & 8/4 in.	77.00
Casing		72.00
Base		75.00
1	in. V.	45.00
5/8	V.	35.00

B. C. Stock

Fir Flooring

1	x 4	No. 2 and Better E. G.	\$64.00
1	x 3	No. 3 " " "	55.00
1	x 4	No. 3 " " "	45.00

Fir V Joint

5/8	x 4	No. 2 and Better	33.50
5/8	x 4	No. 3 " "	29.50

Cedar Shiplap (B. C.)

1	x 6	No. 1 Common	34.00
1	x 8 & 10	No. 1 "	36.50
1	x 8, 10 & 12	No. 2 Common	31.00

Cedar Boards (B. C.)

1	x 8 & 10	No. 1 Common	37.00
1	x 12	" "	38.00
1	x 8 & 10	No. 2 "	31.50

Sitka Spruce No. 1 Shop K. D.

8/4	x 6 & wider	66.50
6/4	x 6	66.50
4/4	x 6	61.00

St. John

American Market

Spruce

1	x 2	P. S. & B	\$34.00
1	x 4/5		30.00
1	x 6		35.00
1	x 7	up	42.00
2	x 3, 2 x 4, D 1 E		30.00
2	x 6		32.00
2	x 7		34.00
2	x 8		36.00
2	x 9, 2 x 10		40.00
2	x 12		42.00
Laths			6.50

Shingles

Extras		\$ 6.25
Clears		5.25
2nd Clears		4.25
Extra No. 1		2.25
Spruce		3.00

English Market

3	x 4	\$31.50
3	x 5/6	32.50
3	x 7	33.50
3	x 8	35.40
3	x 9 up	41.50

Quebec

White Pine

(At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
First class Ottawa waney, 18 in. average according to lineal	90	100
19 in. and up average	100	110

Spruce Deals

(At Mill)

	Per M ft.
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	\$27.00 \$30.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	30.00 32.00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 9 in. wide	35.00 40.00

Oak

(At Quebec)

	Cts.	Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube	115	125

Elm

(At Quebec)

	Per M ft.
According to average and quality, 40 to 45 ft. cube	130 140
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 ft.	100 125

Export Birch Planks

(At Mill)

	Per M. ft.
1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	40.00 45.00

Quebec Retailers Had Good Season

The retail lumbermen of Quebec City report that the volume of business done during the past summer has been very satisfactory and they are looking forward to a fairly good trade this winter. Stocks of lumber are in general low and it is thought an advance in prices will take place before spring if there is a normal demand.

The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of that city find that one of the pressing questions at the present time is the need of looking after their collections. They believe that they have been too generous in granting credit or, in some cases, to say the least, not prudent.

Ever since the association adopted a tariff for delivery charges the plan has worked out to great advantage. It has now been in existence seven years and all the members are well pleased with the improvement. Last summer three new members joined the organization and said that, even before they became members, they were charging for all deliveries because they knew that members of the association did. Besides they realized that the system was much more preferable to the old one of including the delivery charge in the selling price. In making a separate charge for delivery, the retailer interests the customer in doing his best to see that the material, which he requires, is delivered in the smallest number of loads possible. Then again, the yardman is not imposed upon by persons who own horses, as often, where no cartage fee is levied, such people openly request the dealer to make deliveries. Now this has all been eliminated and those, who own their own teams, come and get the lumber.

Although there are many hills in Quebec and the surrounding country, there are, at least, three retail lumbermen in the Ancient Capital using trucks for cartage purposes. Among them are O. Chalifour, Inc., who say that their experience is that a truck does the delivery at a cost that is no higher than horses and gives much more satisfaction to customers. In the rush hours it helps the shipping department out a great deal, making quick and satisfactory deliveries.

Retail Dealers Hold Session in Windsor

An interesting meeting was held recently in Windsor when the members of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association were invited to gather with the Border Cities Association. There were about thirty lumbermen present and a most inter-

esting time was spent. Major E. M. McLean, sales tax expert of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, Walkerville, gave an edifying address on the sales tax and how it is applied to the lumber business. Major McLean answered a number of interesting questions pertaining to the tax.

The Border Cities dealers who acted as hosts, extended a warm welcome to the visitors. A sum was subscribed to send flowers for a long period to the room of J. T. Todd, of Toronto, who is in Grace Hospital, where he will be confined for several months as a result of serious injuries in a recent radial car accident. Mr. Todd is now slowly recovering and a number of his friends and customers paid him a visit after the meeting.

Always tell the truth, my son.

But, father, mama says for me to always be polite.!

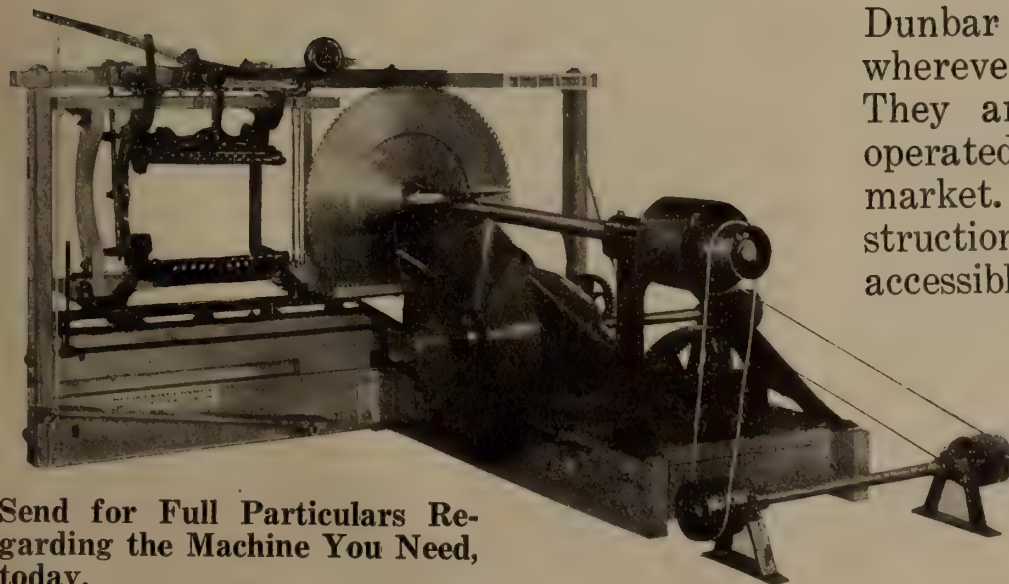


Major John R. Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C., Trail, B.C., who has been appointed British Columbia Lumber Commissioner for the East and will shortly take up his residence in Toronto.

Better Work at Lower Cost

— with —

DUNBAR SHINGLE MILLS



Dunbar Shingle Mills have become famous wherever shingles are made in Canada. They are the fastest working, easiest operated, most economical machines on the market. The design is simple and the construction strong, every part is instantly accessible. You should have full information about this machine.

We are also manufacturers of Mill Machinery, Circular and Drag Sawing Machines, the celebrated Dunbar Shingle Mills. Also general repairs.

Send for Full Particulars Regarding the Machine You Need, today.

The Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co., Woodstock, N.B.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Lumber Wanted

Spruce Wanted

Wanted a block of spruce for immediate shipment also a block for delivery this coming winter and spring.
Box 429, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
23-24

Lumber Wanted

200,000 ft. 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" Basswood.
100,000 ft. 2" and 2 1/4" Hard Maple.
100,000 ft. 2 1/2" and 3" Elm.
Write Conroy-Buchanan Lumber Company,
Jamestown, N.Y.
23-2

We Want to Buy For Cash

Cherry Logs or Lumber
Walnut Logs or Lumber

Hartley Akin Lumber Company,
St. Bernard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
24-3

They All Want Lumber

Each weekly issue of the CONTRACT RECORD AND ENGINEERING REVIEW contains full particulars of all buildings planned, or under construction, in Canada. By following up these definite prospects you can sell more lumber. Subscribe today and get in order out of the first issue you read. 3.00 per year. Write 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.
13 T.f.

Hard Maple Wanted

We are always in the market for lots of good hard maple in stock thicknesses, and an use some 2 1/4" and 2 1/2" stock for shipment green from saw log run. Send us your stock lists or estimate on cut for which you might be interested to contract.
Also we deal in Basswood and other Canadian and American Hardwoods.

HANIEL CLARK & SON, INC.,
Corry, Pa.
0 T.f.

Dry Hard Maple Strips Wanted

Carload lots 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" in multiple lengths of 9' as 18" 27" 36" and etc.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2 1/4" x 49" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 49" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 2" x 51" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 51" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 48" and 1" x 3 1/4" x 48" one-half each size.
Carload lots 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" squares in lengths of 42", 48" and 54".
Will contract for prompt or future shipment. Box 285, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
12-T.f.

Lumber For Sale

LUMBER FOR SALE—Good White Oak Log. Can be cut to specifications. Apply Arthur Ricker, Attercliffe Station, Ont.
4

Lumber for Sale

5M ft. 6/4 White Pine 3 cuts and Better.
10M ft. 1" x 4 and up white pine, Box & Better.
10M ft. 1" white pine, box and mill cull.
40M ft. 1" Br. Ash. Mill Run.
50M ft. 1" and 2" Hard Maple.
Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
4

Birch and Hemlock

Birch and Hemlock stumpage (70% birch) of good quality, tributary to the Canadian National Railway, Pembroke, North Bay north branch, offered to operator with experience in logging and sawing hardwood. Must contract for six million feet or more annually or a period of years. Payment per M.B.M. 5 cut. Price low, good opportunity for experienced man with capital—Address Gillies Brothers, Limited, Braeside, Ontario.
24

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Crating

6 cars 1 x 4" No. 1 Hemlock.
2 cars 1 x 4" No. 2 Spruce.
1 car 1 x 3" Spruce.
3 cars 3/4" Mill Run Spruce.
The ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER Co. Ltd.,
18 Toronto St.,
TORONTO.
23-24

Lath

1,500,000 pcs. 1 1/2" x 4' Norway and Jack Pine Lath.
700,000 pcs. 1 1/2" x 4' No. 2 Norway and Jack Pine.
700,000 pcs 1 1/2" x 32" Mill Run Norway and Jack Pine.
The ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER Co. Ltd.,
18 Toronto St.,
TORONTO.
23-24

Cedar Shingles for Sale

N.B. Std. 16" Cedar Shingles, including the "Metis" brand and other best makes. Also sawn Cedar Squares 4 1/2" x 4 1/2", 5" x 5", 8 ft., 8" x 8", 10" x 10", 12" x 12", 12 ft., and 2" and 3" Cedar Plank.
Stadacona Box Co., 51 St. Peter St., Quebec, Que.
23 T.f.

Hemlock

Timbers, Joisting, Studding, Sheeting Assorted Widths and Lengths.

Hardwood Flooring

3/8" and 13/16" Oak, Birch and Maple Operators Experts—Customers Pleased.

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc.

John Harrison & Sons Co.

23 T.f. Owen Sound.

Machinery Wanted

Electric Power and Light

We are anxious to be of service to any lumber mill engineers who require information relative to electrical motors, dynamos, lighting etc. Tell your troubles to the Electrical Authority: Electrical News, 349 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and we shall serve you free of any charge.
13-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam boiler rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
Pembroke, Ont.
1 T.f.

For Sale

Two American No. 77 Hardwood Flooring Machines used two years, in good shape. Can make immediate shipment. Box No. 441 Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24-3

Worth-While Bargains

No. 77 American 9" Fast Feed Planer and Matcher suitable for either soft or hardwood Rebuilt\$2500
No. 129 American Hardwood Flooring Machine \$750
Hoyt 30" Planer and Matcher \$750
Berlin No. 108 12" x 6" Moulder \$700
Yates No. C 4-8" Moulder with hopper feed practically new\$1400
Berlin No. 89 Hardwood Flooring Machine. \$900
Berlin No. 87 Hardwood Flooring Machine \$900
Some of these machines are now in Canada.

Apply Box 431 Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
23-2

Hardwood Flooring Machinery AT BARGAIN PRICES

1—No. 501 S.A. Woods Hardwood Flooring Machine.

1—No. 5 E.B. Holmes & Company Hardwood Flooring End Matcher.

1—No. 6315 American Cutting-Off or Butting Saw.

The above three machines for the sum of \$2,875.00.

F.O.B. Cars, Bridgewater, N.S.

Freight allowed to any point in Ontario or Quebec.

Machines are in first-class working order and are offered for immediate shipment subject to prior sale.

Wire, if further particulars are required.

FLEMING & MacLEAY, AGENTS,
24 Bridgewater, N.S.

Saw Mill Machinery

2—Trevor 8' Short Log Circular Saw Mills iron husk frames.

1—Waterous Circular Saw Mill, steam feed.
1—Allis Chalmers Band Saw carriage, with steam feed.

1—Hamilton-Kendall Circular Gang Saw.

1—Diamond Iron Works Gang Saw.

1—Giddings & Lewis 8' Band Mill.

1—Giddings & Lewis 6' Band Mill.

1—6' Giddings & Lewis Horizontal Band Resaw.

1—36" Waring 2-Saw Edger.

2—84" Diamond Iron Works 14-Saw Edgers.

1—30" Hermance 3-Saw Edger.

2—Kindling Wood Cutters.

1—No. 1 1/2 Hill Steam Driven Drag Saw.

1—Hill 12" x 24" Vertical Steam Driven Cord Wood Splitter.

1—Appleton Belt Driven Horizontal Cord Wood Splitter.

1—No. 2-C Right Hand Mitts & Merrill Hog.

1—Yates No. 10, 30" x 10" Planer and Sizer.

All the above machines are in first-class condition. Prices and full particulars. Wire or write.

FLEMING & MacLEAY, Agents,
24 Bridgewater, N.S.

For Sale, Tractors

Three ten ton Holts.
One five ton Holt.
Logging sleighs fifteen sets for tractor use.
Robb Locomotives, one seventy ton Mogul, two fifty ton standards, forty eight inch drivers, two six wheel switchers, one four wheel switcher. Shay geared Locomotives one forty-five ton, one thirty-six ton. Logging cars twenty standard gauge Russells twenty eight inch wheels, ten sixty thousand capacity flats, thirty-six feet long. Number Gondolas good condition, ready for main line service. Box 440, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN has thorough knowledge of hard and soft woods. Best of references. Box 368, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
22-1

WANTED POSITION WITH LUMBER FIRM. Have had good connections as salesman. Extra well known in north country. Box 411, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24-2

POSITION WANTED BY LUMBER BUYER, SHIPPER OR SALESMAN. Long experience in white pine, also good on hardwood. Box 410, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24-2

WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER or superintendent of lumber company. Eighteen years' practical experience. Six years as manager. Best of references, both languages. Thirty-seven years old, married. Box 369, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
18-1

BY YOUNG MAN ten years' experience in the lumber business from the stump to finished product. Understanding the grading of B.C. Products, Softwoods and Hardwoods, with good connection in Ontario and Quebec. Box 442, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT—15 years' experience. At present has full charge of office, credits, collections, costs, financing, etc., of manufacturing firm. Has had several years lumber manufacturing experience. Banking and employers references available. Apply Box 351, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
16-T.f.

A YOUNG MAN OF INTEGRITY, with initiative, High School education and Business College training, desires position as assistant bookkeeper or other clerical work. Twenty-eight years old; have had seven years experience in the lumber business as follows: Tallyman, Head Shipper and General Office work. Box 434, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24-1

OFFICE MANAGER, ASST. GENERAL MANAGER for Sales Office. Expert accountant specializing on costs, good correspondent, 20 years experience, sawmill, wholesale, factory, outside superintendent and purchasing agent; Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Northern woods, large operations. Best references, furnish bond, employed, but operation closing out. Box 404, Canada Lumberman, Toronto
21-24

WANTED—POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumber operation. Age 38. At 14 years of age, was marking on trimmers, when 16, camp foreman, and at 17 head shipper and yard boss. Have had wide experience in every department, and studied every detail. Familiar with white pine and hardwood operations. Can give results. Best references. Box 409, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24-2

White Pine Sales Manager

California White and Sugar Pine, Western Pine, fifteen years' experience, will consider change January First, well established River, Eastern and Southern Trade on Shop and Clears, working from Chicago, Pittsburg and New York. Apply Box 438, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
24-1

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN wants White Pine Lumber from Ottawa district to sell on commission in New York State to established trade. Apply Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-1

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced Lumber Buyer and Inspector, open for Situation. To buy and ship Hardwood Lumber for a Wholesale or Manufacturing Company. Duties to commence 1st of January, 1924. Box 425, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of lumbering operations, to take charge of logging and milling, or would accept charge of either department—18 years' practical experience. Best of references. Box 360, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 19-T.f.

POSITION WANTED BY BOOK-KEEPER ACCOUNTANT with thorough knowledge of lumbering accounts, from the standing timber to the saw or pulp mill. Costs, statements, profits, loss sheets. Married, at present employed. Box 424, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-1

SITUATION WANTED. To superintend the Manufacturing end of a Mill cutting from Twenty Five to Fifty Thousand feet per day. Would take charge of the yard and do the shipping in connection. Understand the Lumber Business thoroughly from the stump to the finished product. Will guarantee correct work. Box 426, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Situations Vacant

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MAN with knowledge of woodworking and veneer machinery to manage a small factory. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box 443, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-2

WANTED 3 TRAVELLERS to sell saw-mill machinery with practical experience in the mill, to cover Quebec and Maritime Provinces. Good prospects for young and energetic man. Apply Box 414, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED TORONTO FIRM, a young energetic man with Hardwood experience, would prefer one who has had experience in buying and selling hardwood and with some knowledge of the Consumers' trade in and around Toronto. A permanent position with excellent opportunities and prospects to the right man. State age and experience. Applications strictly confidential. Box 427, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Business Chances

Contract Wanted

OWNER OF SAWMILL (15,000 capacity) wants a contract to cut timber by the thousand. Ten years experience. Apply Box 415, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

For Sale

Rixon-Ainslie-Stoddart Sawmill at Owen Sound. Splendid power plant and machinery. Will be sold cheap. Apply Keenan Bros., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 23 T.f.

Limits for Sale

Pine Limit with mill.
A Hemlock Limit.
A Small Spruce Limit with Mill.
Apply Box 398, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 20-1

For Sale

Timber limits about 15 million feet large percentage good quality Hardwood, also Linn Tractor and quantity used Mill machinery. Write for particulars. Box 310, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 14 T.f.

Business Opportunity

I have a number of timber lots For Sale in 020 Township, Simcoe County. Some are hardwood No. 1, also blocks of soft timber 50 and 100 acre lots.

I am also prepared to act for buyers of ties wood and other timber at railway siding between Orillia and Barrie.

J. A. McLucas, Hawkestone, Ont. Or Phone 116. 24

FOR SALE

Completely equipped sash and door factory, planing mill and good retail lumber business in connection, all modern machinery, siding and all requirements of up-to-date plant.

Trucking distance from Toronto.

A Real Opportunity

Good market well established.

Suitable terms can be arranged.

Get full particulars by addressing. Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-24

Miscellaneous

For Sale or Exchange

Good General Store for sale or exchange on saw mill property or block of standing timber. For further particulars write Card Brothers, Mountain Grove, Ont. 23-2

D. FLORENCE & SONS

Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Metals, Second-Hand Machinery, Pipes, etc. 2-24

Timber Limits for Sale

50 Square Miles on Lake Temiskaming.
4 Square Miles on Lake Temiskaming and Ottawa River.

50 Square Miles in Lorrain Township.
For particulars apply to P.O. Box 1065
Pembroke, Ont. 23-24

Dump Cars and Locomotive For Sale

6—16-yard Western air dump cars, wood bottom, steel sides and steel lined bottom, now in use at Port Wellar, Ontario, on the Welland Ship Canal, hauling sand only, are nearly new and in first class condition.

Pennsylvania Switching engine, type 0-4-0, 144-2" diam. tubes, boiler pressure 160 lbs., cylinders 17" x 24", electric head lights front and rear, driving wheel 44" diam., brake and straight air for dumping cars, tender 2700 gallons, coal 8000 lbs., weight 40 tons.

The above plant now in use and will be sold subject to delivery F.O.B. tracks Merritton, about November 20th, 1923.

National Sand and Material Co.

Limited

Welland, Ontario

21-24

A deputation of three members, representing the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will shortly wait on the Minister of Customs, Ottawa, in an endeavor to have the product of planing mills, except assembled millwork, classed as unmanufactured goods under the new sales tax act.

How Live Lumber Dealers Get Business

In a recent edition of the "Canada Lumberman" it was shown how retailers could estimate trade in the fall and early winter months by featuring storm sash and doors. It was also pointed out that here was a growing field of activity.

Comparatively few new houses are fitted with such accessories as storm doors and sash, which if properly installed, will, it is estimated, save from one-quarter to one third of the usual coal bill. A number of retailers have been alive to this and have made known through the press that they believe in reasonable publicity. When trade is quiet, they increase their newspaper space and labor all the more diligently to secure orders to keep their plant in operation and their organization intact.

Short selling talks on the use of storm doors and storm windows have been given by not a few firms and the results obtained have been satisfactory. One eastern firm doing business in a town of about 7000, has found that it pays to have a young man to go around to the various homes and talk to the owners or the housewives in regard to such conveniences. He is able to give an estimate then and there on the job required, and being Johnny on the spot and offering valuable and timely suggestions, has brought in a large amount of business for his employer.

Others have sent out leaflets, booklets, circulars, etc., illustrated with either an outside door or window, and some even contain pictures of homes, fitted on every side with these accessories which are so much appreciated at this particular period of the year.

The "Canada Lumberman" has collected the following from a dozen or more advertisements as typical of what retailers are doing in this line. An Orillia firm says,—“You will save fuel and it will add to the comfort of your dwelling if you put on storm doors and sash. We can fill your order promptly and efficiently.”

An Edmonton, Alta., yardman remarks,—“Let us fit storm windows or doors to your house. Phone our office and we will send our estimator to measure and give you a price on them.”

A lumber merchant at Cranbrook, B. C., declares,—“Now is the time to consider placing your order for storm sash and doors which will add greatly to the comfort of your home during the winter months and also reduce your fuel bill. Let us have your order which we can fill promptly.”

A Toronto company in their announcement state,—“Our storm sash are extra heavy and made of clear pine. We can give you an estimate covering fitting, glazing and hanging complete, if preferred.”

A Hamilton dealer proclaims,—“Better order those storm sash now. A dollar spent at this time will save you many a dollar in your coal bill. Our sash are made of clear white pine to the sizes you require. Storm doors are also a necessity and can be had on short notice. They are both inexpensive and durable and made with or without openings for glass. It is not too late to make yourself comfortable for the winter months.”

Another retailer in a neighboring town in Western Ontario, who does work not only in his own district but throughout the adjoining towns and townships, put an ad. in a Toronto paper, setting forth the necessity for and comfort of storm sash and doors. He told in a short, readable way what an economical move it was on the part of the householder to have these conveniences installed, adding to the enjoyment and coziness of the home. The advt. brought in so many out-of-town orders and inquiries that the dealer had to discontinue use of the newspaper space till his factory caught up with the business in hand. Then the advt. was re-inserted and several more responses came to hand. Who says that timely, well directed publicity does not pay the alert retail lumber merchant?

Should Form Building and Loan Society

That Chathamites should seriously consider the formation of a building and loan association in the city was a recommendation made at the Lion's Club, Chatham, Ont., by Sylvester Hadley, who spoke in his classification of “lumber.” Mr. Hadley stated that such an organization should be formed in Chatham for the purpose of encouraging people to build and own their own homes and that it would be of inestimable benefit in increasing the prestige and value of city property.

In his talk on lumber, Mr. Hadley gave an interesting description of a visit paid to the plant of the Great Southern Lumber Co. at Bogalusa, Louisiana, some time ago. The firm owns the town and employs about three thousand men. It takes four days to see the complete lumber plant in operation. Two 10-hour shifts are operated and the balance of four hours is given over to repair work. Approximately 1,000,000 feet of lumber is handled by the plant every day and the present limits of the company provide enough material to keep the employees busy for the next thirty years.



View of Mills in Sarnia

Are You Taking Advantage of Our Facilities?

We have large well-equipped mills and many years experience in serving the trade with a superior product, well manufactured and delivered promptly to requirements. We specialize on

A1 NORWAY AND WHITE PINE LUMBER

Another specialty is our heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir. Let us send you quotations.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres.

F. H. Goff, Vice Pres.

E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr.

W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS

Montreal Reports Stronger Prices on Spruce

As a whole the lumber market continues in a very satisfactory state with a healthy variation in the classes of lumber traded in. For instance spruce is decidedly strong having advanced \$2 to \$2.50 per M. feet during the past two weeks; thin lumber is in particular demand as the market seems almost bare of 1 in. stocks. On the other hand, spruce lath is wobbly and prices vary, some quoting as low as \$7.25 for No. 1 lath delivered Montreal, and No. 2 lath ranges all the way from \$4.25 to \$5.25 per M., a wide discrepancy for such class of stock. This is due no doubt to the fact that the latter price is paid when it goes straight into consumption, whereas, if the stock must be yarded \$1 per M. is taken off.

The New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania markets are decidedly weaker, heavy shipments of lath having gone in there by water from the Maritime province ports, and consequently as low as \$5.50 to \$6.65 is now the best offered to the mills for No. 1 at New Brunswick or Nova Scotia points.

In pine stocks prices remain steady, wide stock being scarce, especially in the good siding grade, but there is evidently sufficient stocks to come out of manufacturers' hands in the narrow sizes to keep market at a level.

In B. C. fir the market continues to have a downward tendency as there appears to be plenty of stocks "in transit" in all lines to supply both immediate and future needs. In dimension sizes stocks are being somewhat pressed on the market from outside ports like New York and Portland, at as low as \$52 per M. ft. f.o.b. Cars Montreal, for No. 1 common, 18/38 ft. 12 in. x 12 in. and so on.

In hardwoods birch is an easy leader and prices in the upper grades are rather spectacular, as when one hears of such figures as \$67.50 for 1 in. \$72.50 for 1¼ in. and 1½ in. \$75 for 2 in., No. 2 common and better, and \$110 for F.A.S. Other hardwoods keep steady.

Turning to the financial side of the market, there is a very natural trend at this period of the year to go carefully, both on the part of buyers and sellers, which somewhat restricts operations. Many buyers are asking for 90 days on purchases whilst sellers, on the other hand, feel this is much too long a period to give, so that it will result in considerable business being laid over until the new year. As soon as the holidays are over there is every indication that brisk business will be resumed. The exceptionally mild weather has already helped the lumber and kindred lines very largely and the general feeling is that there will be no let up in trading immediately after the Yuletide period. Even the political turmoil in the Old Country has been lost in the busy atmosphere obtaining here.

Halifax Says Situation Remains Unchanged

There has been very little change in the lumber situation, in the Maritime provinces, during the past month. Owing to the decline in Sterling Exchange, prices which otherwise might be attractive for shipment to the United Kingdom are unprofitable. So far as existing stocks are concerned, this is not a serious situation, but it has a very important bearing on the production for the coming year. While a large number of camps are in the bush, as many operators have the firm conviction that conditions are bound to improve at the beginning of the year, there are several who are not so optimistic and are waiting for some sign of improvement before going ahead with any new undertakings.

It seems to be the general opinion, that after the elections in Great Britain, conditions will become stabilized and it will be easier to forecast whether returns for shipments for the coming season will be sufficient to justify operations on the usual scale. At the present time, even at the prices obtainable, the demand for spruce is slack and, in addition to this, the shippers on the other side advise restricted exports, owing to the condition of the market.

There is little call for hardwood of good manufacture, but even the price for very attractive specifications is disappointing, based on the present rate of exchange.

The facilities for shipment from the port of Halifax, for the coming Winter, promise to be unusually good. Several new lines of steamers are making Halifax a port of call and with the established lines, there is likely to be keen competition for business among the different steamship companies.

Prices for spruce, on the American market, have been fairly steady and, during the past month, have not fluctuated more than a dollar to two for narrow random, and this only when certain sizes

have proved to be almost unobtainable. That there is an absolute scarcity of merchantable stock is now fully realized, but the anticipated rise in price has not materialized as yet. The general opinion is that there will not be much buying by American firms until after the end of the year and indications seem to be that prices then will be firm and the demand considerably better.

The prices of lath has taken a drop recently and, with the prospects of round wood laths being produced in fair quantities during the winter, the chances are that the prices will be maintained at the lower level for sometime. This will depend, however, largely on the amount of building under construction in the United States.

The labor situation is much easier than it was earlier in the Fall, owing to the fact that much anticipated logging has been held up. Woodsmen are plentiful and while wages have not yet gone down, the chances are that after the Christmas season, a lower rate will be in effect.

Quebec Exporters Look For Business Increase

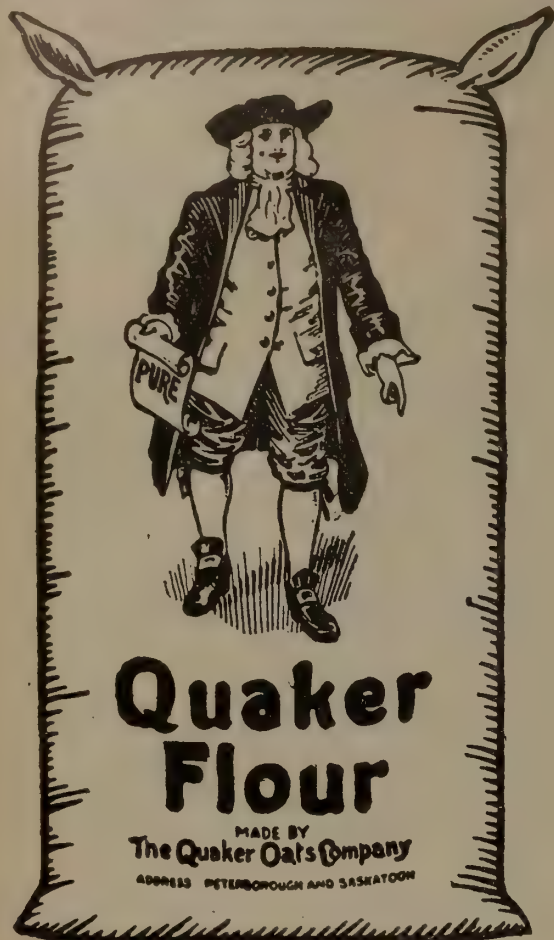
During the month of November 911,016 feet, b.m., of wood was shipped to the United Kingdom from the port of Quebec. This includes 83,982 feet b.m., spoolwood, 373,230 feet, b.m., lumber, and 452,804 feet, b.m., timber, making a total of 12,575,100 feet, b.m. wood shipped from the port from the beginning of the season of navigation to November 30th. The most important shippers were W. & J. Sharples Co., John Burstall Co. and the Louise Lumber Co. Though satisfactory, this amount of shipments is not up to spring expectations which, however, can be accounted for by reason of the English dockers' strike. It might be added that the majority of Quebec firms ship large quantities of sawn lumber from the ports of Quebec and Three Rivers and ports east of Quebec which are not enumerated in this trade letter.

Quebec firms are looking forward to an increase of business from the United Kingdom in 1924. In the meantime, expert reports received from agents in the United Kingdom, representing Quebec firms, are not quite as encouraging as were expected at this period of the season. Of course, this is due in a large measure to the continued unsettled conditions in the European situation and the rates of exchange, as well as the interest centred in the British general elections. Nevertheless the reports are not by any means pessimistic and go to show that the timber and sawn lumber trade is holding its own.

The Quebec agents point out in their latest reports that for some three weeks there was very little speculative trade done to prove that a change had come over the market and to make apparent a certain amount of nervousness by the fact that values had weakened to some extent in certain classes. In the meantime, lumber dealers in England are carrying heavy stocks, and if the spot market is quiet, it is due to lack of confidence. Traditional buying which was in vogue prior to 1914, has been upset since the world war. In consequence there is no regularity in the manner of purchase. Each different country with which British importing firms have had large dealings, have their own especial problems in requirements and prices that could be afforded without competition among nations. They are now to a large degree isolated on account of the fluctuating in exchange. This, together with the violent spirit of Nationalism engendered by the war, and the numerous custom barriers set up between nations, have interfered with trade coursing through national channels. Thus the British timber trade is nonplussed for guidance in conformity with past experience and cannot measure that developments will follow on lines for safe judgment.

The market is no longer steady. It is fluctuating violently, and on what basis contracts should be made for next season is uncertain. The November reports emphasize a noticeable decrease in free-on-board business with stock lists becoming less favorable and contracts fewer, with British shippers forced to conclude to winter over their balances, and there is not much chance of sweeping chances which were made last year.

In the meantime the consumption of wood in Great Britain still continues favorably. Reports of business in nearly all parts of the country are fairly satisfactory. Merchants have for some time past, given up the idea of a boom and are now confining their expectations to a gradual improvement in trade; consequently they have no reason to be disappointed with present conditions. Scepticism, which reigned in the minds of many English importers of a permanent vitality in the house-building industry, have had their doubts



Your Cook Will Get Better Results
By Using—

Quaker Flour

Always the Same—Always the Best

Quaker Flour is especially suitable for lumber camp trade. It ensures the best results and at the same time is most economical. This is because the quality never varies—it is the very finest, being made from Manitoba Hard Wheat. Place a trial order and ask your cook about it. He will tell you it helps baking and cuts down the flour bill.

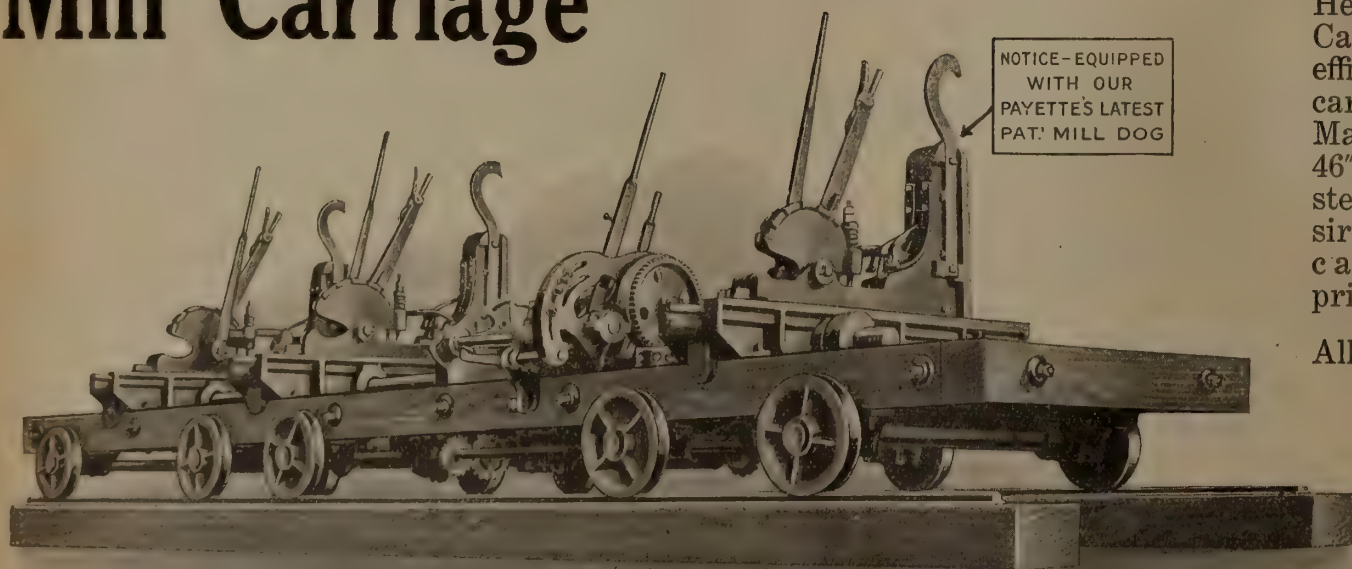
Ivory Brand, our second patent, also made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat—popular among lumbermen and bakers.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
PETERBOROUGH SASKATOON

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Payette's VERY LATEST No. 2B Heavy Duty Saw Mill Carriage



Our very latest No. 2B Heavy Duty Saw Mill Carriage is the most efficient and up-to-date carriage you can install. Made to open 36" and 46" to 54", and in cast steel or cast iron as desired. Let us send you catalogue and blue prints.

All our carriages are equipped with Payette's Patent Mill Dogs and will handle frozen lumber or hardwoods of any kind with equal ease and facility.

P. PAYETTE CO., Penetang, Ontario

removed in regard to this line of business. There is little doubt about a steady trade for years to come while other lines of industrial activities using wood are expanding and, if the railway companies' plans are fully carried out, there ought to be a good consumption of sawn lumber for the usual railway requirements.

Conditions in Scotland give evidence of improvement but as far as actual dealing is concerned, business cannot be said to be brisk. The general tone of the market, however, continues somewhat improved and fair steady trading can be anticipated until the end of the present year but no pronounced improvement can be looked for until after the new year. The Government schemes for the provision of work and the better outlook for shipbuilding, combined with the expanding of building, is destined to the recovery of the timber trade.

The Irish situation is recovering. The latest report from Belfast says that business in the timber trade continues fairly well with moderate demand and keen competition for orders, the result being that in certain quarters there is a slight tendency to cut prices in order to acquire business. From the Dublin agents it is learned that trade continues satisfactory. The settlement of the dockers' strike and transport workers' dispute has caused a resumption of work of those employees on the terms of President Cosgrave in the first week of November which implies a reduction of a shilling per day in wages and the proposal to grant a court of inquiry.

Although the outlook, to say the least, is not propitious, a comprehensive study of the confidential reports received in Quebec by the Quebec lumber business interests, does not give cause for serious apprehension of the future. The European horizon may look dark on account of the political mix-up, the apparent bankrupt aspect of Germany and the evasion of one nation to meet its war obligations, etc. The British economist with his telescopic observation and ear continually to the ground has not lost hope in the chances for a settlement for the amelioration of the existing tragic conditions. In keeping with this sentiment the business interests of Great Britain are proverbially optimistic, which not only accounts for England's unique condition in comparison with other European nations, but for the improvement in trade and commerce of the nation during the past several months.

The political contest in Great Britain has to some extent for the time being interrupted business activities owing to the momentous questions at issue but just as soon as it is over, it is generally felt that a determined move will be made by the Government in office to end the political conditions that have brought on such lamentable chaos not only to upset the commercial relations of the world but have and still threaten the peace of the world.

The well-informed expert economists of England have come to realize that if the European situation is not soon cleared up, British public opinion will force upon the Government the thought of a new system of fiscal policy dealing entirely with the interchange of trade within the confines of the vast dominions of the Empire. These dominions are no longer infants with need of help from the motherland. They are now not only full fledged in manhood but rich in national wealth and with abundant resources. There is every reason to presume that, when the British prime minister decided to appeal to the British electoral public for a mandate to change England's fiscal policy, he had in mind a measure of protection, not only to keep out cheap German and other foreign goods, which threaten the existence of England's industry. He had in view an independent Empire with resources that would have it grow powerful within its own house apart from and independent of all other European nations as well as free from the turmoil and entanglements of European politics.

During the Empire Conference held in London, a cablegram was sent by the Quebec Lumber Exporters' Association to the Canadian prime minister in attendance, urging upon him to safeguard the interests of the Canadian lumber trade at the conference. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in acknowledging the receipt of the cablegram, promised to give the representations made to him due attention. It is not known whether or not the Canadian Prime Minister brought the question before the conference, inasmuch as nothing further was heard about the matter from that time to this by the Quebec Lumber Exporters' Association. It may be, however, that the question was discussed and left in abeyance until after the general British election.

The Quebec Lumber Exporters' Association is prepared to take up this question with the British Government through the medium of the Canadian government in the event of the British government, now in office, being re-elected by the British people. But as this is a question, which affects the entire Canadian lumber trade, the Quebec Exporters' Association will need the co-operation of the whole Canadian industry and its associations from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Ontario Trade is Fair With Good Outlook

Business in the lumber line continues seasonably quiet. Some carloads are being ordered by industrial concerns and retail lumber yards in various parts of the province in order to do a little sorting up and also in the hope of replenishing certain lines before the new sales tax comes into effect. November was a splendid shipping month and a great deal of lumber left the mill yards. The first two weeks in December were also favorable for distribution. Stocks at most points are not nearly as heavy as they were a year ago.

The retail lumberman is desirous to avoid overloading and keep his stock down to as low a point as possible in connection with the forthcoming inventories. Most yardmen are willing to gamble on prices after the new year rather than load up at the present juncture.

While salesmen are aggressive just now, there is not a great amount of business being placed beyond that of actual requirements. Notwithstanding that the demand in most lines is moderate, prices continue steady and no decrease in quotations is looked for during the early months of 1924. Financial and statistical bureaus, in forecasting the lumber situation, predict a steady growing trade during the first few months of next year. While there may be no actual boom, still the underlying conditions are good and the fact that lumber camps are being increased to such a large extent, indicates that operators have faith in the future.

The one disturbing element at the present time is the sales tax, its interpretation and application, and wherever lumbermen are gathered, the import and significance of this proposed levy is the subject of much conversation. There is no doubt that the imposition of six per cent will add considerably to the cost of lumber.

Practically all available stocks of dry jack pine and spruce have all been shipped out. Hemlock is only in fair requisition and is not moving in large quantities. Some wholesalers predict that before next spring hemlock is going to become a rather scarce commodity. Mill culls and dead culls in white pine are active and strong in price but mill run lumber is rather quiet and there has been some price-cutting on the best ends. This shading of values has been done by those who have a considerable stock on hand and desire to move it.

A survey of the available supplies of red and white pine shows that not nearly as large stocks were produced at the various points as was predicted at the beginning of 1923. Several logs were held up on their way to the mill and a number of plants did not get out the quantity which they expected.

One outstanding feature of the whole situation is that few price changes have occurred in any woods. There has been some decline in the takings of the automotive industry incident to a season of slackness. Hardwoods remain about the same with only a fair call and a gradual increase of inquiries for future needs. These come from a limited number of sources thus far and the buying thereunder will not be done until after the inventorying is completed. It is, however regarded as a favorable sign.

Good progress is now being made in the bush and the shortage of men, which was so pronounced a month or two ago, has been relieved. Pretty nearly all the camps are now well filled and logging activities have proceeded, owing to favorable weather, most satisfactorily. The tendency to increase wages, which was strong at one time, is now not in evidence, and most operators are paying \$45 to \$50 a month, which is considerably higher than last year and will, it is predicted, add from 10 to 20 per cent to the cost of taking out the timber.

Ottawa Reports Better Conditions in Logging

Further improvements in woods camps conditions of Ottawa Valley lumber companies was noted during the opening period of December when most camps were reported to be well filled and others beginning to get all the men they wanted.

In addition to the improvement in the labor situation, the continued open weather and the absence of snow up to December 4th, gave the woodsmen a good chance to catch up on the small log cut made during the early part of the season. Camp operators expected that unless there is a very hard and unfavorable winter, that the log production of this season's operation will be a normal one.

"As long as this kind of weather continues they can keep on making logs until the cows come home," was the comment of one manufacturer in regard to the favorable log making conditions.

Trading both with American and Canadian yards was slow, and, in fact, was hardly as brisk as during the closing period of November. Though a fair trade had been expected the slackening up of sales and orders did not surprise some of the older members, as they said the season was generally known as the inventory period, when accounts were being straightened out, collections made and stocks gauged.

Shipping by water fell off, but rail transportation remained good. Conditions with the woodworking factories, some of which were fairly busy did not show any general change.



We wish to take this occasion to extend to the Canadian Lumbermen, severally and generally, our heartfelt wishes for a Very Happy Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year

LINN LOGGING TRACTOR

During the past winter Linn Logging Tractors were in operation between Newfoundland and Esher, Ont.,—this year over twice as many Linn Logging Tractors will be in operation in the woods of Canada than there were last year, and in territory from Western Alberta to Newfoundland.

In 1922-3 we were honored by visits in our various operations by a large number of operators, and this year on account of over double the number of Linn Logging Tractors being in operation it is our hope that double the number of operators will visit us.

Commencing with the January 15th issue of the "Canada Lumberman" we will issue a series of advertisements which will run throughout the year of 1924, and each of these advertisements will show a Linn Logging Tractor in each of the various operations across the Dominion where these machines are in use, and meanwhile we repeat

"Ask the logger who uses one"

—Logging Department—

MUSSENS LIMITED

Phillips Place Building

Montreal

Building Considerably Ahead of Last Year

The total awards for Canadian Construction for the month of November, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were \$15,632,200, compared with \$30,078,100 in October, and \$21,453,900 in November, 1922. Residential building accounted for 42.8% of the November total, amounting to \$5,692,700. Business building amounted to \$2,834,900, or 18.1%; Industrial building, \$733,400, or 4.7%; and Public Works and Utilities, \$5,371,200, or 34.4%. The activity was distributed among the groups as follows: Ontario, 47.1%; Quebec, 39.2%; Western, 10.6%; and Maritime, 3.1%.

Construction awards for the year to date amounted to \$292,746,800, compared with \$259,381,400 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 12.8%. During this period residential building shows a falling off of 6.6%, compared with last year; but continues as the most active type of construction, while business, industrial and public works and utilities show increases of 3.4%, 12.4%, and 53.1% respectively, over the same period. The activity was distributed among the groups as follows: Ontario, 48.5%; Quebec, 33.4%; Western, 15.2%; Maritime, 2.9%. The Maritime and Western sections are the only divisions to display less activity than last year.

There is no ground for pessimism in so far as the business outlook is concerned. Canada's position is fundamentally sound and the course of business is distinctly on the up-grade. The agricultural community, which has borne the burnt of post-war adjustment and deflation, is now in a much more healthy position as a result of this year's bumper crop. The influence of this improvement will be far reaching, for practically every line of business in Canada is closely allied or dependent upon agriculture. Leading industries have experienced a fairly profitable season. Labor has been well employed. Weekly bank clearings testify to heavier movements of goods. Railway earnings appear to better advantage. In some spots business is poor, but, regarded as a whole, is in fair volume, and conditions warrant constructive policies.

It is evident that 1924 will witness considerable building activity—probably involving an expenditure of three hundred million dollars in the construction field. Much speculative activity has been eliminated in favor of investment buildings and other high-class structures, while considerable activity may be expected in the engineering field. Building material prices and the labor situation seem to be fairly staple, and it is expected that in 1924 there will only be a slight recession in building costs.

Why Eastern Limits Sell For Low Figure

In regard to the recent sales of several timber limits in New Brunswick, it was recently explained by a member of the Department of Lands and Mines in the eastern provinces why these figures were so low.

These licenses require a stumpage rate of \$4 per M for the spruce and \$3 per M for the fir and other lumber proportionately. Licenses also require a renewal fee for every year of \$8 per square mile and \$3.20 per square mile fire tax. It is stated that the lumbermen contend this is all the market can stand but, it is said, that in some cases, operators, who hold Crown land licenses and want to sell, frequently ask several hundred dollars per square mile and in some cases up to \$500.

In discussing the rates obtained for licenses in New Brunswick in comparison with those secured by the Ontario Government, it will be seen that the latter gets much better prices for its timber than the eastern province. The stumpage rate in New Brunswick is, practically speaking, 40 per cent higher than the Ontario rate, ground rent 60 per cent higher but fire hazard is 50 per cent less, being in Ontario \$6.40 per square mile. It would appear, therefore, that the New Brunswick man has the advantage in what he pays to the Government for his timber.

Would Stop Export of Raw Timber

Kenneth Duncan, Independent member for Cowichan, gave notice in the B. C. legislature recently of a competition to be forwarded to Ottawa requesting an embargo on the export of logs. The resolution pointed out that a large quantity of timber is being cut in British Columbia forests and taken outside of Canada for manufacture and also that numbers of wage earners are leaving British Columbia on account of insufficiency of employment, and the manufacture of all timber cut in the province would materially increase employment and conserve the timber resources for the benefit of Canada. Therefore be it resolved that this House is of the opinion that a heavy export duty should be imposed by the Dominion Government on all unmanufactured British Columbia timber going outside of Canada.

"And be it further resolved that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a copy of the

resolution transmitted to the Hon. Secretary of State or other proper official at Ottawa." The resolution created a lively debate and was finally carried by a 29 to 9 majority in the legislature.

Mr. Duncan said that eight mills with a daily capacity of 250,000 feet each had recently been erected, on the American side of the line in proximity to British Columbia, and that the bulk of the lumber used in these mills was being imported from British Columbia.

In his statement to the house, Mr. Duncan said that last year 151,000,000 feet of unmanufactured lumber had been exported from British Columbia, or enough to keep in constant operation five mills with a capacity of 125,000 feet daily. This year the amount exported would be considerably higher.

Figures presented by Mr. Duncan showed that had the lumber exported last year been kept in the province between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 would have been paid in wages in British Columbia, a great deal of which would have found its way into circulation through other business channels.

A resolution from the Native Sons of British Columbia in favor of the proposed embargo was read. The memorial set out that the export of raw material was resulting in industries springing up on the other side of the line and young Canadians being forced to leave their own land in order to make a living. All this could be remedied and a great number brought back if the manufacturers were forced through an embargo to establish their mills on the Canadian side of the line.

In a recent address delivered by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Legislature, he stated that the lumber industry to-day is more prosperous than ever and that the government is doing everything to assist the lumber interests to secure export markets. Mr. Pattullo referred to the efforts of some to make it appear that the government is in error in allowing the export of unmanufactured lumber to the States. He declared that only a comparatively small quantity of such lumber comes under government regulation, the great bulk of it being from Crown granted timber lands as to which the government is quite without authority to prohibit export. Those individuals who were working up this agitation, he averred, either did not know what they were talking about or had ulterior motives.

The policy of the government, he said, was that manufacture shall take place within the province. There has been some export from Crown granted lands over which the provincial authorities have no control. In 1922, out of a total of two billion feet, but 151,000,000 feet were exported in an unmanufactured state, and of that total 103,000,000 feet came from Crown lands.

Mr. Pattullo denied the charge that the government is building pulp and paper plants on paper, six or eight at a time. The minister referred to his endeavors to secure pulp and paper plants in the north but said that it is difficult to induce investors to put up five to ten millions. He also denied the charge that he had offered a permanent royalty to a mill which proposed to build at Fort George. The people there had asked for a fixed royalty for thirty years but this had been refused unless it was based on a sliding scale.

Big Timber Exhibit at Empire Exhibition

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia states that plans are now complete for the exhibit of B. C. forest products at the British Empire Exhibition to be held at London next year. This exhibit of B. C. forest products is a co-operative effort with the lumber, shingle, sash and door, box and veneer manufacturers of the province, and will show to the visitors from all the corners of the British Empire exactly what results can be obtained by the use of the B. C. forest products. Part of the exhibit will be designed along the lines of the one recently installed by the province in co-operation with the lumber industry, in Toronto. This section will consist of a small bungalow with shingled side walls and roof, finished in Douglas fir, western hemlock, pine and cedar.

Another section will show sash and doors, boxes, veneers, silos and a miscellaneous exhibit.

A continuous film stereopticon will automatically show colored films depicting every phase of the lumber industry.

Mr. Loren L. Brown, timber trade commissioner for British Columbia left recently for England to install the exhibit.

While in England he will carry on trade extension work similar to that which he has directed in Eastern Canada for the past three years.

It will also furnish opportunity to convey similar information to people from all parts of the Empire. It is expected that visitors to the exhibition will run into many millions, and the B. C. timber exhibit, apart from the general exhibit being made by the Dominion Government will be situated in the industrial section of the exhibition.

The exhibit is being put on not only for show purposes, but as a part of a general campaign that is carried on to increase the sale of British Columbia timber products.



Dry Birch, All Grades

4/4", 6/4", 8/4" & 10/4"

Mills at:

Mont-Laurier, Lac Saguay, St. Jerome,
Senneterre, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTISBURG, MISS.

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.

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Manufacturers and Dealer

**White Pine, Red Pine
and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath**

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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Everything in Spruce

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INVESTIGATE

the Sturtevant Collecting and Conveying System, which by positively preventing the accumulation of Sawdust and Shavings reduces your insurance rates, costs of lubrication, lengthens the life of your machinery and safeguards the health and improves the efficiency of your employees. Details in folder 601, sent free on request.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd.

MONTREAL GALT WINNIPEG TORONTO

Edgings

The Crawford-Lockhart Lumber Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., was recently incorporated.

C. A. Spencer, Limited, Montreal, wholesale lumber dealers, were recently granted a voluntary petition for winding up their business.

James Lee recently purchased a large timber limit in North Keppel township, Grey County, and has a large gang of men cutting the trees into logs and wood.

The Canadian steamer "John C. Howard" recently left Richibucto, N. B., with a carload of 1000 cords of pulpwood shipped by A. R. Boye, of Chatham, to Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The St. Regis Paper Co., of Canada, Limited, Montreal, have started work on their hydro-electric development at Godbout, P. Q., at a cost of about \$100,000.

Osborne Craft Homes Corporation, Limited, Toronto, was recently organized to manufacture lumber, sash, doors, and portable houses. Capital \$40,000.

Mount Royal Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal, was recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber and wood products. Capital \$20,000.

M. C. Sewell Company, Limited, Portneuf, P. Q., is a new organization recently formed to conduct a general business of timber merchants and sawmill proprietors. Capital \$20,000.

J. Austin & Son, Kinmount, Ont., who operate a sawmill and grist mill, had the misfortune to lose the latter by fire recently. The grist mill was situated on the Burnt River just opposite the firm's sawmill.

Fire recently destroyed the box factory of Manufacture de Boites de St. Evariste, St. Evariste, P. Q. The loss on the building is \$20,000 and the damage to machinery and contents is estimated at \$10,000.

Biglow and Malstead, Limited, Timmins, Ont., is a new enterprise recently organized to conduct a general lumbering business, manufacturing and dealing in lumber, ties, fence posts, telephone poles and pulpwood. Capital \$40,000.

Escuminac Lumber Co., Limited, Escuminac, P. Q., is a new organization recently formed to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber and pulpwood. Capital \$500,000. Two of the incorporators are Stanley Douglas and W. D. Gunter, both of Fredericton, N. B.

Fire recently destroyed the planing mill of Rock Bros., Brodhagen, Ont., causing an estimated loss of \$16,000. The building was of frame construction and only partly covered by insurance. The owner expects to rebuild.

A provisional charter has been granted to the Caithness Lumber Co. with a capital stock of \$150,000 and head office in Hearst, Ont., to carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill, shingle mill and pulp mill owners.

S. C. Hayward Sons Limited, Port Elgin, N. B., have been granted a charter to carry on a general lumber, timber and pulpwood business. The authorized capital is \$49,000, and among the incorporators are Christopher S. Hayward and W. H. C. Hayward, Port Elgin.

For many years manager of the Cedar Cove mill of E. H. Heaps & Co., of Vancouver, Percy Whalley has resigned his position to accept the management of the Excelsior Lumber and Shingle Co., Ltd. This company plans to build a sawmill to provide for its local requirements.

A. T. Murchie, chief scaler of the Department of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick, returned recently to Fredericton from a visit to Chipman. He reports that there appears to be a sufficient quantity of labor in that district to supply the requirements for logging operations during the winter.

The Hammond Cedar Mill have petitioned for the closing of certain streets in Maple Ridge, B. C., and the opening up of other thoroughfares. The reason for the application is that the company contemplate extensive improvements which will materially increase the output of the plant and for which the changes desired are imperative. The council agreed to the request of the company.

Aird Flavell, of Thurston-Flavell Limited, Port Moody, B. C., stated recently that his firm was negotiating for the purchase of the Rat Portage Lumber Company's holdings on Harrison Lake, Chehalis River and Suicide Creek, for the sum of \$1,250,000. The claims

included in the deal are said to contain one billion and a half feet of the finest standing growth of fir and cedar in British Columbia. A complete logging railway, steamer for handling log booms and other accessories are also included in the proposed deal.

The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen which met recently in Spokane, Wash., arrived at an agreement regarding the increase in wages of common laborers in logging camps and lumber mills, from \$3.00 to \$3.40 per eight-hour day. The going wage for common labor throughout the North West is \$3.80 for an eight-hour day.

The Dominion Government Forestry Branch, through E. Walmsley, Dominion Timber Agent, New Westminster, B. C., shipped recently to the British Forestry Commission at London, England, 2100 lbs. of Douglas fir seeds collected from the Fraser valley. To secure this quantity of seed about 2000 sacks of cones were required. The collection of seed from coniferous trees has created world-wide interest, enquiries for seed and general forest information reaching Mr. Walmsley from many lands, particularly European countries.

Two actions entered by the Lumsden Lumber Co., which were to have been heard in the Supreme Court of Ontario at Ottawa, have been withdrawn. One of the actions was against W. L. and J. C. Hunter, lumber merchants, of Pembroke, and the other against Hunter & Co. Both the actions arose over the alleged non-payment of Crown dues to the Department of Forest and Lands of the Quebec Government, following cutting operations on a limit which was formerly owned by the Lumsden Lumber Co., and which had been sold to the Hunter interests.

The Mount Murray Woodland Corporation, which has large areas of timber limits in the northern sections of Quebec, will enter proceedings against four settlers residing in the vicinity of its limits, according to report received, claiming that they were responsible for damages amounting to \$100,000 caused by the destruction of timber by fire last June. The company, according to the meagre details on hand, would also enter action against other settlers said not to have taken the necessary precautions to prevent the burning of slash.

It is now learned that the pulpwood and lumber camps in Northern Ontario are sufficiently manned with men. For a long time this fall there was a great shortage of labor but, according to the statements of Ontario employment bureaus, the need for bush help has now been satisfied. Accordingly the unemployed, who have been holding back from the woods saying they would only take that work as a last resource, have waited too long. During the past few weeks upwards of 1600 men have been sent from Toronto through the Provincial Bureau to the northern camps. From now on it will be a case of calling for replacements only. This means a big falling off in the demand.

Experimental forestry re-seeding operations in New Brunswick have been concluded for the present season. These operations, which were undertaken under a co-operative arrangement between the federal forestry branch and the provincial Department of Lands and Mines, and for which a grant of \$5,000 was made, have resulted in the seeding of experimental plots on the Tabusintac and the Restigouche rivers in areas affected by this year's forest fires. Forty acres have just been seeded in the Tabusintac district, while some twenty acres have been completed on the Restigouche. It had been planned to complete the seeding of, at least, one hundred acres. White pine and spruce seed have been chiefly used.

Many friends in the lumber trade have learned with regret of the death of O. G. Anderson, which took place in Calgary. He retired from the manufacture of furniture in Eastern Canada and England about ten years ago. Mr. Anderson was 80 years of age and was born in Acton, Ont. For a number of years he owned and operated the largest furniture manufacturing plant in the Dominion with headquarters at Woodstock, Ont., now under control of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited. He was an exemplary employer and the hundreds of men who learned from him the value and dignity of artisanship and are now successful craftsmen, will remember him with gratitude.

It is expected that the Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto, whose hardwood flooring factory at St. Agathe, Que., was destroyed by fire some time ago, will establish a new plant in Renfrew, Ont. It is understood that negotiations have been going on for some time and have been practically concluded. A by-law was recently submitted to the ratepayers, granting certain concessions to the organization and was carried by an overwhelming majority. It is stated the new factory will have a frontage of 300 feet and will be 60 feet wide, occupying a ten-acre site. On completion of the plant about 100 men will find steady employment and construction will start in the near future.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

PENETANG, ONTARIO

Manufacturers & Dealers of

WHITE PINE—RED PINE HEMLOCK—LATH

Planing Mills in Connection—Our Dressing will
Save You Freight

TORONTO OFFICE 10 PARLIAMENT STREET

F. H. Horning M 2170

McNeil Lumber Co. Limited

Room 415 New Birks Bldg. Montreal

Manufacturers & Wholesalers, Spruce—
Hemlock—Pine—Hardwood.

Specialty

Crib Timbers — Ry. Ties — Poles — Piling

Large stock of sawn Spruce in Montreal
for quick reshipment.

Wanted

3/8" x 1 1/2" — 4 No. 1' Spruce

LATH

WIGHTMAN LUMBER CO., Limited

Imperial Block, Moncton, N. B.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St. TORONTO

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

STOP--LOOK--READ

and
Spend 3¢

If you have any lumber, lath or Shingles that you wish to sell in the New England market, send us a list giving full details. We buy F.O.B. mill or sell for mill account at delivered prices, less the usual commissions.

The
Woodstock Lumber Company
131 State St. - Boston, Mass.

When the Snow is Deep and the Hauling Hard



Three teams of horses needed to pull load out to main road

To Canadian Lumber Manufacturers

I can place the following lumber stocks on a commission basis to well-rated users in the United States. Get in touch with me.

CANADIAN BIRCH
rough or dressed

CANADIAN MAPLE
rough or dressed

BROWN ASH

Brown Ash Trim and
MOULDING

Birch Trim and Moulding
Birch and Ash Squares and
Dimension Stock.

Allen Kander
10 South 18th Street
PHILADELPHIA
New York - 50 Union Square

Turner Lumber Agency
Selling Agents
Ridgewood - New Jersey

We can always handle a certain amount of spruce, we sell only to the well rated consumer.

Reference Exchanged

Let us have your lists

MR. MANUFACTURER:

We are in the market, at all times, for
MERCHANTABLE SPRUCE

1", 1½", 2" Rough and Dressed; Stock Widths and
Random Lengths; Straight and Mixed Car Shipments

WANTED QUICKLY: Mason Lath, 1½x10" and 1x2"

Wire Offerings

Carpenter-Gordon Company, 75 Broad Street
Elizabeth, N. J.
Reference: National-American Wholesale Lumber Association

Swain & Boggs Co.
110 State St., Boston

Wholesale Dealers in

**Spruce, Pine,
Hemlock Boards,
Cedar Shingles, Lath**

Prompt Payments

WANTED

Spruce, Laths
Shingles
White Pine
Hardwood

**JOHNSON LUMBER
CO. INC.**
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Blanchard Lumber Co.
126 State St., Boston, Mass.
11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are always in the market
for Eastern Spruce, Lath
and Lumber, by rail and by
vessel.

Write or wire us your quotations

We Want to Buy
**High-grade
Canadian Hardwoods**
(all thicknesses)

and Sell

**Gum, Oak, Chestnut
and Cypress**

C. B. TALBOT TRUSTEE CO.
607 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Assembling yard, Detroit, Mich.

Birch and Maple Wanted

5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4

Prompt Pay

Miller Lumber Co., Inc.
893 EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAPLE WANTED

5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Hard
Maple

**Stilwell - Ruhlman
Lumber Co.**
580 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

GODFREY LUMBER COMPANY Wholesale Lumber

60 Congress St.
BOSTON

51 East 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Eastern Lumber by car or Cargo

ALL GRADES SPRUCE
Laths Hemlock Boards Cedar Shingles

We solicit correspondence from Canadian shippers

Lath Wanted

For Detroit Delivery

15 cars 4 ft. No. 3 White Pine.
10 cars 4 ft. No. 2 White Pine.
5 cars 4 ft. Mill Run White Pine.
5 cars 32" Mill Run White Pine.

Also

Hemlock, Jack Pine and Spruce
Lath. Require all ¾" x 1½"

**Brewster Loud Lumber
Company**
333 State St., Detroit, Mich.

U.S. Buyers of Canadian Lumber

BUYERS OF LATHS

We buy more laths than any
other American dealer

THOMAS B. HAMMER

DREXEL BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

HINE LUMBER COMPANY

3-123 General Motors Building
Detroit, Michigan

"We would like to represent two
good Ontario Hardwood Man-
ufacturers in this territory."

W.A. Webster Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER

201 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wanted for car or cargo shipment

Spruce Boards.
Spruce Laths.
Spruce Random sizes.
Hemlock Boards.
White Cedar Shingles.

Stetson Cutler & Company, Inc.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Dealers.

Send us regularly your Stock List with quotations on

**Merchantable Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Laths**

Less 5% Comm.

2% Comm. Cash

141 Milk Street,

:::

Boston, Mass.

WANTED

Prime Canadian Coffin Soft
Elm, 1" x 12" and up in lengths
of 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16 feet. Not
more than 20% 10 and 12 foot
lengths.

*Will inspect and pay cash
when loaded*

Powell Lumber & Timber Corpn.
43 Davis St., Long Island City, N.Y.

The Northern Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Commission

Spruce and Hard Wood Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Hardwood Flooring

Sales Office
170 Summer St., Boston (9) Mass.

Home Office
Vermont, St. Johnsbury

E. M. Garrity-Lumber

WHOLESALE

89 State St. - BOSTON

*Send us your offerings
on*

**Spruce, Hemlock, Pine
Shingles and Lath**

WANTED Maple and Birch

FOR SALE

Air Dried and Kiln Dried
Gum, Oak, Poplar, Ash, Elm, Etc.

Geo. T. McClure

2521 Clark Ave. Detroit, Mich.

C. E. Day Lumber Co.

Springfield, Mass.

WANTED

Dry Spruce Boards

Planed one or two sides

OLIVER-BEAN LUMBER CORP.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Wholesale and Retail

WANTED

White Pine, Hemlock and
Spruce

also

No. 1 White Pine Lath

Clears and XXXXX Red
Cedar Shingles

Canadian Lumber Manufacturers who are look-
ing for export markets should get in touch with the
buyers whose announcements appear in this section.
They are continuously in the market for Canadian
lumber.

Lumber Wanted

QUOTE best price on 6/4 and
thicker No. 1 Common and
Better, Birch, Maple and Elm,
also Jack and White Pine Lath,
describing how it runs to grade
and how dry. Terms cash less 2
per cent. Box 437, Canada Lumber-
man, Toronto, Ont.

Many Small Losers in Lumber Company

There are many thousands of small investors in Ontario and Quebec holding bonds in the International Land and Lumber Company, a firm with head offices in Ottawa, which recently defaulted payment of interest on its bonds and has gone into bankruptcy.

It is believed that more than \$800,000 worth of bonds were disposed of by the promoters and that thousands of persons of moderate means in the rural sections of Ontario and Quebec bought bonds of small denominations. Several large blocks were sold in England.

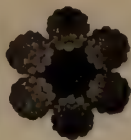
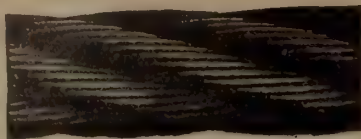
The assets of the company could not be ascertained by those who attended the meeting. On the petition of one of the creditors an interim receiver was appointed on October 5, and an application

for a permanent receiver is returnable in the Superior Court of Quebec at Montreal on November 27. Until the permanent receiver is appointed there will be no funds available to enquire into the affairs of the company and arrange for the disposal of the assets.

Just how great will be the loss to the bondholders, if there is any loss, cannot be discovered as yet. The assets are believed to be a lumber mill and certain timber limits at St. Felicien, about 200 miles from Quebec City. The value of these limits is not yet known.

At a meeting recently Mr. George F. Henderson, K.C., pointed out that, according to the financial statement issued by the company, \$484,000 was the amount of the promotion account. The company was incorporated for \$1,000,000.

WIRE ROPE



"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

The contributing factors in making good Wire Rope are: 1. Men who know how. 2. The best grade of materials. 3. The most modern machinery. We have all three and are producing the goods. Give us a trial.

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Stock carried in Montreal by J. H. HANSON CO. LTD., Agent

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

Stock carried in Edmonton and Calgary
N. F. Judah, McLeod Building, Edmonton, Agent

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of old established

PLANING MILL and LUMBER BUSINESS

Situate in the

TOWN OF TILBURY, ONTARIO

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Executors of the Estate of the late E. B. Richardson, offer for sale the following assets of the Estate.

BUILDINGS

Factory building, cement block construction with dry kiln and offices.
Frame store-house, two storeys.
Frame dry Shed.

MACHINERY, Etc.—

Steam engine and boiler.
15 H.P. Motor.
10" three sided moulder.
Hand Feed Sawmill.
Wood frame cut off saw.
Planer 24" x 10".
Power Feed Rip Saw.
Planer and Matcher with heads.
Circular Re-saw.
Sash Moulder.

Shaper.
Tenoner with swing arm.
Power stroke Mortiser.
12" Jointer.
Roller table Rip and Cross cut off saw.
Tilting table Rip saw.
30" Band Saw M. 203.
Door clamp.
Double Emery grinder.
18" Wood Lathe.
Belt driven post borer.
35" Fan.

All machines are on concrete bases and fully equipped with bearings, hangers, line shafts, counter shafts, belting, etc.

LAND

Lots No. 2, 3, & 4, Queen Street and
Lots No. 5, 6, & 7, Smith Street, Tilbury.

TILBURY is situate in a splendid farming section on the C.P.R., M.C.R. and Toronto to Windsor Highway. There is a good manufacturing trade in Mill work, builders' supplies, tanks, etc.—all waste can be used in manufacturing fish boxes at a good profit.

Good trade in Cement, Lime, Roofing materials, wire, etc.
The stock of lumber on hand is very well assorted—no dead stock.

—For further particulars write—

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

London — Ontario

Edgings

Jos. Gagnon Fils, Tadoussac, P.Q., have started work on a new sawmill.

A recent notice in the Ontario Gazette states that the charter of the Rainy River Lumber Co., Limited, has been surrendered.

St. Ursule Lumber Co., Quebec, P. Q., was recently granted a provincial charter to generally deal in timber, lumber and pulpwood and operate sawmills. Capital \$20,000.

Alphonse Lavoie and Alphonse Ross, of St. Quentin, N. B., have formed a partnership to carry on a business as sawmill operators and dealers in sawn lumber.

Fire destroyed the sawmill operated in connection with the construction work of the Newfoundland Power & Paper Co. at their new town site at Corner Brook, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

The Miramichi Lumber Co., of Chatham, N. B., recently closed down operations for the season. J. W. Brankley, general-manager of the firm, stated that the company would cut between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 feet this winter.

The premises of G. W. Murray, limited, show-case makers, woodturners and moulders, and general lumber dealers, Bertha St., Winnipeg, were destroyed by fire recently. The loss has been estimated at \$45,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

J. Booth, of Burlington, Vt., was in Montreal recently on his annual trip to Quebec and the Provinces in connection with purchases for the coming season. Mr. Booth reported business very good and prospects bright, especially for this time of the year when most firms were busy on inventory work only.

A new factory is contemplated by the Canada Wood Specialty Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont., at an approximate cost of \$85,000. A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers on January 1, to authorize a loan of \$50,000 for twenty years. If it is approved the company will wreck the present buildings in preparation for the new plant.

Judgment was rendered in the Recorder's Court, Quebec, in the two other cases against the Chateau Lumber Company, in which the defendant company was charged and found guilty of delivering short loads of wood. The Recorder sentenced the company to pay a fine of \$20 and costs on each of the charges.

During the year 1922 there were 3460 Orientals employed as sawmill workers in the province of B. C., according to a statement made by Hon. A. M. Mason. No information was available from the department of labor as to the number of sawmills owned by Orientals. The Orientals employed were: Chinese, 1784; Japanese, 1147, and Hindus, 565.

The supreme court in Washington held that the property of the U. S. Spruce Production Corporation, formed during the war to produce spruce for aeroplanes and all the stock in which is owned by the United States, was not subject to the taxation by the State of Washington. The suit involves taxes for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921.

A pulpmill with a daily production of 100 tons of pulp and 100 tons of paper and a large sawmill representing an investment of \$1,000,000 is contemplated by F. W. Clarke, 17 St. James St., Quebec City. The exact location of the new enterprise has not been made known, but Mr. Clarke has purchased forestry concessions on the Manicouagan River. The construction of the new plant is expected to go ahead in the spring.

A provincial charter has been granted the Farlinger Co., Limited, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, and headquarters in Sioux Lookout, Ont. The company is empowered to carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill and pulp mill owners and to deal in lumber, pulp, paper, creosoted products, etc. Among the incorporators are George E. Farlinger, lumberman, of Sioux Lookout, and Hugh Keefer, of Port Arthur.

E. Cowan, of Fort William, Ont., has been appointed mill engineer for the St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Co., of Three Rivers, Que. He has been doing some work for the Guaranty Investment Corporation at the Nipigon plant operated by that concern and previously known as the Nipigon Fibre & Paper Mills, Limited. He had charge of the designing of improvements and extensions, with such good effect that the St. Lawrence company made a bid for his services.

D. M. J. Mooney, of the lumber firm of Mooney & Byrne, left Quebec recently for Newfoundland where he will start operations in taking out a large quantity of pulpwood for the American market. Mr. Mooney was recently instrumental in having legislation passed in Newfoundland which gives him extensive concessions on

Federal Lumber Co., Ltd.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

—WHOLESALE SHIPPERS OF LUMBER—

Spruce, Pine, Hardwood, Lath

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"FEDERAL, FREDERICTON"
WESTERN UNION 5 LETTER

Offers and Inquiries Invited

Island, and should this winter's experiment of shipping pulpwood to the United States prove successful, it is expected that he will increase operations and eventually erect a pulp mill.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, stated recently that plans are now complete for the exhibit of British Columbia forest products at the British Empire exhibition to be held in London next year. This exhibit of B. C. forest products is a co-operative effort with the lumber, shingle, sash and door, box and veneer manufacturers of the province, and will show to the visitors who will come from all the corners of the British Empire exactly what results can be obtained by the use of B. C. forest products.

The Miramichi Lumber Co., of Chatham and Newcastle, N. B., recently issued orders prohibiting hunters from trespassing on their lumber yards in the parish of Stanley without a permit. In previous years parties of amateur hunters from outside points have roamed over the company's lands shooting at everything in sight and occupying the vacant camps. It was with the object of putting a stop to this sort of practice and protecting teamsters from stray bullets, that the company issued the prohibitory order.

Douglas A. Stalker, wholesale lumber dealer, of Sherbrooke, Que., states that business with him has been good during the past season and that he has bought, sold and practically shipped out this year 10,000,000 feet of lumber, hardwood and softwood, 15,000,000 pieces of lath, and 2,000 cords of pulpwood. Mr. Stalker is carrying in stock about a million feet of hardwood and half a million feet of spruce and is of the opinion that prospects for next season are very promising.

Hon. H. J. Cody, Toronto, who recently took a trip to the extreme north in company with Premier Ferguson and Lieut. Gov. Cockshutt, was greatly impressed with the timber resources of that country and in a recent statement said there were vast but not limitless timber resources and pulpwood supplies. The aim of the Government would be to use greater care to protect this timber from the ravages of fire and so to conserve the forests that a steady harvest of trees would be reaped year after year.

An extra provincial license was recently granted to the Central Paper Co., of Muskegon, Mich., to manufacture and deal in paper and pulp in Ontario. The Central Paper Co. is an incorporation under the laws of Michigan and is empowered to invest in its operations in Ontario any sum up to \$1,000,000. The company recently acquired valuable timber holdings in Northern Ontario and may develop these at a later date but at present nothing definite is being done in that direction. It is understood the charter was obtained to facilitate a forward movement whenever the Central Paper Co. decide to go ahead with its development plan.

A well-illustrated brochure on Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. has been prepared in French by Rene T. Leclerc, Inc. The booklet tells the history of the Belgo Company in brief and summarizes the varied career of Hubert Biermans, the vice-president and general manager. Of interest is a discussion of the value to the country of exporting finished paper rather than raw material. It is estimated that if the 1,011,331 cords of pulpwood exported last year had been manufactured into paper in Canada, they would have brought \$45,195,400 to the country instead of but \$9,000,000, which was the approximate sum received by Canada for the exports.

The Abernethy-Lougheed Logging Company, Maple Ridge, B.C., will send a section of a fir log, 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, to the British Empire Exhibition in London. The huge tree which provided the log, from which the section was sawn, was found in the company's timber limit "W" in the northern part of the municipality, a few miles from Haney. The company were desirous of sending the whole log to give an ocular demonstration to the Old Country folks of what British Columbia can do in the way of lumber, but the Dominion timber authorities pleaded lack of space. The specimen can be seen at the company's booming grounds on the Fraser, one mile east of Haney, B. C.

J. B. Mackenzie, of Georgetown, Ont., who is one of the live wires in the retail lumber business in Ontario, believes in getting after seasonable trade at the proper period. He has been carrying an advertisement in the various papers setting forth the necessity for and comfort of storm sash and storm doors during the coming cold days, and telling what an economical move it is on the part of the householder to have these conveniences installed, saving coal and adding to the coziness of his home. Mr. Mackenzie put a small ad. in one of the papers outside of his own town, which resulted in so many inquiries being received, that he had to discontinue the ad. until his factory got in better shape to give prompt service. Then it was inserted a few days later and several more orders were received. Mr. Mackenzie reports that he has had a good year's business. He is always on the lookout for something original in advertising and this season is sending out at the Yuletide period a nut thermometer with his name upon it.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wycliffe, B. C.

Larch and Fir

Dimension

Clears

Boards

Crating

Shiplap

Box Lumber

Edge grain larch flooring a Specialty

Western White Pine

Clears and Commons

Inquiries handled from our Eastern Office:

619 Federal Bldg.

TORONTO

Phone
Adelaide 6131

R. G. Chesbro,
Manager



In the December 1st issue of the Canada Lumberman we introduced to you FARMYARD WHOLE EGG POWDER. The replies and enquiries we received from that little ad. are gratifying indeed.

JO-LO Farmyard Eggs have been used by the baking trade throughout Canada for a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. Every camp chef should have a barrel of these eggs on hand. Our laboratory will be glad to send him receipts for slab cake, pound cake, layers, drops, etc.

You not only save money on the cost price of Farmyard eggs but the freight, handling and storage cost are cut down to a fraction and the quality remains.

JOE LOWE CO., Limited
100 Sterling Rd. - TORONTO

THE HOME OF SUNSHINE MILK POWDER

If it is American Lumber You Want

Call
REGENT 1-6-2

We may have just what you want rolling
CARS ARE ALWAYS IN TRANSIT

of

California Redwood and White Pine—
Chestnut, Oak and Poplar.

ALSO

Yellow Pine Finish and Dimension

THE EASTMAN LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED
38 Sun Life Building, Hamilton, Ont.



GILLIES BROS., LTD
BRAESIDE ONTARIO

WHITE PINE

**RED PINE
SPRUCE**

*Dry Stock
Well Sawn
Prompt Shipment*

An Invitation to All Retail Lumbermen

When visiting Toronto come to our Exhibit of BRITISH COLUMBIA woods. See the possibilities of these woods for interior trim by inspecting the finished rooms and samples on display. Any formulae for finishing which may appeal to you will be freely given for the benefit of your customers.

British Columbia Lumber Commissioner
51 Yonge St. Toronto

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

Native and Foreign

CRATING SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK
CANADIAN BIRCH, BASSWOOD, MAPLE

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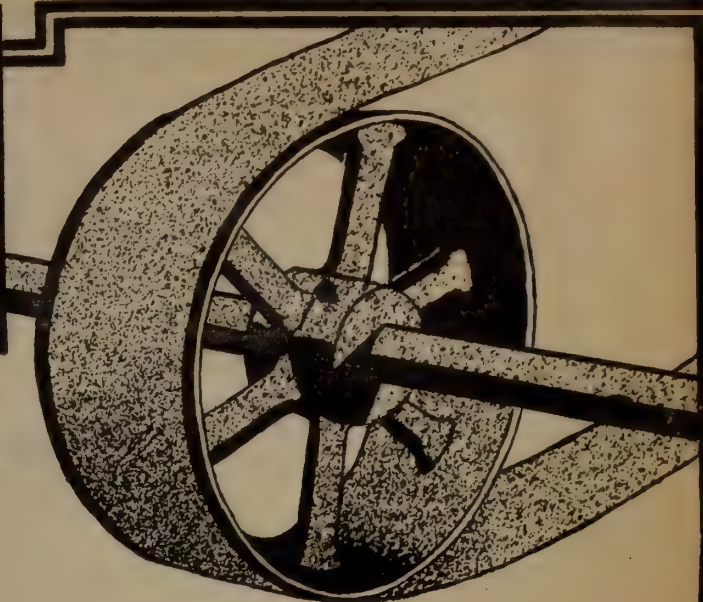
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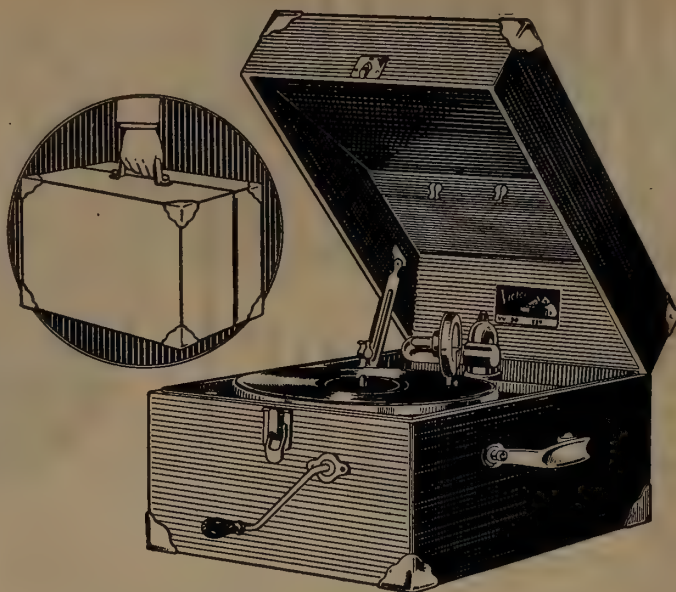
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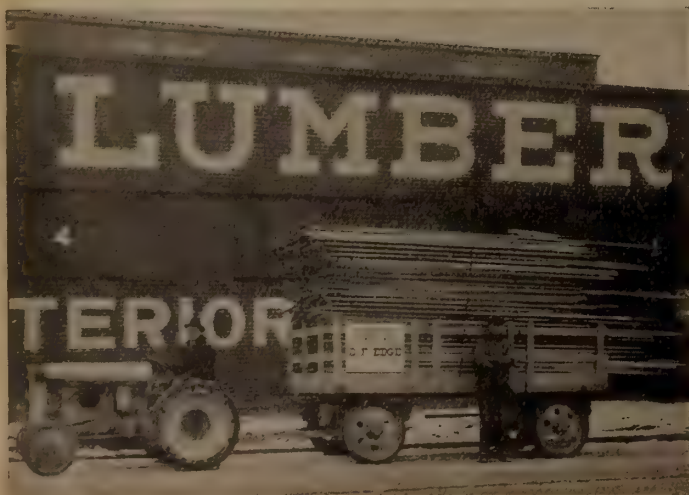
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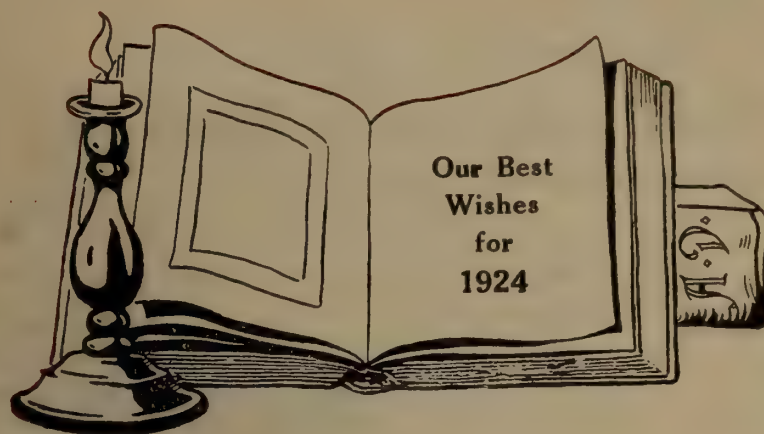
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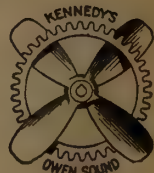
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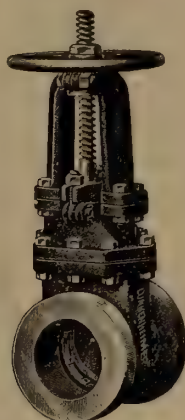
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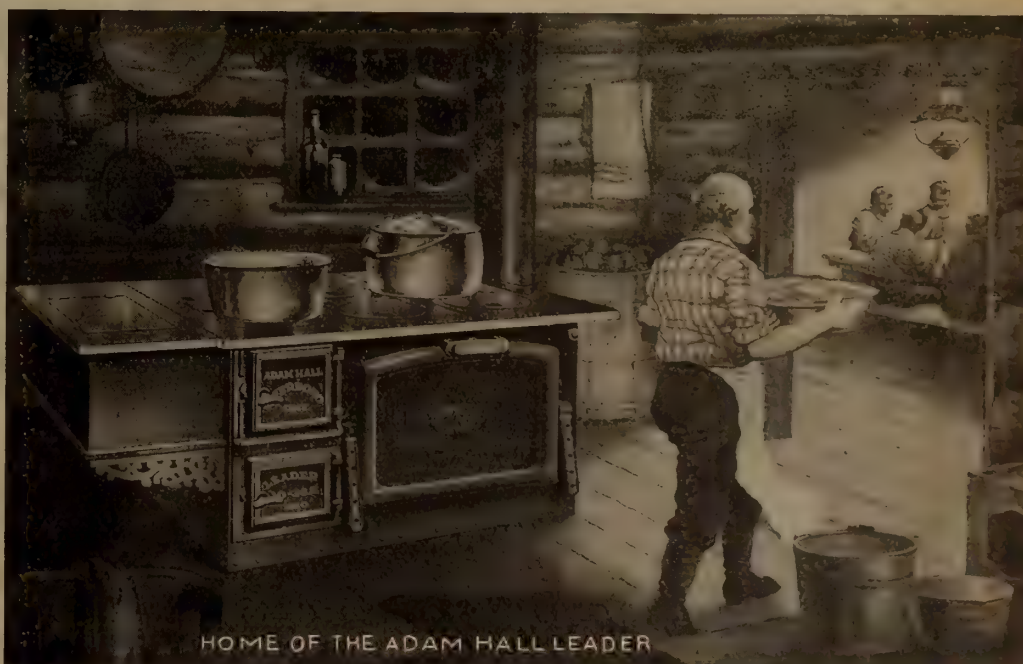


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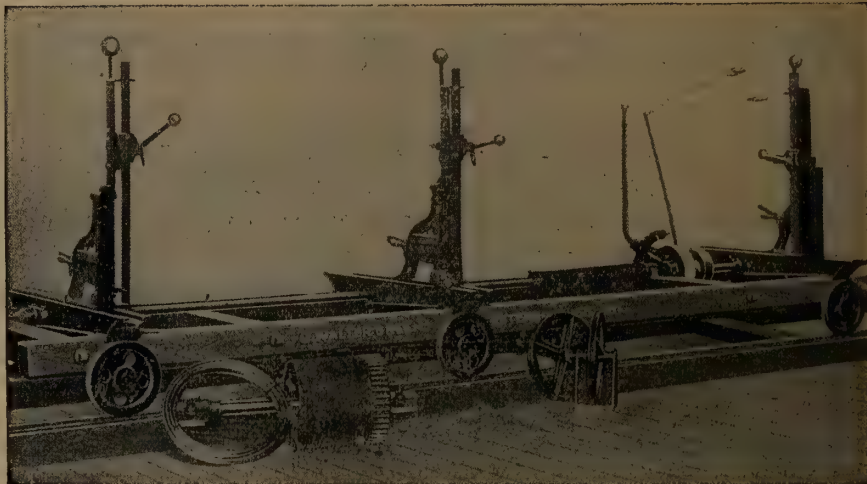
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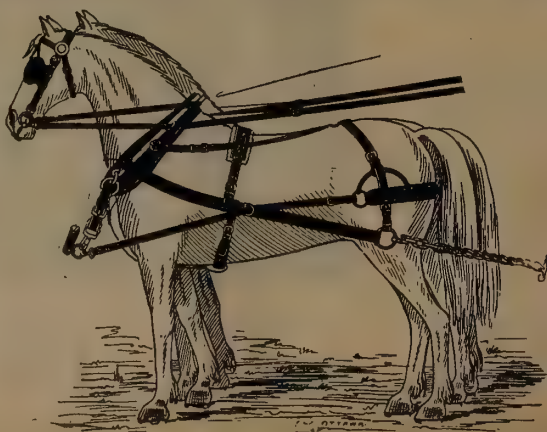
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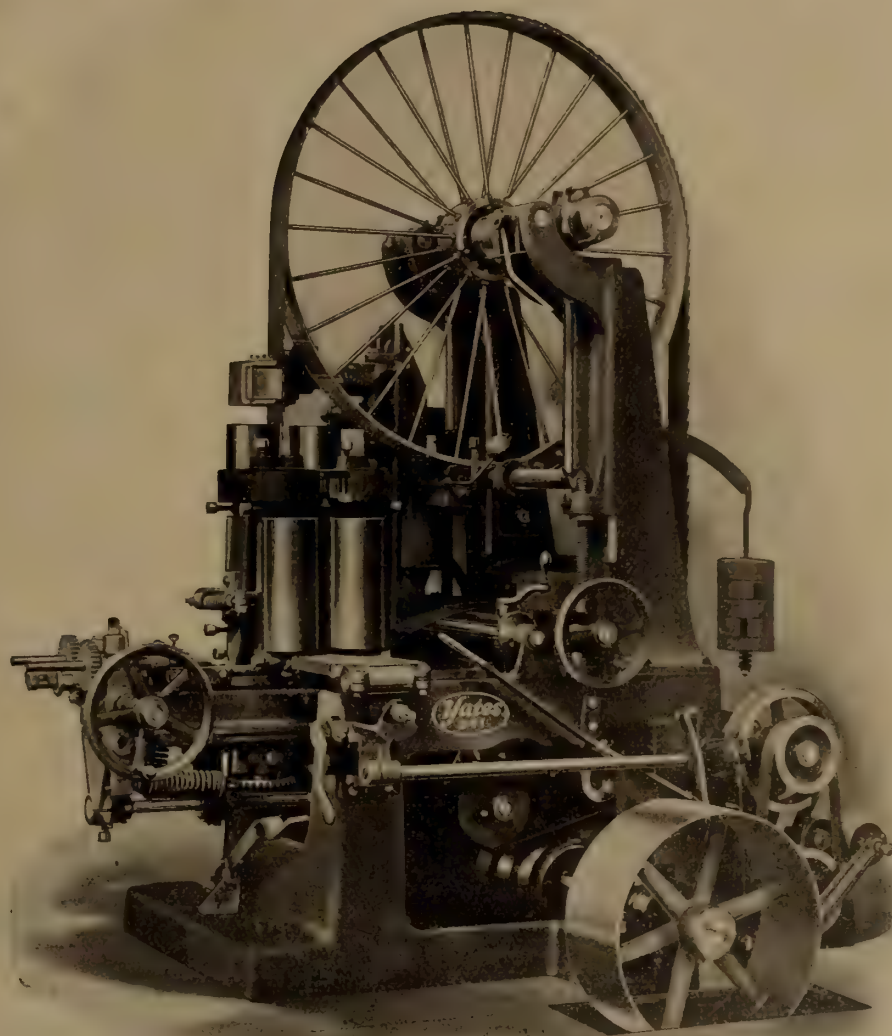
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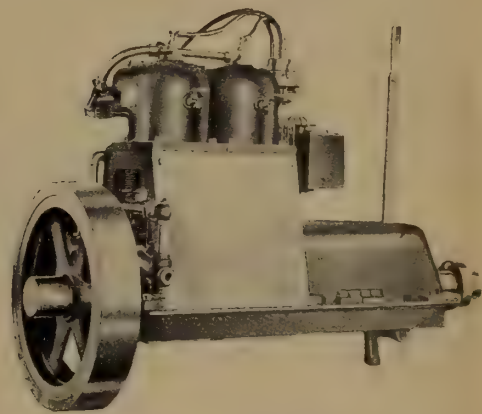
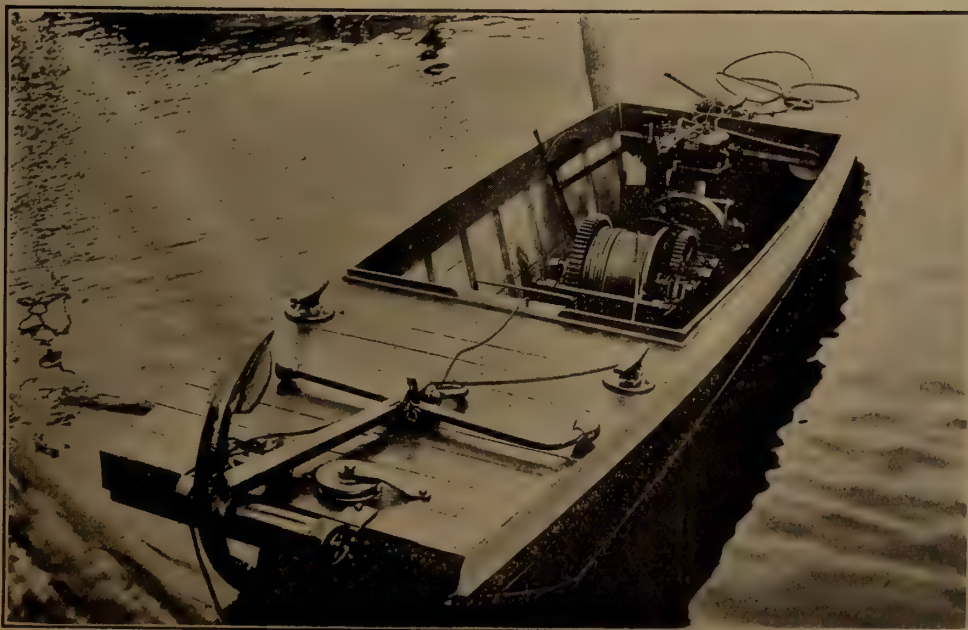
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 Long-Bell Lumber Company
 Long Lumber Co.
 Mageau Lumber Co.
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 McGuire Lumber & Timber Co.
 McCormack Lumber Company
 McFadden, J. J.
 McLennan Lumber Company
 McNeil Lumber Co.
 Montreal Lumber Company
 Muir & Kirkpatrick
 Otis Staples Lumber Company
 Parry Sound Lumber Company
 Plant Lumber Co., E. C.
 Rideau Lumber Co.
 Rockland Lumber Co.
 Rolland Lumber Company
 Shevlin-Clarke Company
 Stalker, Douglas A.
 Summers, James R.
 Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
 Thompson-Heyland Lumber Co.
 Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
 Watson & Todd, Limited

PLANING MILL EXHAUSTERS
 Sturtevant Co., B. F.
 Toronto Blower Company

PLANING MILL FANS (Reversible)
 Mussens, Ltd.

PLANING MILL MACHINERY
 Mershon & Company, W. B.
 Toronto Blower Company
 Yates Machine Company, P. B.

POPLAR
 Keewatin Lumber Co.

POST GRINDERS
 Smith Foundry Company

POSTS AND POLES
 Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
 Canadian Tie & Timber Co.
 Eagle Lumber Company
 Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
 Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
 Long-Bell Lumber Company
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 McLennan Lumber Company
 Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
 Trans Canada Lumber Co.

POULTRY NETTING
 Greening Wire Co., B.

POWER TOWING MACHINERY
 Russell Bros.

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
 Dodge Manufacturing Co.
 Waterous Engine Works Co.

PULLEYS AND SHAFTING
 Bernard Industrial Co., The A.
 Dodge Manufacturing Co.
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Green Company, G. Walter
 Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
 Hamilton Company, William
 Link-Belt Limited
 McLaren, D. K. Ltd.
 Waterous Engine Works Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY
 Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
 Hamilton Company, William
 Link-Belt Ltd.
 Payette & Company, P.
 Waterous Engine Works Company

PULPWOOD
 British & Foreign Agencies
 D'Auteuil Lumber Company
 St. Lawrence Lumber Co.

PUMPS
 Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Hamilton Company, William

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
 Mussens, Ltd.
 Waterous Engine Works Company

RAILS

Gartshore, John J.
 Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
 Mussens, Ltd.

ROOFINGS

(Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
 Beveridge Supply Company
 Reed & Co., Geo. W.

ROSSING MACHINES

Smith Foundry Co.
 Brunswick Lumber Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
 Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

SAWS

Atkins & Company, E. C.
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Gerlach Company, Peter
 Green Company, G. Walter
 Hoe & Company, R.
 Radcliff Saw Mfg. Company
 Shurly-Dietrich Company
 Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW GRINDERS

Smith Foundry Company

SAW MILL LINK-BELT

Link-Belt Limited
 Brunswick Lumber Co.

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 G. Walter Green Company, Ltd.
 Hamilton Company, William
 Link-Belt Limited
 Long Mfg. Company, E.
 Mershon & Company, W. B.
 Payette & Company, P.
 Waterous Engine Works Company
 Yates Machine Company, P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS

Hamilton Company, William
 Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS

Hamilton Company, William
 Payette & Company, P.
 Waterous Engine Works Company

SCREENS

Greening Wire Co., B.

SHAFTING

Dodge Manufacturing Co.

SHINGLES

Apex Lumber Company
 Associated Mills, Limited
 Cameron Lumber Company
 Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co.
 Canadian Western Lumber Co.
 Chaleurs Bay Mills
 Chesbro, R. G.
 D'Auteuil Lumber Company
 Dominion Lumber Sales
 Eagle Lumber Company
 Fraser, Companies Limited
 French, G. M.
 Gillespie, James
 Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
 Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
 Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
 Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
 Heaps & Sons
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 McLennan Lumber Company
 McNeil Lumber Co.
 Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
 Phillips, Thos. N.
 Rockland Lumber Co.
 Rose, McLaurin, Limited
 Shingle Manufacturers' Association of B. C.
 Stalker, Douglas A.
 St. Lawrence Lumber Co.
 Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
 Vancouver Lumber Company

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY

Green Company, C. Walter
 Hamilton Company, William
 Long Manufacturing Company, E.
 Payette & Company, P.
 Smith Foundry Company

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Link-Belt Limited

SMOKESTACKS

Hamilton Company, William
 Reed & Co., Geo. W.
 Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS

Pink & Company, Thomas

SPARK ARRESTORS

Waterous Engine Works Company

SPRUCE

Adams River Lumber Co.
 Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
 Bartram, C. M.
 Bennett Lumber Co.
 Big Bear Lumber Co.
 Bromley & Sons, Wm. H.
 Brunswick Lumber Co.
 Cameron Lumber Company
 Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
 Canadian Western Lumber Co.
 Chesbro, R. G.
 Dadson, A. T.
 Dudley Arthur N.
 Fassett Lumber Company, Ltd.
 Federal Lumber Co.
 Fraser, Companies Limited
 Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
 Gillies Brothers
 Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
 Goodday & Company, H. R.
 Gordon Lumber Co., A. E.
 Gravel Lumber Co.
 Grier & Sons, Ltd. G. A.
 Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
 Hocken Lumber Company
 International Land & Lumber Co.
 Julien, Roch
 Kent James, Robt.
 King & Jardine
 Larkin Lumber Co.
 Linton Lumber Co.
 Lloyd, W. Y.
 Loggie Co., W. S.
 Long Lumber Co.
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 McCormack Lumber Co.
 McDonagh Lumber Co.
 McElroy Lumber Co., Ltd.
 McLennan Lumber Company
 McNeil Lumber Co.
 Muir & Kirkpatrick
 New Ontario Colonization Co.
 Plant Lumber Co., E. C.
 Power Lumber Co.
 Rat Portage Lumber Co.
 Rideau Lumber Co.
 Rolland Lumber Co.
 Rose, McLaurin, Limited
 Shannon Lumber Co.
 Story Lumber Co.
 Sutherland, Lumber Co., A. A.
 Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.
 Thompson-Heyland Lumber Co.
 Trans Canada Lumber Co.
 Wightman Lumber Co.

STEAM ENGINES

Brunswick Lumber Co.
 Lamontague, Ltd.

STEAM SHOVELS

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

STEEL CHAIN

Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
 Link-Belt Limited
 Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL WIRE ROPE

Greening Wire Co., B.

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES
 Waterous Engine Works Company

STOVES

Hall, Adam

TARPAULINS

Turner & Sons, J. J.
 Woods Manufacturing Company Ltd.

TANKS

Brunswick Lumber Co.
 Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

TENTS

Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd.
 Turner & Sons, J. J.
 Woods Mfg. Company

TIES

Austin & Nicholson
 Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
 Chaleurs Bay Mills
 D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
 French, G. M.
 Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
 Harris Tie & Timber Company Ltd.
 International Land & Lumber Co.
 McLennan Lumber Company

McNeil Lumber Co.
 Miller, W. H. Co.
 Terry-Nicholson-Cates Ltd.

TIMBER BROKERS

Cant & Kemp
 Farnworth & Jardine

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS

Savage & Bartlett.
 Sewell, James W.

TIMBER LANDS

Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

TIME RECORDING MACHINES
 International Business Machines Co.

TOWING MACHINES

Payette & Company, P.
 West, Peachey & Sons

TRACTORS

Holt Manufacturing Company
 Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
 Mussens Limited

TRAILERS

Mussens, Ltd.

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
 Engineering & Machine Works of Canada

General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Hamilton Company, William
 Kennedy, Wm. & Sons
 Link-Belt Limited
 Waterous Engine Works Co.

TRUCKS

Tudhope Anderson Co.

TRUSSED WIRE LATH

Greening Wire Co., B.

TURBINES

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
 Hamilton Company, William

VALVES

Crane, Limited

VENEERS

Bury & Co. Robt.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Dr. Bell Veterinary Wonder Co.
 Johnson, A. H.

WARPING ENGINES

Russell Bros.

WARPING TUGS

Russell Bros.
 West, Peachey & Sons

WATER WHEELS

Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
 Hamilton Company, William

WINCH BOATS

Russell Bros.

WIRE

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
 Greening Wire Co., B.

WIRE GUARDS AND SCREENS
 Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
 Greening Wire Co., B.

WIRE PULP MATS

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
 Greening Wire Co., B.

WIRE ROPE

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
 Dodge Manufacturing Co.
 Hopkins & Co., Limited, F. H.
 Dominion Wire Rope Co., Limited
 Greening Wire Co., B.
 Mussens, Ltd.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY
 Garlock Machinery Co.
 General Supply Co., of Canada, Ltd.
 Long Manufacturing Company, E.
 Mershon & Company, W. B.
 Waterous Engine Works Co.
 Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

Beveridge Supply Company
 Austin & Nicholson
 New Ontario Colonization Company
 Power Lumber Co.

WOOD PULP

Austin & Nicholson
 New Ontario Colonization Co.
 Power Lumber Co.



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Its Quality Pays

Greening's Standard Crucible Cast Steel, Best Plough Steel and Acme Steel Ropes are made from wire specially manufactured and unvarying in quality.

All the wires are carefully tested for tensile strength, elongation and tension; all material that does not conform to the highest standard is rejected. Records of tests are kept for five years and there is no possibility of inferior material entering into these ropes.

Greening's Wire Rope, as used by Canadian Industry everywhere under all conditions, is proof positive, of the fact that "quality pays."

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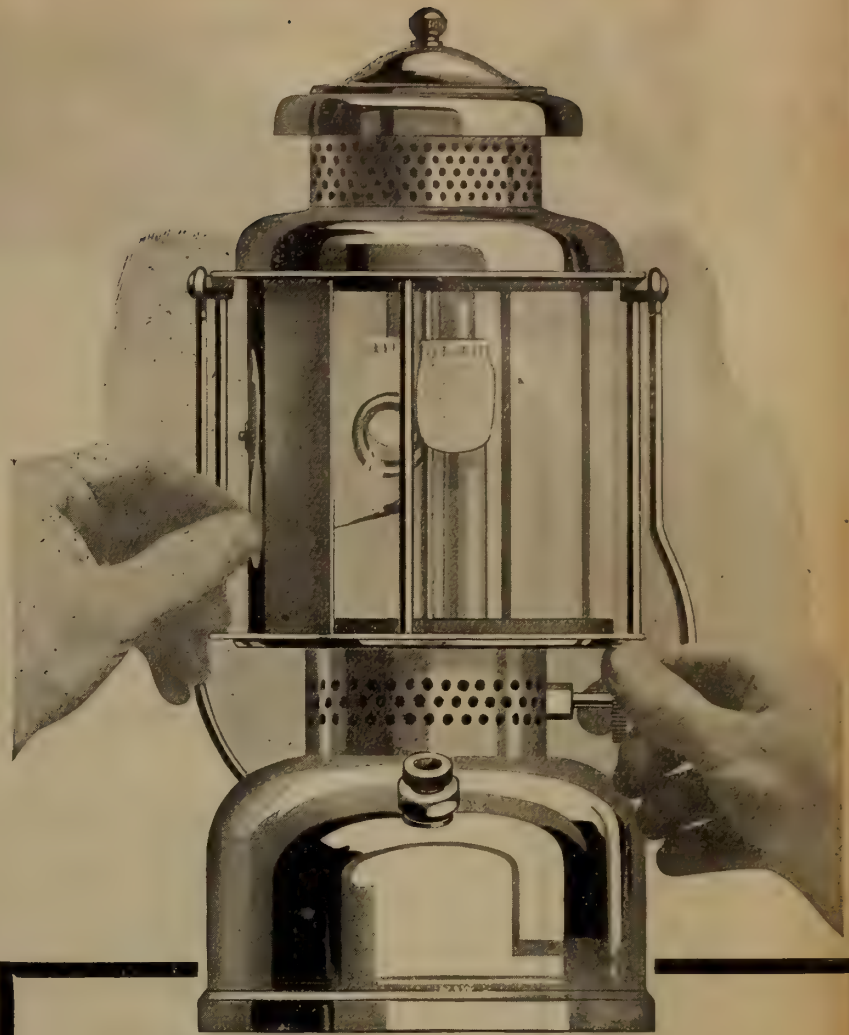
THE **B. GREENING WIRE CO., LIMITED**

Hamilton, Ontario

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Complete stocks carried at these points



Coleman Quick-Lite Lantern

"The Light of a Thousand Uses"

Here's just the brighter, better light you need for use in Lumber Camps, Bunk Houses, Saw Mills and Lumber Yards. Always ready for any job, any night, in any weather.

The finest kind of a light for night sawing, skidding, night-hauling—for any outdoor job. You can carry or hang the Coleman anywhere. Gives you plenty of steady, dependable light where and when you need it.

Lights with Matches—no old style lighting torch needed.

Makes and Burns Its Own Gas from common motor gasoline. Gives more light than 20 old-style oil lanterns.

No Wicks to Trim—No Chimneys to Wash—no dripping oil. No smoky dimness, no soot, no odor, no dirt.

Won't Blow out in Wildest Storm. Has wind-proof and

rain-proof mica globe with metal reflector.

Can't Spill Fuel even if tipped over. Can't be filled while lighted.

Most Economical Light You Can Have—48 hours brilliant service per gallon of fuel used.

Built of Brass; Simple in Construction—Only one working part. Inspected, tested and guaranteed. Will last for years.

Dealers Everywhere sell Coleman QUICK-LITE Lanterns, Lamps and Lighting Plants. See for yourself the reasons for its wide use by loggers, lumbermen, contractors, farmers, hunters, fishermen, campers and outdoor men. If he can't supply you, write us to-day for descriptive literature, prices, etc. Address Dept. CL 2.

Coleman Lamp Company, Limited
Queen St. East & Davies Ave. TORONTO, CANADA



1923-1924

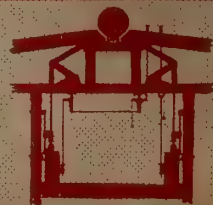
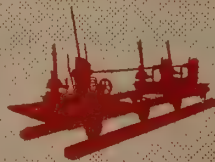
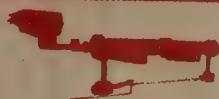


THAT our efforts during 1923 have brought gratifying results is evidenced to us by the many valued friendships added to the goodwill of our business in all parts of Canada.

In thanking you, gentlemen, for the confidence reposed in our services, we wish you heartily an abundance of good things this Christmas. We hope that your daily endeavors throughout 1924 will be fruitful of success and prosperity.

The E. Long Mfg. Company Limited

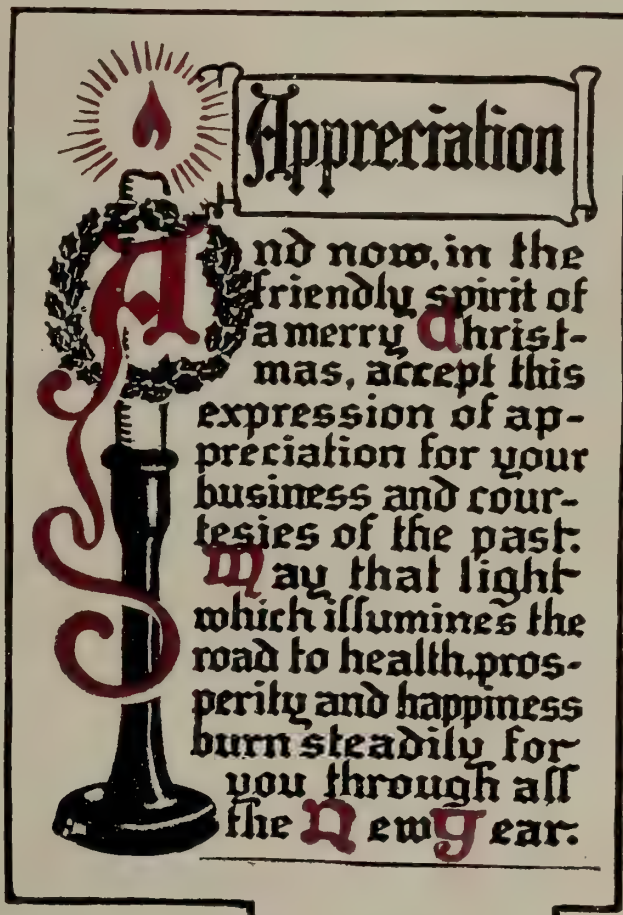
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LUMBERMEN'S



EQUIPMENT



Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

MOLSONS BANK BLDG.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

WINNIPEG
MAN.

How Does Your Flooring Output Compare with this?

Read what the Meadow River Lumber Company, Rainville, W. Va., did with the new No. 501-M Woods Flooring Machine

"We are quite sure that you will be interested in the results of our operation on October 25th. Our work day is ten hours, and on this date we produced on the 501-M, 110240 linear feet of 13/16 x 2 1/4" Birch and Maple flooring. Those accustomed to manufacturing flooring know quite well that these two woods are the most difficult to satisfactorily mill which we encounter. In all of our products we demand quality, therefore, all of this flooring which we manufactured necessarily conformed in every respect to the demands we make upon our equipment.

"We are quite enthusiastic about the machine, and feel that it leaves little to be desired in the way of flooring production. We might commend also the motors which you are at present constructing, mentioning that from the standpoint of ventilation they are far superior to any with which we have had experience."

Woods No. 501-M Electrically Driven Hardwood Flooring Machine

If
Electric
Current
Is Not
Available
Inquire
About
Woods
No. 501
Belt Driven
Flooring
Machine

110,240

LINEAR FEET OF

13/16" x 2 1/4"

**BIRCH AND MAPLE FLOOR-
ING IN ONE (10 HOUR) DAY
ON ONE MACHINE**

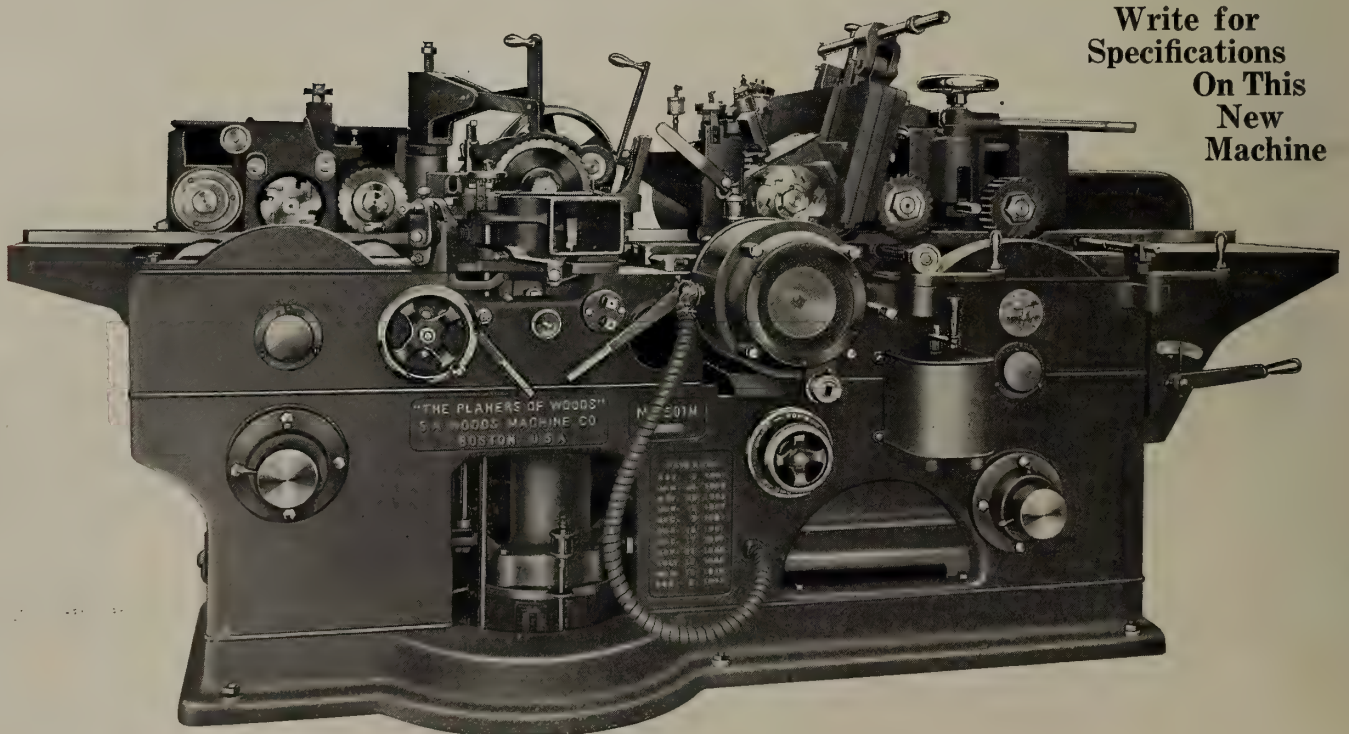
This represents the actual output of one Woods 501-M Electrically Driven Hardwood Flooring Machine.

This machine represents the highest development of modern planer design, combining superior mechanical construction with the feature of direct applied motor-driven cutter-heads and electric control.

As a planer it is designed with the single purpose of providing a simple and rugged machine for working narrow flooring of the hardwood varieties.

The machine is of the open or outside type, and all working parts are easily accessible. The board is in sight at every point on its way through the machine, and in case of a break up the stock can be quickly and easily cleaned out.

**Write for
Specifications
On This
New
Machine**



S. A. WOODS MACHINE COMPANY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

